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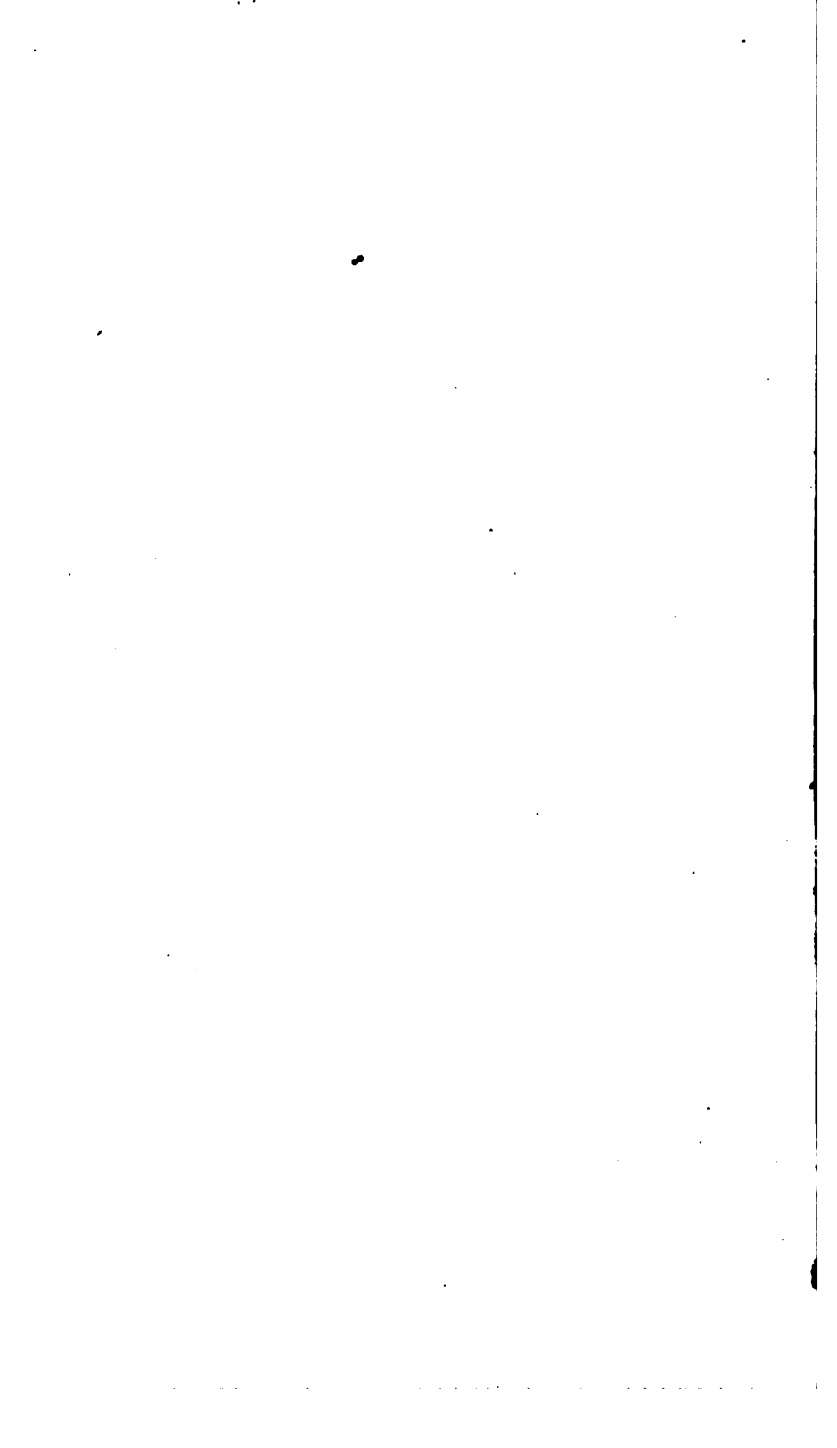


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GRAMMAR

OF THE

GREEK LANGUAGE.

BY

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FISK.

Ἐν μικροῖς τὰ καλὰ γίγνεται πόντοις.....EURIP.

*Nec minore curâ Græca studia secutus est, amorem præstantiamque linguae
occasione omni professus.....SUTTON.*

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FIKSK'S GREEK GRAMMAR.

The requisites in a Manual of Grammar, are simplicity and lucidness of arrangement, condensation of thought, and accuracy of principle and expression. These requisites Mr. Fisk appears to have attained in a considerable degree in his Greek Grammar, of which we have expressed approbation by introducing it into our School.

FORREST AND WYCKOFF, *Principals of Collegiate School, New York City.*
New York, October 3d, 1843.

I have used for several years Fisk's Greek Grammar, and I regard it among the best, and perhaps the best, now used in our Schools. Pupils instructed in it, encounter less difficulty than in others.

E. H. JENNY, A. M., *Principal of "New York Institute."*
New York, October, 1843.

Mr. R. S. Davis, — I have examined Fisk's Greek Grammar, published by yourself. To all who will take the trouble to examine it, its own intrinsic merit will be its best recommendation. The Syntax I regard as decidedly superior. The rules are peculiarly clear and comprehensive, thereby relieving the student from a heavy tax upon his time and memory, to which he would otherwise be subjected, and from which, perhaps, he is not equally free in the use of any other work of the kind.

C. TRACY, *Principal of Select English and Classical School.*
New York City, October 28th, 1843.

Recommendations fully concurring with the above opinions, have been received from the following gentlemen, among many others, who have recently adopted this Grammar in preference to any other.

JAMES N. McELLAGATT,	<i>Principal of the Mechanics' Society School, New York.</i>
WM. A. TAYLOR,	" " <i>All Saints Parochial School,</i> "
MOORE AND FISK,	" " <i>the New England School,</i> "
CHARLES W. FEEKS,	" " <i>Classical and English School,</i> "
WASHINGTON KING,	" " " " "
J. JAY GREENOUGH,	" " <i>Select School,</i> "
A. JONES SEXTON,	" " " " "
J. B. KIDDER,	" " " " "

From Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq., author of the National Arithmetic, etc.

Bradford, (Mass.) Teacher's Seminary, October 16th, 1843. — For several years past, I have used Fisk's Greek Grammar in my seminary. I consider it a work of superior merit. It is well arranged; and the rules are clear and perspicuous. It is, in my opinion, better adapted to initiate pupils into the idiom of the Greek language, than any other treatise of the kind, that I have examined. FISK'S GREEK EXERCISES should be used in connexion with the Grammar. A work of this kind has long been needed. It is a production of great merit.

Yours respectfully, BENJAMIN GREENLEAF.

☐ Fisk's Greek Grammar is used in Harvard University, and in many other Collegiate and Academic Institutions, in various parts of the United States.

CAMBRIDGE:

METCALF, KEITH, AND NICHOLS,

PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

PERHAPS no elementary work has so long and so justly been the subject of complaint, as the grammars employed for the purpose of introducing beginners into a knowledge of the Greek language. Those most esteemed for copiousness and methodical arrangement, fail either by the omission of much important matter, or by the incommodious disposition and defective exemplification of what they contain.

With the hope of remedying these faults the following work was undertaken, the extreme difficulty of which the compiler was by no means aware of; but he soon discovered that, without a familiar acquaintance with the principal writers of the Greek language, and whatever has been published to elucidate them, no one could be qualified to compose a full, clear, and accurate system of its grammar, wherein the rules and observations should be properly exemplified, and their respective importance attached to them; and accordingly, with a labor to be appreciated by those only who are conversant with such studies (to say nothing of extraneous impediments of no ordinary character), he collected and perused every work which seemed likely to afford any thing of service to his undertaking.

In particular he read over all the more popular Greek authors, most of them many times, especially those from Homer to Demosthenes, as also their different commentators, besides having constant recourse to the invaluable lexicons and indexes of single authors by Damm, Seberus, Schweig-

haeuser, Sturze, Schleusner, Sanxay, Beck, Reiske, and others. He also availed himself of the labors of Vigerus, Hoogeveen, Bos, Fischer, Matthiæ, Buttman, and the other grammarians before the public, with the principal general lexicons, from the smallest up to the voluminous one of Stephanus. In perusing these works, all of which were constantly before him, he copied whatever might be of use in any part of the grammar, and thus accumulated a mass of materials, from which he was enabled to deduce the general principles of the language, with the particular observations and exceptions, and to illustrate them by a selection from a large number of the most pertinent examples that are to be found in all the Greek writers. And here he would observe, without further acknowledgment, that he has borrowed from other grammarians whatever answered his purpose, retaining their language wherever greater clearness would not be produced by an alteration of it.

The parts preceding the Syntax required less attention than most of the others; nevertheless much pains have been bestowed on these, and it is hoped that many deficiencies have been supplied, and that the whole has been considerably simplified. The modern division of nouns into three declensions was adopted, because it appeared most convenient, and had in its favor the suffrages of nearly all the later grammarians; but as the ancient division is preferred by many, and as a knowledge of it is necessary in perusing those writings in which it is exclusively referred to, this also is subjoined in a smaller character. It was discovered that when baryton verbs are divided into four conjugations, the rules concerning them are far less complex than when they are reduced to one. The tenses universally called the *perfect and pluperfect middle*, until they were lately transferred by the German grammarians to the active voice, under

the denomination of the *second perfect* and *second pluperfect*, are here retained in the middle voice; because the advantage of a more philosophical classification, even if it be incontestably so, seemed not in this case a sufficient reason for disturbing the nomenclature so generally recognised by philologists, and for destroying the symmetry which has hitherto existed in the three voices. The List of Defective Verbs, with some slight modifications from Matthiæ, Busby, and others, was derived from Fischer, by whom unquestionable authorities are given for the use of the tenses here inserted.

But the chief cause of the complaints made by teachers and learners has always existed in the Syntax, and to present the Greek student with one as complete as possible, was, in all his researches, the great object of the compiler, in the attainment of which he flatters himself that he has not wholly failed. His design was, by its copiousness, to adapt it to the student at any stage of his studies, and accordingly here, as also elsewhere, the parts first to be learned are printed in the largest character, and those last of all in the smallest. The rules and observations, for the ease of the learner, are expressed as concisely as possible, and those which the Greek language has in common with the Latin, generally in the words of Adam's Latin Grammar; but where they would still have been too long to be cited on every occasion, the inconvenience is obviated, either by comprising so much only in the principal part as is of most frequent use, and after the exemplification subjoining the remainder, or by dividing the rule into several parts, of which that only is to be taken which is immediately applicable. Moreover the use of difficult or abstract terms was studiously avoided, although in so doing it was sometimes necessary to employ others hardly so precise or expressive.

The Prosody also, which next to the Syntax demanded most attention, is the result of much labor and reflection; and, it is believed, is as full and satisfactory as the limits allowable to its relative importance will admit of its being made. The prosodists from whom it was drawn are Maltby, Leeds, and others of the highest authority, and from it may be ascertained, in almost every case, whether the doubtful vowel of any word be long by the usage of the poets. It is presented in the form which seemed most convenient for reference; and that every proper facility might be afforded to the younger student, derivatives and compounds, particularly from less obvious primitives, are often given, for which the more advanced student may have little occasion.

Considerable pains likewise have been taken with the rules for the Accents; and they will be found to comprise nearly all those delivered on this subject in much larger treatises by the earlier grammarians, but which later ones have been able, with scarcely any loss, greatly to condense, and which perhaps admit of little further simplification. As the omission of these marks involves many passages in needless obscurities, which often require the aid of adscititious light, where their presence alone would have rendered the sense perfectly clear and obvious, it is to be hoped that no Greek will hereafter be printed without them.

The Dialects it was thought advisable to take from the Gloucester Greek Grammar, in consequence of the great and unexpected difficulties experienced in the execution of the more important parts. They have been altered and corrected, however, in many places, and the accents inserted throughout.

The compiler cannot dismiss his performance, without returning his thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly aided him in procuring the books necessary to be consulted; and he

regrets that its appearance should convey so inadequate an idea of the labor bestowed upon it, particularly to the superficial or casual reader, that it would hardly protect him against the charge of ostentation, should he acknowledge in detail the obligations laid upon him. He must, however, be permitted to express his gratitude for the use he was allowed to make of the literary treasures of Harvard University, from the Librarian of which he experienced every kindness consistent with the duties of his important charge.

It has long been the opinion of the compiler, and one which he finds pretty generally to prevail among others, that a considerable portion of the time usually allotted to the study of Greek, might be employed to much greater advantage in the writing of exercises in this language; not such exercises, indeed, as have been drawn up for this purpose by Neilson and Huntingford, which, from the difficulties they present, fail altogether of the end they were designed for; but such as, by the simplicity and pertinency of the examples to be written, by the gradual transition from the easiest rules of construction to those more difficult, and, above all, by their not presupposing a knowledge of what has not already been learned, shall render the progress of the student more rapid, than any method hitherto devised. Such a volume he is endeavoring to prepare; and, as most of the materials necessary had previously been collected, it is already in such a state of forwardness, that, should no unforeseen obstacle prevent, it will appear not long after the publication of this Grammar.

Waltham, Massachusetts, June, 1830.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE compiler of this Grammar, by a maturer consideration of the subject, and by the suggestions of several respectable teachers, has been enabled in the Second Edition to make various improvements, which he flatters himself will be found considerably to enhance its value.

To render the inflection of words more easy to the understanding of the pupil, new declensions of substantives and adjectives have been inserted, and examples for the exercise of the learner subjoined to each declension; transpositions have been made in the declensions of adjectives, by which they have been better arranged; the four conjugations of baryton verbs have been exhibited at length, through all the voices, and the contract verbs have been conjugated in a form better adapted for use; complete synopses of the modes and tenses have been given, of the four conjugations of baryton verbs, and of the three forms of contract verbs, and the synopses of the verbs in μ have been more conveniently disposed; and numerous other additions and simplifications have been interspersed throughout the whole.

The penultimate quantity of polysyllables has been indicated by the usual signs, wherever it might otherwise have been doubtful, that the beginner may be enabled to give each word its proper accent from the first time he has occasion to pronounce it. This was deemed of so much importance, that whenever the marks of quantity would have been excluded by the Greek accents, the latter have been sacri-

ficed without hesitation ; as we have no regard to them in our pronunciation of the language, but observe the same rules that we do in Latin, in which we accent the penultima of dissyllables, whether it be long or short, but the penultima of polysyllables only when it is long, and when it is short, the antepenultima. Of the polysyllables not marked, comparatives in *ων*, as *βελτιων*, have the accent on the penultima, except in writers not Attic ; and the words which have a short vowel in the penultima, rendered common by a mute and liquid following, as *ἄδακτος*, p. 48., are to be accented on the antepenultima in prose.

The Exercises promised in the Preface to the first edition have been duly published, and the compiler has the assurance of experienced teachers, that they fully answer the purpose for which they were intended. It is believed that, if the Grammar be first committed to memory, and a portion of easy Greek be next read, they may then be written with the greatest profit. Although the Notes appended to the Exercises refer to the pages of the first edition of the Grammar, which do not correspond with those of the second, yet, by means of the Table at the end of this volume, they may be used alike with both editions.

Waltham, Massachusetts, October, 1831.

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GREEK GRAMMAR.

LETTERS.

THE Greek Language is written by means of twenty-four letters.

Figure.		Name.	Power.	
A	α	ἄλφα	alpha	a
B	β ε	βῆτα	beta	b
Γ	γ ς	γάμμα	gamma	g.
Δ	δ	δέλτα	delta	d
E	ε	ἕψιλόν	epsilon	ě
Z	ζ	ζῆτα	zeta	z
H	η	ἥτα	eta	ē
Θ	θ α	θῆτα	theta	th
I	ι	ιώτα	iōta	i
K	κ	κάππα	kappa	k
Λ	λ	λάμβδα	lambda	l
M	μ	μῦ	mu	m
N	ν	νῦ	nu	n
Ξ	ξ	ξι	xi	x
O	ο	ὀ μικρόν	omīcron	ō
Π	π α	πι	pi	p
P	ρ	ῥω	rho	r
Σ	σ ς	σίγμα	sigma	s
T	τ ι	ταῦ	tau	t
Υ	υ	ὕ ψιλόν	upsilon	u
Φ	φ	φι	phi	ph
X	χ	χι	chi	ch
Ψ	ψ	ψι	psi	ps
Ω	ω	ὦ μέγα	omēga	ō

The different characters for the same sound are used indiscriminately, with the exception of σ and ς , of which the former is used only at the beginning and in the middle of words, and the latter only at the end. By some modern editors, however, ς is used at the end of syllables, when they form an entire word, with which another is compounded; as, $\delta\upsilon\varsigma\mu\epsilon\nu\iota\varsigma$, εἰςφίρω. Also in a word where the last vowel is cut off, σ is retained before the apostrophe; as, ἐνόνησ' Ἀγαμέμνονα.

Γ before γ, κ, ξ, χ, is pronounced like *ng* in *angle*; as, ἄγγελος, *angelos*; Ἀγγίσσης, *Angchises*.

When Greek words are written in Latin, κ and υ are generally represented by *c* and *y*; as, κύκνος, *cycnus*. The Latin ϑ is expressed in Greek by β or ου, and sometimes by υ alone; as, Σέρβιος, or Σερβούιος, *Servius*; Σευήρος, *Severus*.

The old Greek alphabet consisted of sixteen letters only, α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ υ, which were sufficient to express all the sounds of the Greek language. The remaining eight were afterwards added, for the sake of convenience rather than from necessity.

The letters are divided into seven vowels and seventeen consonants.

The vowels are ε, ο, short; η, ω, long; and α, ι, υ, doubtful.

The doubtful vowels are long in some syllables, short in others, and either long or short in others.

The ancient Greeks used ε for η, and ο for ω or ου. as, ΑΕΜΕΤΡΟΣ for Αἰμητρος, ΘΕΩΝ for Θεῶν, ΗΕΡΟΔΟ for Ἡρόδου.

There are twelve diphthongs; six proper, αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου. and six improper, α, η, ο, ηυ, ωυ, υι.

All diphthongs end with ι or υ. hence these vowels are called *subjunctive*, and the others *prepositive*.

The *iota subscript*, in the diphthongs α, η, ω, is not sounded, but serves only to indicate the derivation of the word. It was anciently written in the line, and in capital letters this is still practised: as, ΤΩΙ ΑΗΙΣΤΗΙ, τῷ λησιτῇ, τῷ Αἰδη or ᾗδη.

Αι is commonly represented in Latin by *æ*, as, Φαῖδρος, *Phædrus*, sometimes by *ai*, as, Μαῖα, *Maia*; ει by *i* long, as, Νεῖλος, *Nilus*, sometimes by *e* long, as, Μῆδεα, *Mæda*; οι by *æ*, as, Βοιωτία, *Bæotia*; and ου by *u* long, as, Μοῦσα, *Mûsa*.

The consonants are divided into *mutes*, *semivowels*, and *double consonants*.

The mutes are nine;

Three *smooth*, π, κ, τ.

Three *middle*, β, γ, δ.

Three *aspirate*, φ, χ, θ.

Each smooth mute has its corresponding middle and aspirate, into each of which it is frequently changed; thus, π has β for its middle, and φ for its aspirate.

When two mutes come together, the former must be of the same breathing with the latter; a smooth must stand before a smooth, a middle before a middle, and an aspirate before an aspirate; thus, *τέτυπται*, *ἐτύφθην*, not *τέτυφται*, *ἐτόπθην* · except when the same aspirate would be doubled, and therefore, *Σαπφώ*, *Βάχχος*, not *Σαφφώ*, *Βάχχος*.

The poets often drop the final vowel of the preposition *κατά*, and change the τ into π before φ , into κ before χ , and into β , γ , δ , π , λ , μ , ν , ρ , before those letters respectively; as, *κακχιῦσαι* for *καταχιῦσαι*, *κάββαλε* for *κατίβαλε*, *καδδύνῃμιν* for *κατὰ δύνῃμιν*, *καλλείψω* for *καταλείψω*.

The semivowels are five, λ , μ , ν , ρ , σ , the four first of which are also called *liquids*.

N is changed into γ before γ , κ , ξ , χ · into μ before β , μ , π , φ , ψ · and into λ , ρ , and σ , before those letters respectively; as, *ἐγγράφω* for *ἐνγράφω*, *ἐμβάλλω* for *ἐνβάλλω*, *συλλέγω* for *συνλέγω*.

The double consonants are three;

ζ for $\delta\sigma$ ·

ξ for $\kappa\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, $\chi\sigma$ ·

ψ for $\pi\sigma$, $\beta\sigma$, $\varphi\sigma$.

These double letters are universally used instead of their corresponding simple ones; as, *λείπω* for *λείπσω*, from *λείπω* · *λέξω* for *λέγσω*, from *λέγω* · except where the two simple letters belong to two different parts of a compound; as, *ἐκσεύω*, not *ἐξεύω*.

BREATHINGS.

There are two breathings, the *smooth* or *soft* ('), and the *rough* or *aspirate* ('), one of which is placed over every vowel or diphthong beginning a word.

The aspirate breathing has the force of the English *h* aspirate; as, *ἱστορία*, *historia*; "*Ὅμηρος*, *Homeros*. The smooth is

used where, in modern languages, we begin with a vowel ; as, ἐγὼ, *ego* ; ὁμός, *omos*.

In diphthongs the breathing is placed over the second vowel ; as, Εὐριπίδης, *oíos* · except when it is silent ; as, Ἀίδης, ἔδης.

Υ and ρ at the beginning of a word have always the aspirate ; as, ὕδωρ, ῥήτωρ. When ρ is doubled, the former has the smooth, and the latter the aspirate ; as, Πύρρος.

The ancient mark for the aspirate was *H*, as in Latin ; thus, *HEKATON* was written for ἑκτόν. This was afterwards divided, and *I* used as the soft, and *F* as the aspirate. These were next altered to *ʹ* and *ϝ*, and finally rounded into their present form, *ʹ* and *ϝ*.

The Æolians, who avoided the aspirate, used another sound, similar to a *v* or a *w*, to prevent the hiatus occasioned by the meeting of vowels in different syllables : this was called the *digamma*, because its figure resembled two gammas, one above the other, thus, *F* or *Ɔ*. Thus *ῥοπέρα* for ῥοπέρα, ὄρον for ὄρον, τοῦτο ἴδον for τοῦτο ἴδον. Hence the Latin *vespera*, *ovum*, *video*, &c.

ACCENTS.

There are three accents, the *acute* (*´*), the *grave*, (*`*), and the *circumflex* (*˘*).

The acute stands over one of the three last syllables of a word ; the grave over the last syllable only ; and the circumflex over one of the two last.

The circumflex stands only over long vowels and diphthongs ; the acute and the grave, also over short vowels.

Words accented on the last syllable are called *oxytons* or *acutitons* ; those not accented on the last syllable, *barýttons* or *gravíttons*.

MARKS OF READING.

The Greek comma (*,*) and period (*.*) are the same as the English ; the colon (*:*), which is not distinguished from the semicolon, is a point at the top of the line ; and the note of interrogation (*;*) is the English semicolon.

The *diastöle* or *hypodiastöle* is a comma, used to distinguish certain words from others consisting of the same letters ; as, ὁ,τι, *which*, to distinguish it from ὅτι, *that*.

The *apostrophe* denotes that a vowel is cut off; as, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ for ἀλλὰ ἐγώ.

The *diæresis* is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they do not form a diphthong; as, οἷς, pronounced *o-is*.

CHANGE OF FINAL SYLLABLES ON THE MEETING OF TWO WORDS.

The Greeks have three methods of preventing the meeting of vowels in different words; by cutting off the last vowel of the former word, by adding a consonant to it, and by drawing the two words into one.

1. The final vowel of some words is often cut off when the next word begins with a vowel, and the omission denoted by an apostrophe; as, πάντ' ἔλεγον for πάντα ἔλεγον. If a smooth mute be left before an aspirate vowel, it is changed into its corresponding aspirate; as, ἀφ' οὗ for ἀπὸ οὗ.

The vowels thus cut off are α, ε, ι, ο, and the diphthongs αι and οι; but περι and πρό never, and datives of the third declension seldom lose their final vowel.

The Attics and Dorians sometimes cut off these vowels and diphthongs at the beginning of words; as, ᾧ γὰρ for ᾧ γάρ.

2. *N* is added to the dative plural in σι, and to verbs of the third person in ε and ι, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, πᾶσιν εἶπεν ἐκεῖνος, for πᾶσι εἶπε ἐκεῖνος. Also to εἵκοσι, πέρῳσι, παντάπᾶσι, νόσφι, πρόσθε, ὀπισθε, κέ, and νύ.

In like manner οὔτω, ἄχρι, μέχρι, and ἀτρέμα, take σ before a vowel; as, οὕτως εἶπε. Οὐ becomes οὐκ before a smooth vowel, and οὐχ before an aspirate.

N is often added before a consonant in verse; as, ὠτρύνεν δὲ ἔκαστον.

3. When a word ending with a vowel or diphthong precedes another beginning with a vowel or diphthong, they are sometimes drawn into one;

as, τὰ δῖκα for τὰ ἄδῖκα, καὶ γὰρ for καὶ ἐγὼ, καὶ τι for καὶ ἔτι, καὶ τα for καὶ εἴτα, ὥποτε for καὶ ὅποτε, ὡνῆρ for ὁ ἀνῆρ, οὐκ for ὁ ἐκ, ἐγὰρ δα for ἐγὼ οἶδα, θοιμάτιον for τὸ ἱμάτιον.

Some of the most learned critics omit *ι*, when in the former of the two words thus drawn together, and subscribe it when in the latter, as in the examples above; but others subscribe it in both cases, writing καὶ γὰρ, καὶ τι, as well as καὶ τα.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech in Greek are eight, viz. *article*, *noun*, *pronoun*, *verb*, *participle*, *adverb*, *preposition*, and *conjunction*; the *interjection* being reckoned as an adverb by the Greek grammarians.

The article, noun, pronoun, and participle, are declined with *gender*, *number*, and *case*.

There are three genders, *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*.

There are three numbers; the *singular*, which speaks of one; the *plural*, which speaks of more than one; and the *dual*, which speaks of two, or a pair.

The dual is not used in the *Æolic* dialect any more than in the *Latin*, which was derived from it; nor is it found in the *New Testament*, in the *Septuagint*, or in the *Fathers*. It is used most frequently by the *Attics*, who, however, often employ the plural instead of it.

There are five cases, *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *vocative*.

ARTICLE.

The article *ὁ, ἡ, τὸ*, generally answers to the definite article *the* in English. When no article is expressed in Greek, the English indefinite article *a* is signified. Thus *ἄνθρωπος* means *a man*, or *man* in general; and *ὁ ἄνθρωπος* *the man*. It is thus declined:

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὁ, ἡ, τό,						N. οἱ, αἱ, τὰ,		
G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ,			N. A. τὼ, τὰ, τὼ,			G. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν,		
D. τοῖ, τῇ, τοῖ,			G. D. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν.			D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,		
A. τὸν, τὴν, τό						A. τοὺς, τὰς, τὰ.		

There is no form of the article for the vocative, for ὦ is an adverb.

The article with *δε* or *γε* annexed to it has the signification of a demonstrative pronoun. The declension remains the same; as, *δε, δε, ἡδε, τόδε, τοῦδε, τῆςδε, τοῦδε, &c.*

NOUN.

GENDER.

To indicate the gender of the noun, use is made of the article *ὁ* for the masculine, *ἡ* for the feminine, and *τό* for the neuter.

The gender of nouns is determined partly by their signification, and partly by their termination: the following are the rules concerning the former; those concerning the latter will be given with each declension.

I. The names of male persons or animals, of months, and rivers, are masculine; as, *ὁ Σωκράτης, ὁ Μουνυχίων, ὁ Σιμβεις.*

Exc. The gender of some names of rivers depends on the termination; as, *ἡ Ἀθήνη, the river Lethe.*

II. The names of female persons or animals, of trees, countries, islands, and towns, are feminine; as, *ἡ Ἀσπασία, ἡ Διονύσιον, ἡ φηγός, ἡ πῖτος, ἡ Ἀγυπτιος, ἡ Σάμος, ἡ Λακεδαιμων.*

Exc. 1. Diminutives in *ον* are neuter; as, *τὸ γόναιον, from γυνή, wife.*

Exc. 2. Some names of trees are masculine; as, *ὁ ἐρίκεδς, wild fig-tree; ὁ φέλλος, cork-tree; ὁ κέρασος, cherry-tree; ὁ λωτός, lote-tree; ὁ κύτισος, cytissus.*

Some are masculine or feminine; as, *ὁ, ἡ πάπυρος, papyrus, ὁ, ἡ κόνινος, wild olive-tree.*

Exc. 3. Several names of towns are masculine; as, *ὁ Σελινοῦς, &c.* Others are either masculine or feminine: *ὁ, ἡ Μαράθων, ὁ, ἡ Ἀκράγας. Ἄργος, εὖς, is neuter.*

Many names of islands and cities are of both genders; as, *ὁ, ἡ Ζάκυνθος, ὁ, ἡ Ἐπίδαυρος.*

III. Nouns used as masculine when the male, and feminine when the female is spoken of, are common; as, *ὁ and ἡ βοῦς, ox or cow; ὁ and ἡ ἵππος, horse or mare.*

Obs. In most names of animals one gender is used for both sexes, called the *epicene* gender; as, δ λύκος, *wolf*, and η ἀλώπηξ, *fox*, whether masculine or feminine.

DECLENSION.

There are three declensions of nouns, corresponding to the three first declensions in Latin.

GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

The nominative and vocative are mostly the same in the singular, and always in the dual and plural.

The dative singular always ends in ι , either in the line, as in the third declension, or subscribed, as in the first and second.

The genitive plural always ends in $\omega\nu$.

The nominative, accusative, and vocative of neuters are alike, and in the plural end in α .

The dual has but two terminations, one for the nominative, accusative, and vocative, and the other for the genitive and dative.

VIEW OF THE THREE DECLENSIONS.

I. Decl.		II. Decl.		III. Decl.	
		<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	α, η	$\delta\varsigma, \eta\varsigma$	$\omega\varsigma$ Neut. $\omega\nu$	—	
G.	$\delta\varsigma - \eta\varsigma$	$\omega\nu$	$\omega\nu$	$\omega\varsigma$	
D.	$\alpha - \eta$	ι	ι	ι	
A.	$\alpha\nu - \eta\nu$	$\omega\nu$	$\omega\nu$	$\alpha - \nu$ Neut. like the Nom.	
V.	$\alpha - \eta$	ϵ	ϵ Neut. $\omega\nu$	—	
		<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	α	ω	ϵ		
G. D.	$\alpha\iota\nu$	$\alpha\iota\nu$	$\alpha\iota\nu$		
		<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	$\alpha\iota$	$\omega\iota$ Neut. α	$\omega\varsigma$ Neut. α		
G.	$\omega\nu$	$\omega\nu$	$\omega\nu$		
D.	$\alpha\iota\varsigma$	$\omega\iota\varsigma$	$\omega\iota\varsigma$		
A.	$\delta\varsigma$	$\omega\omega\varsigma$ Neut. α	$\delta\varsigma$ Neut. α		
V.	$\alpha\iota$	$\omega\iota$ Neut. α	$\omega\varsigma$ Neut. α		

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension end in α, η, feminine. and in ας, ης, masculine.

ἡ μουσα, *muse.*

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.
N. μουσα, <i>a</i>		N. μουσα, <i>two</i>		N. μουσαι, <i>of</i>
G. μουσης, <i>of a</i>		G. μουσαιν, <i>of two</i>		G. μουσων, <i>of</i>
D. μουσῃ, <i>to a</i>	<i>muse.</i>	D. μουσαιν, <i>to two</i>	<i>muses.</i>	D. μουσαις, <i>to</i>
A. μουσαν, <i>a</i>		A. μουσα, <i>two</i>		A. μουσας, <i>muses.</i>
V. μουσα, <i>O</i>		V. μουσα, <i>O two</i>		V. μουσαι, <i>O</i>

In like manner decline

ἀμύλλα, <i>contest.</i>	θύελλα, <i>tempest.</i>
γλῶσσα, <i>tongue.</i>	μέλισσα, <i>bee.</i>
διψα, <i>thirst.</i>	ρίζα, <i>root.</i>
ἔχιδνα, <i>viper.</i>	τράπεζα, <i>table.</i>
θάλασσα, <i>sea.</i>	χλαῖνα, <i>outer garment.</i>

Nouns in ρα, α pure, and ᾱ contracted, with some proper names, as Αἰθρα, Ἀνδρομέδα, Μάρθα, Φιλομήλα, Γέλα, make the genitive in ας, and the dative in α· thus,

ἡ φίλα, *friendship.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
N. φίλη-α,				N. φίλαι,
G. φίλη-ας,		N. A. V. φίλη-α,		G. φίλων,
D. φίλῃ-α,				D. φίλαις,
A. φίλη-αν,		G. D. φίλων.		A. φίλαις,
V. φίλη-α.				V. φίλαι.

In like manner decline

ἀγορά, <i>market.</i>	αἵτια, <i>cause.</i>
ἀρουρά, <i>field.</i>	ἀλήθεια, <i>truth.</i>
γέφυρα, <i>bridge.</i>	δωρεά, <i>gift.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>day.</i>	ἐλάτα, <i>olive-tree.</i>
θύρα, <i>door.</i>	ἑστία, <i>hearth.</i>
μάχαιρα, <i>sword, knife.</i>	πέλεια, <i>dove.</i>
μοῖρα, <i>share.</i>	σκιά, <i>shadow.</i>
σφαῖρα, <i>sphere.</i>	στοά, <i>porch.</i>

Obs. 1. A vowel is called *pure*, when it immediately follows a vowel or diphthong, with which it is not *mixed* or united in sound.

Obs. 2. The ancient Latins followed this manner of making the genitives in ας; as, *terras, escas, Latōnas*, for *terra, esca, Latōnæ*. *Paterfamilias* continued always in use.

ἡ τιμή, <i>honor</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τιμή,	N. A. V. τιμή,	N. τιμ-αι,
G. τιμ-ῆς,	G. D. τιμ-αῖν.	G. τιμ-ῶν,
D. τιμ-ῇ,		D. τιμ-αῖς,
A. τιμ-ήν,		A. τιμ-άς,
V. τιμ-ή.		V. τιμ-αι.

In like manner decline

ἄξιον, <i>axe.</i>	νεφέλη, <i>cloud.</i>
ἀρετή, <i>virtue.</i>	νίκη, <i>victory.</i>
ἡδονή, <i>pleasure.</i>	νύμφη, <i>bride.</i>
κόρη, <i>girl.</i>	ὀδύνη, <i>pain.</i>
κώμη, <i>village.</i>	πύλη, <i>gate.</i>
λύπη, <i>grief.</i>	φωνή, <i>voice.</i>

ὁ ταμίας, *a steward.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ταμί-ας,	N. A. V. ταμί-α,	N. ταμί-αι,
G. ταμί-ου,	G. D. ταμί-αιν.	G. ταμί-ῶν,
D. ταμί-α,		D. ταμί-αις,
A. ταμί-αν,		A. ταμί-ας,
V. ταμί-α.		V. ταμί-αι.

In like manner decline

Αἰνείας, <i>Ænēas.</i>	νεανίας, <i>youth.</i>
κοχλίας, <i>cockle.</i>	ὄρνιθοθήρας, <i>fowler.</i>

Some nouns in *ας* make the genitive in *α* as well as *ου* as, Πυθαγόρας, gen. Πυθαγόρου and Πυθαγόρα, *Pythagōras*; πατράλοιας, gen. πατράλοιου and πατράλοια, *parricide*. Some keep *α* exclusively, as, Θωμάς, gen. Θωμά, *Thomas*; Βορρῆας, gen. Βορρῆα, *north wind*; Σατάνας, gen. Σατάνα, *Satan*; πάππας, gen. πάππα, *father*. These genitives in *α* were the Doric form.

ὁ τελώνης, *publican.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τελών-ης,	N. A. V. τελών-α,	N. τελῶν-αι,
G. τελών-ου,	G. D. τελών-αιν.	G. τελων-ῶν,
D. τελών-η,		D. τελών-αις,
A. τελών-ην,		A. τελών-ας,
V. τελών-η.		V. τελῶν-αι.

In like manner decline

ἀδολέσχης, <i>prater.</i>	Ἀτρείδης, <i>Atrides.</i>
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All nouns in *της*, poetical nouns in *πης*, national names in *ης*, and compounds of *μετρέω*, *πώλλω*, *τρίβω*, make the vocative in *α*· as, *προφήτης*, *προφήτα*, *prophet*; *κυνῶπης*, *κυνῶπα*, *shameless*; *Σκύθης*, *Σκύθα*, *Scythian*; *γεωμέτρης*, *γεωμέτρα*, *geometrician*. Also *λάγνης*, *Μεναιχμης*, *Πυρραχμης*. But *Αιήτης*, *αιναρέτης*, *καλλιλαμπέτης*, make *η*. Nouns in *στης* make *α* or *η*· as, *ληστής*, *ληστιά* and *ληστή*, *robber*.

Words for Practice.

ἀροτοπῶλης, <i>seller of bread.</i>	πολίτης, <i>citizen.</i>
δεσπότης, <i>master.</i>	τεχνίτης, <i>artist.</i>
κλέπτης, <i>thief.</i>	τοξότης, <i>archer.</i>
κριτής, <i>judge.</i>	
μαθητής, <i>disciple.</i>	ἐραστής, <i>lover.</i>
Πέρσης, <i>Persian.</i>	Ὀρέστης, <i>Orestes.</i>
ποιητής, <i>poet.</i>	πολεμιστής, <i>warrior.</i>

The Æolians and Macedonians adopted the termination *α* even in the nominative of these nouns; thus, *ἵπποτα* for *ἵπποτης*, *horseman*; *νεφεληγερέτα* for *νεφεληγερέτης*, *cloud-gathering*. Hence in Latin *comēta*, *planēta*, *poēta*, from *κομήτης*, *πλανήτης*, *ποιητής*.

Contracts of the First Declension.

Some nouns of the first declension are contracted, by dropping the vowels preceding the terminations *α*, *η*, *ας*, *ης*· except *εα* not preceded by a vowel or *ρ*, which is contracted into *ῆ*· thus,

<i>μνάα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> , <i>mina.</i>	<i>ἑρέα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> , <i>wool.</i>	<i>γέα</i> , <i>γῆ</i> , <i>earth.</i>	<i>γαλέη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , <i>weasel.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. <i>μν-ᾱα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> ,	N. <i>ἐρ-έα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> ,	N. <i>γ-έα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	N. <i>γαλ-έη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,
G. <i>μν-ᾱας</i> , <i>ᾱς</i> ,	G. <i>ἐρ-έας</i> , <i>ᾱς</i> ,	G. <i>γ-έας</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,	G. <i>γαλ-έης</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,
D. <i>μν-ᾱα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> ,	D. <i>ἐρ-έα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> ,	D. <i>γ-έα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	D. <i>γαλ-έη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,
A. <i>μν-ᾱαν</i> , <i>ᾱν</i> ,	A. <i>ἐρ-ᾱαν</i> , <i>ᾱν</i> ,	A. <i>γ-ᾱαν</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,	A. <i>γαλ-έην</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,
V. <i>μν-ᾱα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> , &c.	V. <i>ἐρ-έα</i> , <i>ᾱ</i> , &c.	V. <i>γ-έα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	V. <i>γαλ-έη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.
<i>ἀπλόη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , <i>simplicity.</i>	<i>Ἑρμῆας</i> , <i>ῆς</i> , <i>Mercury.</i>	<i>Ἀπελλῆς</i> , <i>ῆς</i> , <i>Apelles.</i>	
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	
N. <i>ἀπλ-όη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	N. <i>Ἑρμ-έας</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,	N. <i>Ἀπελλ-έης</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,	
G. <i>ἀπλ-όης</i> , <i>ῆς</i> ,	G. <i>Ἑρμ-έου</i> , <i>οῦ</i> ,	G. <i>Ἀπελλ-έου</i> , <i>οῦ</i> ,	
D. <i>ἀπλ-όη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	D. <i>Ἑρμ-έα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	D. <i>Ἀπελλ-έη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	
A. <i>ἀπλ-όην</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,	A. <i>Ἑρμ-ᾱαν</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,	A. <i>Ἀπελλ-έην</i> , <i>ῆν</i> ,	
V. <i>ἀπλ-όη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	V. <i>Ἑρμ-έα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	V. <i>Ἀπελλ-έη</i> , <i>ῆ</i> , &c.	

ἡ τιμή, *honor.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τιμή,		N. τιμή,
G. τιμῆς,	N. A. V. τιμή,	G. τιμῶν,
D. τιμῇ,		D. τιμῶν,
A. τιμήν,	G. D. τιμῶν.	A. τιμῶν,
V. τιμή.		V. τιμή.

In like manner decline

ἄξιον,	<i>axe.</i>	νεφέλη,	<i>cloud.</i>
ἀρετή,	<i>virtue.</i>	νίκη,	<i>victory.</i>
ἡδονή,	<i>pleasure.</i>	νύμφη,	<i>bride.</i>
κόρη,	<i>girl.</i>	ὀδύνη,	<i>pain.</i>
κώμη,	<i>village.</i>	πύλη,	<i>gate.</i>
λύπη,	<i>grief.</i>	φωνή,	<i>voice.</i>

ὁ ταμίας, *a steward.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ταμί-ας,		N. ταμί-αι,
G. ταμί-ου,	N. A. V. ταμί-α,	G. ταμί-ων,
D. ταμί-α,		D. ταμί-αις,
A. ταμί-αν,	G. D. ταμί-αιν.	A. ταμί-ας,
V. ταμί-α.		V. ταμί-αι.

In like manner decline

Αἰνίας,	<i>Ænēas.</i>	νεανίας,	<i>youth.</i>
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ὁ τελώνης, *publican.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τελών-ης,		N. τελῶν-αι,
G. τελών-ου,	N. A. V. τελών-α,	G. τελων-ων,
D. τελών-η,		D. τελών-αις,
A. τελών-ην,	G. D. τελών-αιν.	A. τελών-ας,
V. τελών-η.		V. τελῶν-αι.

In like manner decline

ἀδελφίσκος,	<i>prater.</i>	Ἀτρεΐδης,	<i>Atrides.</i>
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κριτής, <i>judge.</i>	
μαθητής, <i>disciple.</i>	ἐραστής, <i>lover.</i>
Πέρσης, <i>Persian.</i>	Ὀρέστης, <i>Orestes.</i>
ποιητής, <i>poet.</i>	πολεμιστής, <i>warrior.</i>

The Æolians and Macedonians adopted the termination *α* even in the nominative of these nouns; thus, *ἵπποτα* for *ἵπότης*, *horsman*; *νεφεληγερέτα* for *νεφεληγερέτης*, *cloud-gathering*. Hence in Latin *comēta*, *planēta*, *poēta*, from *κομήτης*, *πλανήτης*, *ποιητής*.

Contracts of the First Declension.

Some nouns of the first declension are contracted, by dropping the vowels preceding the terminations *α*, *η*, *ας*, *ης* · except *α* not preceded by a vowel or *ε*, which is contracted into *ῆ* · thus,

μνάα, <i>ᾱ, mina.</i>	ἐρέα, <i>ᾱ, wool.</i>	γέα, <i>γῆ, earth.</i>	γαλέη, <i>ῆ, weasel.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. μν-άα, <i>ᾱ,</i>	N. ἐρ-έα, <i>ᾱ,</i>	N. γ-έα, <i>ῆ,</i>	N. γαλ-έη, <i>ῆ,</i>
G. μν-άας, <i>ᾱς,</i>	G. ἐρ-έας, <i>ᾱς,</i>	G. γ-έας, <i>ῆς,</i>	G. γαλ-έης, <i>ῆς,</i>
D. μν-άα, <i>ᾱ,</i>	D. ἐρ-έα, <i>ᾱ,</i>	D. γ-έα, <i>ῆ,</i>	D. γαλ-έη, <i>ῆ,</i>
A. μν-άαν, <i>ᾱν,</i>	A. ἐρ-έαν, <i>ᾱν,</i>	A. γ-έαν, <i>ῆν,</i>	A. γαλ-έην, <i>ῆν,</i>
V. μν-άα, <i>ᾱ, &c.</i>	V. ἐρ-έα, <i>ᾱ, &c.</i>	V. γ-έα, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>	V. γαλ-έη, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>

ἀπλόη, <i>ῆ, simplicity.</i>	Ἑρμέας, <i>ῆς, Mercury.</i>	Ἀπελλής, <i>ῆς, Apelles.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἀπλ-όη, <i>ῆ,</i>	N. Ἑρμ-έας, <i>ῆς,</i>	N. Ἀπελλ-έης, <i>ῆς,</i>
G. ἀπλ-όης, <i>ῆς,</i>	G. Ἑρμ-έου, <i>οὔ,</i>	G. Ἀπελλ-έου, <i>οὔ,</i>
D. ἀπλ-όη, <i>ῆ,</i>	D. Ἑρμ-έα, <i>ῆ,</i>	D. Ἀπελλ-έη, <i>ῆ,</i>
A. ἀπλ-όην, <i>ῆν,</i>	A. Ἑρμ-έαν, <i>ῆν,</i>	A. Ἀπελλ-έην, <i>ῆν,</i>
V. ἀπλ-όη, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>	V. Ἑρμ-έα, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>	V. Ἀπελλ-έη, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension end in *ος*, generally masculine, but sometimes feminine, and *ον* neuter.

ὁ λόγος, word, speech.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>λόγ-ος,</i>		N. <i>λόγ-οι,</i>
G. <i>λόγ-ου,</i>	N. A. V. <i>λόγ-ω,</i>	G. <i>λόγ-ων,</i>
D. <i>λόγ-ω,</i>		D. <i>λόγ-οις,</i>
A. <i>λογ-ον,</i>	G. D. <i>λόγ-οιν.</i>	A. <i>λόγ-ους,</i>
V. <i>λογ-ε.</i>		V. <i>λόγ-οι.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>ὁ ἀνεμος, wind.</i>	<i>ἡ νῆσος, island.</i>
<i>ὁ ἀργύρος, silver.</i>	<i>ἡ ὁδός, way.</i>
<i>ἡ δοκός, beam.</i>	<i>ὁ οἶκος, house.</i>
<i>ἡ ἥπειρος, continent.</i>	<i>ὁ σιδηρός, iron.</i>
<i>ὁ κήπος, garden.</i>	<i>ἡ φηγός, beech.</i>

Obs. In a few instances, the common dialect, like the Attic, makes the vocative like the nominative; as, *ὦ Θεός*, whence the Latin *ὁ Deus*; and *ὦ οὔτος, heus tu*.

τὸ ξύλον, wood.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>ξύλ-ον,</i>		N. <i>ξύλ-α,</i>
G. <i>ξύλ-ου,</i>	N. A. V. <i>ξύλ-ω,</i>	G. <i>ξύλ-ων,</i>
D. <i>ξύλ-ω,</i>		D. <i>ξύλ-οις,</i>
A. <i>ξύλ-ον,</i>	G. D. <i>ξύλ-οιν.</i>	A. <i>ξύλ-α,</i>
V. <i>ξύλ-ον.</i>		V. <i>ξύλ-α.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>ἀργύριον, silver.</i>	<i>μῆλον, apple.</i>
<i>βιβλίον, book.</i>	<i>πέδιλον, sandal, shoe.</i>
<i>δένδρον, tree.</i>	<i>πρόβατον, sheep.</i>
<i>ζῷον, animal.</i>	<i>ῥόδον, rose.</i>
<i>μέτρον, measure.</i>	<i>σῆκον, fig.</i>

Contracts of the Second Declension.

Some nouns of the second declension are contracted, by changing *εο*, *οο*, into *ου*, and *εα*, *οα*, into *ᾱ*, and dropping *ε* and *ο* before a long vowel or diphthong.

τὸ ὀστέον, *bone*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὀστέον, οὖν,	N. A. V. ὀστέω, ῶ,	N. ὀστέα, α,
G. ὀστέου, οῦ,	G. D. ὀστέοιν, οῖν.	G. ὀστέων, ῶν,
D. ὀστέῳ, ῳ,		D. ὀστέοις, οῖς,
A. ὀστέον, οὖν,		A. ὀστέα, ᾱ,
V. ὀστέον, οὖν.		V. ὀστέα, ᾱ.

In like manner decline κάνησον, *basket*, δίσκον, *dish*.ὁ νόος, *understanding*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. νόος, οὖς,	N. A. V. νόω, ῶ,	N. νόοι, οῖ,
G. νόου, οῦ,	G. D. νόοιν, οῖν.	G. νόων, ῶν,
D. νόῳ, ῳ,		D. νόοις, οῖς,
A. νόον, οὖν,		A. νόους, οὖς,
V. νόε, οῦ.		V. νόοι, οῖ.

So its compounds εὐνοος, ἀνοος, &c. Also ὁ ῥόος, *stream*; ὁ πλόος, *voyage*; ὁ χνόος, *down*; ὁ χροός, *skin*; with their compounds. But the neuter plural in α of compounds remains uncontracted; as, εὐνοα, καλλιῤῥόα, εὐπλοα. Even in the genitive we rather say εὐνόων, εὐπλόων, than εὐνων, εὐπλων, &c.

To the contracted of this form may ὁ Ἰησοῦς be referred, differing in the dative only, which ends in οῦ· and (with more propriety than to the triptots) diminutives in ῦς· as, ὁ Διονῦς, ὁ Καμῦς, ὁ Κλαυσῦς.

Sing.	Sing.
N. Ἰησ-οῦς,	N. Διον-ῦς,
G. Ἰησ-οῦ,	G. Διον-ῦ,
D. Ἰησ-οῦ,	D. Διον-ῦ,
A. Ἰησ-οῦν,	A. Διον-ῦν,
V. Ἰησ-οῦ.	V. Διον-ῦ.

ATTIC FORM.

In some nouns of the second declension the Attics change the last vowel or diphthong into ω; subscribing ι, and making the vocative like the nominative; as, ὁ λαγῶς, λαγῶ, *hare*, for λαγός, λαγοῦ.

If the vowel preceding ως be α long, it is changed into ε· as, ὁ λεῶς for λαός, *people*; τὸ ἀνώγειον, ἀνώγειον, *hall*.

ὁ νεῶς, *temple*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. νε-ῶς,		N. νε-ῶ,
G. νε-ῶ,	N. A. V. νε-ῶ,	G. νε-ῶν,
D. νε-ῶ,		D. νε-ῶς,
A. νε-ῶν,	G. D. νε-ῶν.	A. νε-ῶς,
V. νε-ῶς.		V. νε-ῶ.

In like manner decline

ἡ γάλως, *brother's wife*. ὁ Μενέλως, *Menelæus*.
 ὁ πάλως, *cable*. ὁ ταῶς, *peacock*.

τὸ ἀνώγειον, *hall*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἀνώγε-ων,		N. ἀνώγε-ω,
G. ἀνώγε-ω,	N. A. V. ἀνώγε-ω,	G. ἀνώγε-ων,
D. ἀνώγε-ω,		D. ἀνώγε-ως,
A. ἀνώγε-ων,	G. D. ἀνώγε-ων.	A. ἀνώγε-ω,
V. ἀνώγε-ων.		V. ἀνώγε-ω.

In like manner decline the neuter adjectives

εὐγεν, *fertile*. ὕλειον, *propitious*.

Obs. 1. There is one neuter in ὡς, viz. τὸ χρεῶς, τοῦ χρεῶ, *debt*.

Obs. 2. The Attics frequently omit ν in the accusative; as, τὸν λαγῶ, τὸν νεῶ, τὴν ξω. So Κῶ, Κέω, Ἀθω. Sometimes in the nominative; as, τὸ ἀγήρω, for ἀγήρων.

Obs. 3. The Attics often decline after this form, words which otherwise belong to the third declension; as, Μινω for Μινως, from Μινως · γέλων for γέλωτα, from γέλως · and the later Greeks decline words in ὡς, which belong to the second, according to the third declension; as, πάλως for πάλω, from πάλως.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension end in α, ι, υ, ω, ς, ξ, ρ, ζ, ψ, and increase in the genitive.

ὁ σωτήρ, *savior*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σωτ-ήρ,		N. σωτ-ήρες,
G. σωτ-ήρος,	N. A. V. σωτ-ήρε,	G. σωτ-ήρων,
D. σωτ-ήρι,		D. σωτ-ήρσι,
A. σωτ-ήρα,	G. D. σωτ-ήρσιν.	A. σωτ-ήρας,
V. σωτ-ερ.		V. σωτ-ήρες.

τὸ σῶμα, <i>body</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σῶμ-α,	N. A. V. σῶμ-ατε,	N. σῶμ-ατα,
G. σῶμ-ατος,	G. D. σων-άτοιιν.	G. σωμ-άτων,
D. σῶμ-ατι,		D. σῶμ-ασι,
A. σῶμ-α,		A. σῶμ-ατα,
V. σῶμ-α.		V. σῶμ-ατα.

ὁ παῖδιν, <i>pæan</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. παι-άν,	N. A. V. παι-ᾶνε,	N. παι-ᾶνες,
G. παι-ᾶνος,	G. D. παι-άνοιν.	G. παι-άνων,
D. παι-ᾶνι,		D. παι-ᾶσι,
A. παι-ᾶνα,		A. παι-ᾶνας,
V. παι-άν.		V. παι-ᾶνες.

ἡ λαῖλαψ, <i>storm</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λαῖλα-ψ,	N. A. V. λαῖλα-πε,	N. λαῖλα-πες,
G. λαῖλᾶ-πος,	G. D. λαῖλᾶ-ποιν.	G. λαῖλᾶ-πων,
D. λαῖλα-πι,		D. λαῖλα-ψι,
A. καῖλα-πα,		A. λαῖλα-πας,
V. λαῖλα-ψ.		V. λαῖλα-πες.

ὁ θῶς, <i>jackall</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. θ-ῶς,	N. A. V. θ-ῶς,	N. θ-ῶες,
G. θῶος,	G. D. θ-ωοῖν.	G. θ-ῶων,
D. θ-ωί,		D. θ-ωσι,
A. θ-ῶα,		A. θ-ῶας,
V. θ-ῶς.		V. θ-ῶες.

Words for practice in the third declension are given with the examples of the different formations of the genitive.

GENDER.

Nouns of the third declension admit of no general rule for the determination of their gender; but that of a large proportion of them may be known by the following rules for some of the principal endings, in which those nouns, whose gender is determinable from their signification, are not noticed.

1. Nouns in *ην, ηρ, ες, ως, -ωτος*, and those which have *ντος* in the genitive, are masculine; as, ὁ λιμήν, *harbor*; ὁ ζωστήρ, *girdle*; ὁ ἀμφορέυς, *amphōra*; ὁ γέλως -ωτος, *laughter*; ὁ τένων -οντος, *tendon*; ὁ ὀδούς -οντος, *tooth*; ὁ ἱμάς -άντος, *thong*.

Except ἡ φρήν, *intellect*; ὁ, ἡ χήν, *goose*; ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*; ἡ κῆρ, *fate*; ὁ, ἡ ἀήρ, *air, mist*; with the neuter contracts in *ηρ* and τὸ φῶς, *light*.

2. Nouns in *ας -αδος, ις, ω* and *ως -οος*, with nouns of quality in *της*, are feminine; as, *ἡ λαμπάς -αδος, torch*; *ἡ χάρις, grace*; *ἡ πειθὼ, persuasion*; *ἡ αἰδὼς -δος, modesty*; *ἡ γλυκύτης, sweetness*.

Except some adjectives in *ας -αδος* of the common gender, and the following nouns in *ις*: *ὁ ὄφις, serpent*; *ὁ ἄξις, adder*; *ὁ κόρις, bug*; *ὁ μέρις, a certain measure*; *ὁ κίς, weevil*; *ὁ λῖς, lion*; *ὁ δελφίς, dolphin*; *ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, bird*; *ἡ, ὁ τίγρις, tiger*; and *ἡ, ὁ θίς, bank, shore*.

3. Nouns in *α, ι, υ, ορ, ωρ, ος, ας -ατος* and *-αος, αρ*, with contracts in *εαρ -ηρ*, are neuter; as, *τὸ σῶμα, body*; *τὸ μέλι, honey*; *τὸ ἄστυ, city*; *τὸ ἥτορ, breast*; *τὸ ὕδωρ, water*; *τὸ τεῖχος, wall*; *τὸ τέρας -ατος, miracle*; *τὸ δέπας -αος, cup*; *τὸ ἥπαρ, liver*; *τὸ κέαρ, κῆρ, heart*.

Except *ὁ ψάρ, starling*; *ὁ, ἡ ἰχθὺρ, lymph*; *ὁ ἀχθὺρ, ulcer*; *ὁ λίθς -αος, stone*; and *ὁ* or *τὸ κρὰς, κρατὸς, head*.

There are no other neuter substantives of this declension, except *τὸ πῦρ, fire*; *τὸ φῶς, light*; *τὸ οὖς, ear*; and *τὸ σταις, dough*.

Those in *ας*, therefore, are generally masculine, when they make the genitive in *αντος*; feminine, when they make it in *αδος*; and neuter, when they make it in *ατος* and *αος*.

GENITIVE.

The genitive of the third declension always ends in *ος*, and admits of a great variety of formations.

From the vowels *α, ι, υ, ω*.

- α* —*ατος* τὸ σῶμα, σώματος, *body*; τὸ νόημα, *thought*; τὸ πρᾶγμα, *thing*; τὸ στόμα, *mouth*.
- ι* —*ιος* τὸ σίνηπι, σινηπίος, *mustard*; τὸ κόμμι, *gum*; τὸ πέπερι, *pepper*.
- ιτος* τὸ μέλι, μέλιτος, *honey*, the only substantive of this form; but there are several neuter adjectives, which may be said, however, to derive their genitive rather from the masculine termination in *ις*.
- υ* —*υος* τὸ δάκρυ, δάκρυος, *tear*; τὸ ράπυ, *mustard*. In like manner τὸ γόνυ, *knee*, and τὸ δόρυ, *spear*; but these two sometimes take *ατος* from the obsolete *γόνας* and *δόρας*.
- εος* τὸ ἄστυ, ἄστιος, *city*; τὸ πῶν, *flock*.
- ω* —*οος* ἡ Λητώ, Λητόος, *Latōna*; ἡ πειθὼ, *persuasion*; ἡ ἠχώ, *echo*.

From the consonants *ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ*.

ν

- αν* —ανος δ *παιάν, παιᾶνος, pæan*; δ *Τιτάν, Titan*.
 —αντος τὸ *τύψαν, τύψαντος, having struck*, neuter participles, which follow their masculine.
- εν* —ενος τὸ *τέρεν, τέρενος, tender*, neuters of adjectives in *ην*.
- ην* —ηνος δ' *Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνος, Greek*; δ *μήν, month*; ἡ *Σειρήν, Siren*.
 —ενος δ *ποιμήν, ποιμένος, shepherd*; δ *λιμήν, harbor*; ἡ *φρήν, intellect*.
- ιν* —ινος δ *δελφίν, δελφίνος, dolphin*; ἡ *ἀκτίν, ray*; ἡ *ὀν, nose*. The nominative of these nouns frequently ends in *ις*, as, δ *δελφίς*.
- ον* —ονος τὸ *μεῖζον, μεῖζονος, greater*, neuters of adjectives in *ων*.
 —οντος τὸ *τύπτον, τύπτοντος, striking*, neuters of participles in *ων*.
- υν* —υνος δ *μόσυν, μόσυνος, wooden tower*; and those ending in *υν* or *υς*, as, δ *Φόρκυν* or *Φόρκυς, Φόρκυνος, Phorcys*, the name of a sea deity.
 —υντος τὸ *ζευγνύν, ζευγνύντος, joining*, neuter participles of verbs in *υμι*.
- ων* —ωνος, δ *Πλάτων, Πλάτωνος, Plato*; δ *κλών, branch*; ἡ *μήκων, poppy*.
 —ονος ἡ *χελιδών, χελιδόνος, swallow*; ἡ *σιαγών, cheek*; δ *ἡρίων, saw*.
 —ωντος δ *Ξενοφῶν, Ξενοφώντος, Xenophon*. In like manner the present participles of contracted verbs in *αι*, as, δ *τιμῶν, τιμῶντος, honoring*.
 —οντος δ *δράκων, δράκοντος, dragon*; δ *λέων, lion*; δ *τένων, tendon*. So the present, first future, and second aorist active of participles, as, δ *τύπτων, τύπτοντος, striking*.
 —ουντος δ *τυπῶν, τυποῦντος, going to strike*, the second future active of participles: also the present of contracted verbs in *εω* and *ωω*, as, δ *ποιῶν, ποιῶντος, making*.
- ουν* —οδος neuter compounds of *ποῦς*, as, τὸ *δίπουν, δίποδος, from δίπους, two-footed*.
 —οῦντος τὸ *τυποῦν, τυποῦντος, neuter participles*.

Q

αρ —ατος	τὸ ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, <i>the liver</i> ; τὸ δέλεαρ, <i>bait</i> ; τὸ φρέαρ, <i>the well</i> .
—αρος	ὁ ψάρ, ψαρός, <i>starling</i> ; τὸ νέκταρ, <i>nectar</i> ; ἡ ἄαρ, <i>wife</i> . ἡ δάμαρ, <i>wife</i> , makes δάμαρτος.
ηρ —ηρος	ὁ θῆρ, θηρός, <i>wild beast</i> ; ὁ βοτήρ, <i>shepherd</i> ; ὁ ζωστήρ, <i>girdle</i> ; ἡ κῆρ, <i>fate</i> .
—ερος	ὁ αἰθήρ, αἰθέρος, <i>sky</i> ; ὁ, ἡ ἀήρ, <i>air, mist</i> ; ὁ δαήρ, <i>brother-in-law</i> .
ορ —ορος	τὸ ἥτορ, ἥτορος, <i>breast</i> ; τὸ ἄορ, <i>sword</i> .
υρ —υρος	ὁ, ἡ μάρτυρ, μάρτύρος, <i>witness</i> ; τὸ πῦρ, <i>fire</i> .
ωρ —ωρος	ὁ φῶρ, φωρός, <i>thief</i> ; ὁ ἰχῶρ, <i>lymph</i> ; τὸ ἐλωρ, <i>prey</i> . —ορος ὁ Νέστωρ, Νέστορος, <i>Nestor</i> ; ὁ ῥήτωρ, <i>orator</i> .
ειρ —ειρος	ἡ χεῖρ, χειρός, <i>hand</i> ; ὁ φθειρ, <i>louse</i> .

Q

ας —αντος	ὁ ἀνδριάς, ἀνδριάντος, <i>statue</i> ; ὁ γίγας, <i>giant</i> ; ὁ ἱμάς, <i>thong</i> .
—ανος	ὁ μέλας, μέλανος, <i>black</i> ; ὁ τάλας, <i>wretched</i> .
—ατος	τὸ γῆρας, γήρᾱτος, <i>old age</i> ; τὸ κρέας, <i>flesh</i> .
—αδος	ἡ λαμπάς, λαμπάδος, <i>torch</i> ; ἡ πελειάς, <i>dove</i> ; ὁ, ἡ φυγὰς, <i>fugitive</i> .
—αος	ὁ λᾶας, λάαος, <i>a stone</i> .
ες —εος	τὸ ἀληθές, ἀληθέος, <i>true</i> , the neuter of adjectives in ης.
ευσ —εος	ὁ βασιλεύς, βασιλέος, Att. βασιλέως, Ion. βασιλῆος, <i>king</i> ; ὁ ἄλιεος, <i>fisherman</i> ; ὁ ἱερεός, <i>priest</i> ; ὁ ἵππεος, <i>horseman</i> .
ης —εος	ἡ τριήρης, τριήρεος, <i>galley</i> ; ὁ Δημοσθένης, <i>Demosthēnes</i> .
—ητος	ἡ φιλότης, φιλότητος, <i>love</i> ; ὁ λέβης, <i>caldron, kettle</i> ; ἡ ἐσθῆς, <i>clothing</i> .
—ηθος	ἡ Πάρνης, Πάρνηθος, <i>Parnes</i> , a mountain of Attica.
—εντος	ὁ Κλήμης, Κλήμεντος, <i>Clemens</i> ; ὁ Οὐάλης, Οὐάλεντος, <i>Valens</i> , and other names borrowed from the Latin.
—ηντος	ὁ τιμῆς, τιμῆντος, <i>honored</i> , contracted from ηεις.
ις —ιος	ὁ ὄφις, ὄφιος, Att. ὄφρεως, <i>serpent</i> ; ἡ πόλις, <i>city</i> ; ὁ μάντις, <i>seer</i> ; ἡ δύνᾱμις, <i>power</i> ; ἡ πράξις, <i>action</i> .

ις	—ιδος	ή ἐλπιδος, ἐλπίδος, <i>hope</i> ; ὁ Πάρις, <i>Paris</i> ; ἡ κηλιδος, κηλίδος, <i>spot</i> .
	—ιδος	ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, <i>bird</i> ; ἡ μέρις, <i>cord</i> .
	—ιτος	ἡ χάρις, χάριτος, <i>a favor</i> .
	—ιστος	ἡ θέμις, θέμιστος, and θεμίδος, <i>right</i> .
	—ινος	ὁ, ἡ τις, τινός, <i>any</i> . So words in ις which often end in ιν, as, ὁ δελφίς, <i>dolphin</i> .
ος	—εος	τὸ τεῖχος, τείχεος, <i>wall</i> ; τὸ ἄνθος, <i>flower</i> ; τὸ μέρος, <i>part</i> ; τὸ ὄρος, <i>mountain</i> ; τὸ χεῖλος, <i>lip</i> .
	—οτος	τὸ τετυφός, τετυφότης, <i>having struck</i> , neuter participles.
υς	—υος	ὁ μῦς, μυός, <i>mouse</i> ; ὁ ἰχθύς, <i>fish</i> ; ἡ δρυς, <i>oak</i> ; ἡ πίτυς, <i>pine</i> .
	—εος	ὁ ὀξύς, ὀξέος, <i>sharp</i> ; ὁ ἡδύς, <i>sweet</i> .
	—εως Att.	ὁ πέλεκυς, πελέκεως, <i>axe</i> ; ὁ πῆχυς, <i>ell</i> .
	—υδος	ἡ χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, <i>military robe</i> ; ὁ, ἡ νέηλυς, <i>stranger</i> .
	—υθυς	ἡ κόρυς, κορυθός, <i>helmet</i> .
	—όντος	ὁ ζευγνόνς, ζευγνόντος, <i>joining</i> , and the like participles of verbs in νμι.
	—υνος	ὁ Φόρκυς or Φόρκυν, Φόρκυνος, <i>Phorcys</i> .
ως	—οος	ἡ αἰδώς, αἰδόος, <i>shame</i> ; ἡ ἡώς, <i>dawn</i> .
	—ωτος	ὁ ἔρως, ἔρωτος, <i>love</i> ; ὁ γέλως, <i>laughter</i> ; ὁ φῶς, <i>man</i> ; τὸ φῶς, <i>light</i> ; and contracted participles from αως, as, ὁ ἐστῶς, ἐστῶτος, from ἐσταῶς, <i>standing</i> .
	—ωδος	ἡ φῶς, φωδός, <i>a red spot on the legs</i> , occasioned by being too near the fire, the only word of this form.
	—ωος	ὁ ἥρως, ἥρωος, <i>hero</i> ; ὁ θῶς, <i>jackall</i> ; ὁ Τρῶς, <i>Trojan</i> .
	—οτος	ὁ τετυφός, τετυφότης, <i>having struck</i> , and such like participles.
αις	—αιτος	ὁ δαίς, δαιτός, <i>meal</i> , <i>entertainment</i> ; τὸ σταίς, <i>dough</i> .
	—αιδος	ὁ, ἡ παῖς, παιδός, <i>child</i> .
αυς	—αος	ἡ γραιῦς, γραιός, <i>old woman</i> .
εις	—ειδος	ἡ κλεις, κλειδός, <i>key</i> .
	—ενος	ὁ κτεῖς, κτενός, <i>comb</i> ; εἷς, ἐνός, <i>one</i> .
	—εντος	ὁ Σιμόεις, Σιμόεντος, <i>Simōis</i> , a river of Troas; ἡ Ὀπός, <i>Opus</i> , a city of Greece; ὁ χαρῖεις, <i>comely</i> . Likewise the participles, as, ὁ τυφθείς, τυφθέντος, <i>having been struck</i> .
ους	—οος	ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, βοός, <i>ox or cow</i> ; ὁ χοῦς, <i>skin</i> .
	—οδος	ὁ ποῦς, ποδός, <i>foot</i> .

- ους —οντος ὁ ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, *tooth*; and participles of verbs in *μι*, as, δούς, δόντος, *having given*.
 —οῦντος ἡ Ὀπούς, Ὀποῦντος, *Opus*, and other nouns contracted from *οεις*.
 τὸ οὖς, ὠτός, *ear*, is contracted from οὔας, οὔατος.
 λς —λος ἡ ἄλς, ἄλως, *sea*.
 νς —νθος ἡ ἔλμινς, ἔλμινθος, *earth-worm, belly-worm*; ἡ Τίρυνς, the name of a city.
 ρς —ρτος ὁ μάκαρς, μάκαρτος, *happy*.

Ξ

- Ξ —γος ὁ τέτιξ, τέτιγος, *grasshopper*; ὁ δορυξ, δορυγος, *quail*; ἡ φλόξ, *flame*; ἡ σάλπιγξ, *trumpet*; ὁ, ἡ φάλαγξ, *phalanx*.
 —κος ὁ θώραξ, θωράκος, *breastplate*; ὁ κόραξ, κόρακος, *raven*; ἡ κύλιξ, κύλικος, *cup*; ὁ μύρμηξ, *ant*; ἡ ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκος, changing η into ε, *fox*.
 —πιος ὁ ἀναξ, ἀνακτος, *king*; ἡ νύξ, *night*.
 —χος ἡ βήξ, βηχός, *cough*; ὁ ὄνυξ, *nail, claw*; ἡ σιὶξ, *rank*.

Ψ

- Ψ —πος ἡ ὤψ, ὠπός, *visage*; ἡ λαίλαψ, *storm*; ὁ Κύκλωψ, *Cyclops*.
 —βος ὁ Ἄραψ, Ἀράβος, *Arab*; ἡ φλέψ, *vein*; ὁ χάλυψ, *steel*.
 —φος ὁ Κίλυψ, Κίλυφος, *Cinyps*, a river of Africa; ἡ κατῆλιψ, *stair*.

Obs. Some nouns form their genitive from an obsolete nominative; as, τὸ γάλα, γάλακτος, from γάλαξ, *milk*; ἡ γυνή, γυναικός, from γύναιξ, *woman*; τὸ ὕδωρ, ὑδάτος, from ὕδας, *water*; τὸ σκῶρ, σκατός, from σκάς, *filth*; ὁ Ζεὺς, Διός from Δις, and Ζηνός from Ζήν, *Jupiter*.

ACCUSATIVE.

The accusative singular of masculine and feminine nouns generally ends in α · as, ὁ Τίταν, Τιτᾶνα, *Titan*.

Exc. 1. Nouns in ις, υς, αυς, ους, having ος pure in the genitive, change σ of the nominative into ν · as, ὁ βότρυς, βότρυος, βότρυν, *bunch of grapes*; ἡ ναῦς, ναός, ναῦν, *ship*. Also ὁ λίθς, *stone*, makes λίαν. But ὁ Δις, Διός, *Jupiter*, makes Δία, and ὁ χροῦς, χροός, *skin*, commonly χροά. The poets frequently use the regular termination in α, as βότρυα, εὐρέα, νέα or νῆα.

Exc. 2. Barytons in *ις* and *υς*, having *ος* impure in the genitive, make both *α* and *ν* · as, *ἡ ἔρις, ἔριδος, ἔριδα* and *ἔριν, strife*; *ἡ κόρυς, κόρυθος, κόρυθα* and *κόρυν, helmet*. Also the compounds of *πους* · as, *ὁ Οἰδίπους, Οἰδιποδα* and *Οἰδῖπουν, Œdipus*; with *ἡ κλεις, κλειδός, key*. *Ἡ χάρις, favor*, has *χάριν*, but *Χάρις, Grace, Χάριτα*.

VOCATIVE.

The vocative of nouns generally, and of participles universally, is like the nominative; as, *Τιτάν, ὦ Τιτάν*.

Exc. 1. Adjectives in *ην*, barytons in *ων -ονος* and *-οντος*, *ηρ, ωρ*, and nouns in *ης -εος*, form the vocative by shortening the long vowel of the nominative; as, *τέτην, ὦ τέτην, tender*; *ἐλεήμων, ὦ ἐλεήμον, compassionate*; *βέλτιον, ὦ βέλτιον, better*; *ὁ λέων, ὦ λέον, lion*; *μήτηρ, ὦ μήτηρ, mother*; *ὁ Ἐκτωρ, ὦ Ἐκτορ, Hector*; *ὁ Δημοσθένης, ὦ Δημοσθένης, Demosthenes*. Also *ὁ Ἀπόλλων, ὦ Ἀπόλλων, Apollo*; *ὁ Ποσειδών, ὦ Ποσειδών, Neptune*; *ἀνήρ, ὦ ἄνερ, man*; *δαήρ, ὦ δᾶερ, brother-in-law*; *πατήρ, ὦ πάτερ, father*; *σωτήρ, ὦ σῶτερ, savior*, though we meet also with *ὦ σωτήρ*.

Exc. 2. All nouns in *εως* and *ους*, barytons in *ις*, and barytons, contracted nouns, and adjectives in *υς*, drop *ς* to form the vocative; as, *βασιλεὺς, ὦ βασιλεῦ, king*; *ὁ Σιμοῦς, ὦ Σιμοῦ, Simois*, a river of Troas; *ὁ ὄφις, ὦ ὄφι, serpent*; *ὁ βότρυς, ὦ βότρυ, bunch of grapes*; *ὁ μῦς, ὦ μῦ, mouse*; *ὁ ξύς, ὦ ξύ, sharp*. Likewise *γραιῦς, ὦ γραιῦ, old woman*; *ὁ, ἡ παῖς, ὦ παῖ, child*: but *ὁ ποῦς, ὦ ποῦς, foot*; and *ὁ ὀδούς, ὦ ὀδούς, tooth*. Other words also lose *ς* among the poets; as, *Ἀμαρυλλίς, ὦ Ἀμαρυλλί, Amaryllis*, the name of a woman. *Γυνή, woman*, makes *γύναι*, from the obsolete *γύναιξ*, and *ἄναξ, king*, in addressing a deity, *ἄνα*.

Exc. 3. Barytons in *ας -ανος* and *-αντος*, and adjectives in *εις -εντος*, form the vocative by dropping *ος* or *τος* from the genitive; as, *τάλας, τάλανος, ὦ τάλαν, wretched*; *Αἴας, Αἴαντος, ὦ Αἴαν, Ajax*; *χαρτεῖς, χαρτεντος, ὦ χαρτεν, comely*. So *ὁ Σιμόεις, Σιμόεντος, ὦ Σιμόεν*. Some of these also form the vocative by dropping *ς* from the nominative; as, *Αἴας, ὦ Αἴα · χαρτεῖς, ὦ χαρτεῖ*.

Exc. 4. Feminines in *ω* and *ως* form the vocative in *οι* · as, *ἡ Σαπφώ, ὦ Σαπφοῖ, Sappho*; *ἡ ἠώς, ὦ ἠοῖ, dawn*.

DATIVE PLURAL.

The dative plural is formed from the dative singular by inserting *σ* before · as, *ὁ σωτήρ, σωτήρι, σωτήρσι, savior*; *ὁ γόψ, γυπῖ, γυπῖσι* (for *γυπσι*, the double consonant *ψ* being put

for *πσ*, by page 3), *vulture*. But *δ*, *θ*, *ρ*, *τ*, are dropped for the sake of softness; as, *λαμπάδι*, *λαμπάσι* for *λαμπάδσι*, from *ἡ λαμπάς*, *torch*; *γίγαντι*, *γίγᾱσι* for *γίγαντισι*, from *ὁ γίγας*, *giant*. *ὄντι* is changed into *οὐσι*· as, *λέοντι*, *λέουσι*.

Words ending in *ς* after a diphthong add *ι* to the nominative singular; as, *ἵππευς*, *ἵππεῦσι*, *horseman*; *τυπείς*, *τυπεῖσι*, *having been struck*. Except *ὁ κτεῖς*, *κτεσι*, *comb*; *ὁ δρομεύς*, *δρομέσι*, *runner*; *υἱός*, *υἱέσι*, *son*; *τὸ οὖς*, *ὠσι*, *ear*; *ὁ πούς*, *ποσι*, *foot*; which are regular from *κτενί*, *δρομεῖ*, *υἱέ*, *ὦτι ποδί*. *Τρεῖς*, *thrice*, makes *τρισι*.

Syncopated nouns in *ηρ* make the dative in *ασι*· as, *πατήρ*, *father*, *πατρί*, *πατράσι*. Also *ὁ ἀστήρ*, *ἀστράσι*, *star*; *ὁ ἀρνὴρ*, *ἀρνάσι*, *lamb*; *υἷς*, *υἱάσι*, *son*. But *ἡ γαστήρ*, *belly*, makes *γαστήρσι*.

ἡ χεῖρ, *hand*, makes *χερσι*, from the poetic *χερῖ*.

CONTRACTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Contracted nouns of the third declension are very numerous, and are divided into five forms.

I. Nouns in *ης*, *ες*, and *ος*, are contracted in all the cases where two vowels meet.

ἡ τριήρης, *galley*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>τριήρ-ης</i> ,		N. <i>τριήρ-εες</i> , <i>εἰς</i> ,
G. <i>τριήρ-εος</i> , <i>ους</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>τριήρ-εε</i> , <i>η</i> ,	G. <i>τριήρ-έων</i> , <i>ῶν</i> ,
D. <i>τριήρ-εῖ</i> , <i>εἰ</i> ,		D. <i>τριήρ-εσι</i> ,
A. <i>τριήρ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,	G. D. <i>τριήρ-έοιν</i> , <i>οῖν</i> .	A. <i>τριήρ-εας</i> , <i>εἰς</i> ,
V. <i>τριήρ-ες</i> .		V. <i>τριήρ-εες</i> , <i>εἰς</i> .

τὸ τεῖχος, *wall*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> ,		N. <i>τεῖχ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,
G. <i>τεῖχ-εος</i> , <i>ους</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>τεῖχ-εε</i> , <i>η</i> ,	G. <i>τεῖχ-έων</i> , <i>ῶν</i> ,
D. <i>τεῖχ-εῖ</i> , <i>εἰ</i> ,		D. <i>τεῖχ-εσι</i> ,
A. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> ,	G. D. <i>τεῖχ-έοιν</i> , <i>οῖν</i> .	A. <i>τεῖχ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,
V. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> .		V. <i>τεῖχ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> .

Obs. 1. Proper names have sometimes the accusative and vocative according to the first declension; as, *τὸν Σωκράτην*, *ὦ Σωκράτη*, *τὸν Ἀριστοφάνην*, *ὦ Ἀριστοφάνη*.

Obs. 2. Proper names in *κλέης* are doubly contracted; thus,

1st Contraction.	2d Contraction.
N. Ἑρακλ-έης,	ῆς,
G. Ἑρακλ-έεος, έους,	έος,
D. Ἑρακλ-έει, έει,	έϊ, ει,
A. Ἑρακλ-έα, έα,	έα, ῆ,
V. Ἑράκλ-εες, εις,	ες.

Obs. 3. The termination *εα*, when preceded by a vowel, is contracted into *α*, and not into *η* as, *ὄγλης, τὸν* and *τὰ ὄγια, ὄγῳ · χρέος, τὰ χρέα, χρέα*.

II. Nouns in *ις* and *ι* contract *ιι, ιε, ια*, of the singular and plural, into *ι*.

ὁ ὄφις, <i>serpent</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὄφ-ις,	N. A. V. ὄφ-ιι, G. D. ὄφ-ιιν.	N. ὄφ-ιες, ις,
G. ὄφ-ιος,		G. ὄφ-ιων,
D. ὄφ-ιι, ι,		D. ὄφ-ισι,
A. ὄφ-ιν,		A. ὄφ-ιας, ις,
V. ὄφ-ι.		V. ὄφ-ιες, ις.

τὸ σίνηπι, <i>mustard</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σίνηπι-ι,	N. A. V. σίνηπι-ιι, G. D. σίνηπι-ιιν.	N. σίνηπι-ια, ι,
G. σίνηπι-ιός,		G. σίνηπι-ιων,
D. σίνηπι-ιι, ι,		D. σίνηπι-ισι,
A. σίνηπι-ι,		A. σίνηπι-ια, ι,
V. σίνηπι-ι.		V. σίνηπι-ια, ι.

Obs. The form *ις, -ιος* is properly Ionic. Nouns in *ις* are more commonly inflected in *εος*, D. *εϊ, ει*. Dual, N. *εε*, G. *έοιν*. Plural, N. V. *εες, εις*, G. *έων*, D. *εσι*, A. *εας, εις*. But the most usual form of the genitive is the Attic, in *εως* and *εων*.

III. Nouns in *ευς, υς*, and *υ*, making *εος* in the genitive, contract *εϊ* into *ει*, *εε* into *η*, *εες, εας*, into *εις*, and *εα* of the neuter plural into *η*.

ὁ βασιλεύς, <i>king</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βασιλ-εύς,	N. A. V. βασιλ-έε, ῆ,	N. βασιλ-έες, εις,
G. βασιλ-έος,		G. βασιλ-έων,
D. βασιλ-έϊ, εϊ,		D. βασιλ-εῦσι,
A. βασιλ-έα,		A. βασιλ-έας, εις,
V. βασιλ-εῦ.	G. D. βασιλ-έοιν.	V. βασιλ-έες, εις.

singular, and the dative plural, ἀνῆρ inserting δ, because ρ is never immediately preceded by ν.

Sing.		Sing.	
N.	θυγάτ-ηρ,	N.	ἀν-ήρ,
G.	θυγατ-έρος, θυγατ-ρός,	G.	ἀν-έρος, ἀν-δρός,
D.	θυγατ-έρι, θυγατ-ρι,	D.	ἀν-έρι, ἀν-δρι,
A.	θυγατ-έρα, θυγατ-ρα,	A.	ἀν-έρα, ἀν-δρα,
V.	θυγατ-ερ.	V.	ἀν-ερ.
Dual.		Dual.	
N. A. V.	θυγατ-έρε, θυγατ-ρε,	N. A. V.	ἀν-έρε, ἀν-δρε,
G. D.	θυγατ-έροιν, θυγατ-ροῖν.	G. D.	ἀν-έροιν, ἀν-δροῖν.
Plur.		Plur.	
N.	θυγατ-έρες, θυγατ-ρες,	N.	ἀν-έρες, ἀν-δρες,
G.	θυγατ-έρων, θυγατ-ρῶν,	G.	ἀν-έρων, ἀν-δρῶν,
D.	θυγατ-ράσι,	D.	ἀν-δράσι,
A.	θυγατ-έρας, θυγατ-ρας,	A.	ἀν-έρας, ἀν-δρας,
V.	θυγατ-έρες, θυγατ-ρες.	V.	ἀν-έρες, ἀν-δρες.

After this manner also ὁ ἀρῆν, ἀρένος, ἀρνός, *lamb*, and ὁ, ἡ κύνων, κύνος, κυνός, *dog*, are syncopated, the latter dropping ο in all the cases. To these may be joined πατήρ, *father*, μήτηρ, *mother*, and ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*; but they are not syncopated in the accusative singular, and the genitive and accusative plural, to distinguish them from ἡ πάτρα, *one's native country*, ἡ μήτρα, *matrix*, and ἡ γάστρα, *bottom of a vessel*, of the first declension. Γαστήρ differs from πατήρ and μήτηρ, by making γαστήρ-σι in the dative plural.

* * [The old Greek Grammarians made ten declensions, five of simple, and five of contracted nouns. Of these declensions the four first are *parisyllabic*, or have an equal number of syllables in all the cases; the rest are *imparisyllabic*, or have a greater number of syllables in the oblique cases than in the nominative.

I. SIMPLES.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension of simples end in ας, ης, masculine.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N.	ταμί-ας,			N.	ταμί-αι,
G.	ταμί-ου,	N. A. V.	ταμί-α,	G.	ταμί-ῶν,
D.	ταμί-ῃ,			D.	ταμί-αις,
A.	ταμί-αν,	G. D.	ταμί-αιν,	A.	ταμί-ας,
V.	ταμί-α.			V.	ταμί-αι.

ὁ ταμίης, *steward*.

Some nouns in *ας* make the genitive in *α* as well as *ου*· as, *Πυθαγόρας*, gen. *Πυθαγόρου* and *Πυθαγόρα*· *πατραλοίας*, gen. *πατραλοίου* and *πατραλοία*. Some keep *α* exclusively; as, *Θωμάς*, gen. *Θωμᾶ*· *Βορέας*, gen. *Βορέα*· *Σατᾶνας*, gen. *Σατᾶνᾶ*· *πάππας*, gen. *πάππα*. These genitives in *α* were the Doric form.

ὁ τελώνης, *publican*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τελών-ης,		N. τελών-αι,
G. τελών-ου,	N. A. V. τελών-α,	G. τελών-ων,
D. τελών-η,		D. τελών-αις,
A. τελών-ην,	G. D. τελών-αιν.	A. τελών-ας,
V. τελών-η.		V. τελών-αι.

All nouns in *της*, poetical nouns in *πης*, national names in *ης*, and compounds of *μετρέω*, *πωλείω*, *τρίβω*, make the vocative in *α*· as, *προφήτης*, *προφήτα*· *κυνώπης*, *κυνῶπα*· *Σκύθης*, *Σκύθα*· *γεωμέτρης*, *γεωμέτρα*. Also *λύγνης*, *Μεναίχμης*, *Πυρραίχμης*. But *Αίήτης*, *αἰναρέτης*, *καλλιλαμπέτης*, make *η*. Nouns in *στης* make *α* or *η*· as, *ληστής*, *ληστὰ* and *ληστήη*.

The Æolians and Macedonians adopted the termination *α* even in the nominative of these nouns; thus, *ἱππότα* for *ἱππότης*, *νεφεληγερέτα* for *νεφεληγερέτης*. Hence in Latin *comēta*, *planēta*, *poēta*, from *κωμήτης*, *πλανήτης*, *ποιητής*.

Some nouns of this declension are contracted; as,

Ἑρμίας, *ης*, *Mercury*.

Sing.
N. Ἑρμ-ίας, <i>ης</i> ,
G. Ἑρμ-ίου, <i>οῦ</i> ,
D. Ἑρμ-ίᾳ, <i>ῆ</i> ,
A. Ἑρμ-ίαν, <i>ῆν</i> ,
V. Ἑρμ-ία, <i>ῆ</i> , &c.

Ἀπελλεύς, *ης*, *Apelles*.

Sing.
N. Ἀπελλ-εύς, <i>ης</i> ,
G. Ἀπελλ-έου, <i>οῦ</i> ,
D. Ἀπελλ-έῃ, <i>ῆ</i> ,
A. Ἀπελλ-έην, <i>ῆν</i> ,
V. Ἀπελλ-έη, <i>ῆ</i> , &c.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension of simples end in *α*, *η*, feminine.

ἡ μῦσα, *mouse*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μῦσ-α,		N. μῦσ-αι,
G. μῦσ-ης,	N. A. V. μῦσ-α,	G. μῦσ-ων,
D. μῦσ-η,		D. μῦσ-αις,
A. μῦσ-αν,	G. D. μῦσ-αιν,	A. μῦσ-ας,
V. μῦσ-α.		V. μῦσ-αι.

Nouns in *ρα*, *α* pure, and *ᾶ* contracted, with some proper names, as *Ἀθήνα*, *Ἀνδρομίδα*, *Μάρθα*, *Φιλομήλα*, *Γίλα*, make the genitive in *ας*, and the dative in *ᾳ*· thus,

ἡ φίλα, *friendship*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. φίλ-ι-α,		N. φίλ-ι-αι,
G. φίλ-ι-ας,	N. A. V. φίλ-ι-α,	G. φίλ-ι-ων,
D. φίλ-ι-ᾳ,		D. φίλ-ι-αις,
A. φίλ-ι-αν,	G. D. φίλ-ι-αιν.	A. φίλ-ι-ας,
V. φίλ-ι-α.		V. φίλ-ι-αι.

Obs. 1 A vowel is called *pure*, when it immediately follows a vowel or diphthong, with which it is not *mixed* or united in sound.

Obs. 2. The ancient Latins followed this manner of making the genitives in *as*; as, *terrās, escās, Latōnās*, for *terræ, escæ, Latōnæ*. *Pater-familias* continued always in use.

ἡ τιμῇ, *honor.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τιμ-ῇ,		N. τιμ-αι,
G. τιμ-ῆς,	N. A. V. τιμ-ᾶ.	G. τιμ-ῶν,
D. τιμ-ῆ,		D. τιμ-αῖς,
A. τιμ-ῆν,	G. D. τιμ-αῖν.	A. τιμ-ᾶς,
V. τιμ-ῆ.		V. τιμ-αι.

Some nouns of the second declension are contracted, by dropping the vowel preceding the termination α, η · except αα not preceded by a vowel or ρ, which is contracted into ῃ · thus,

μνᾶ, ᾶ, <i>mina.</i>	ἐρᾶ, ᾶ, <i>wool.</i>	γῆα, γῆ, <i>earth.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. μν-ᾶα, ᾶ,	N. ἐρ-ῆα, ᾶ,	N. γ-ῆα, ῆ,
G. μν-ᾶας, ᾶς,	G. ἐρ-ῆας, ᾶς,	G. γ-ῆας, ῆς,
D. μν-ᾶα, ᾶ,	D. ἐρ-ῆα, ᾶ,	D. γ-ῆα, ῆ,
A. μν-ᾶαν, ᾶν,	A. ἐρ-ῆαν, ᾶν,	A. γ-ῆαν, ῆν,
V. μν-ᾶα, ᾶ, &c.	V. ἐρ-ῆα, ᾶ, &c.	V. γ-ῆα, ῆ, &c.
γαλῆ, ῆ, <i>weasel.</i>	ἀπλόη, ῆ, <i>simplicity.</i>	
Sing.	Sing.	
N. γαλ-ῆη, ῆ,	N. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ,	
G. γαλ-ῆης, ῆς,	G. ἀπλ-όης, ῆς,	
D. γαλ-ῆη, ῆ,	D. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ,	
A. γαλ-ῆην, ῆν,	A. ἀπλ-όην, ῆν,	
V. γαλ-ῆη, ῆ, &c.	V. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ, &c.	

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension of simples end in *ος*, generally masculine, but sometimes feminine, and *ον* neuter.

ὁ λόγος, *word, speech.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λόγ-ος,		N. λόγ-οι,
G. λόγ-ου,	N. A. V. λόγ-ω,	G. λόγ-ων,
D. λόγ-οι,		D. λόγ-οις,
A. λόγ-ον,	G. D. λόγ-οιν.	A. λόγ-ους,
V. λόγ-ε.		V. λόγ-οι.

Obs. In a few instances the common dialect, like the Attic, makes the vocative like the nominative; as, ὦ Θεός; whence the Latin *o Deus*; and ὦ οὗτος, *heus tu.*

τὸ ξύλον, *wood.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ξύλ-ον,		N. ξύλ-α,
G. ξύλ-ου,	N. A. V. ξύλ-ω,	G. ξύλ-ων,
D. ξύλ-οι,		D. ξύλ-οις,
A. ξύλ-ον,	G. D. ξύλ-οιν.	A. ξύλ-α,
V. ξύλ-ον.		V. ξύλ-α.

- Some nouns of the third declension are contracted, by changing *eo, oo*, into *ou*, and *ea, oa*, into *ā*, and dropping *s* and *o* before a long vowel or diphthong.

τὸ ὀστέον, bone.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὀστέον, ὀν,	N. A. V. ὀστέω, ὦ,	N. ὀστέα, ἄ,
G. ὀστέου, ὄ,	G. D. ὀστέων, οῖν.	G. ὀστέων, ὤν,
D. ὀστέῃ, ῃ,		D. ὀστέοις, οῖς,
A. ὀστέον, ὀν,		A. ὀστέα, ἄ,
V. ὀστέον, ὀν.		V. ὀστέα, ἄ.

ὁ νοός, understanding.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. νοός, οῖς,	N. A. V. νοέω, ὦ,	N. νοοί, οἱ,
G. νοού, ὄ,	G. D. νοοίν, οῖν.	G. νοέων, ὤν,
D. νοῷ, ῃ,		D. νοοίς, οῖς,
A. νοόν, ὀν,		A. νοούς, οῖς,
V. νοέ, οἱ.		V. νοοί, οἱ.

So its compounds *εὐνοός, ἄνοός, &c.* Also *ὁ ῥόος, stream*; *ὁ πλόος, voyage*; *ὁ χνόος, down*; *ὁ χροός, skin*; with their compounds. But the neuter plural in *α* of compounds remains uncontracted; as, *εὐνοα, καλλιτέχσα, εὐπλοα*. Even in the genitive we rather say *εὐνώων, εὐπλόων*, than *εὐνων, εὐπλων, &c.*

To the contracted of this form may *ὁ Ἰησοῦς* be referred, differing in the dative only, which ends in *οῦ* and (with more propriety than to the triptots) diminutives in *ύς* as, *ὁ Διονύς, ὁ Καμύς, ὁ Κλαυσύς*.

Sing.	Sing.
N. Ἰησοῦς,	N. Διονύς,
G. Ἰησοῦ,	G. Διονῦ,
D. Ἰησοῦ,	D. Διονῦ,
A. Ἰησοῦν,	A. Διονῦν,
V. Ἰησοῦ.	V. Διονῦ.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension of simples end in *ως*, mostly masculine, but sometimes feminine, and *ων* neuter.

This declension is, in reality, nothing but the Attic dialect of the third, from which it is formed by changing the last vowel or diphthong into *ω*, subscribing *ι*, and making the vocative like the nominative; as, *ὁ λαγώς, λαγῶ, hare*, for *λαγός, λαγοῦ*. If the vowel preceding *ως* be *α* long, it is changed into *ι* as, *ὁ λαῶς, for λαός, people*; *ἀνάγαιον, ἀνάγεων, hall*.

ὁ ναός, temple.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. νεῶς,	N. A. V. νεῶ,	N. νεῶ,
G. νεῶ,	G. D. νεῶν.	G. νεῶν,
D. νεῶ,		D. νεῶς,
A. νεῶν,		A. νεῶς,
V. νεῶς,		V. νεῶ.

τὸ ἀνῶγειν, *hall.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἀνῶγε-ων,		N. ἀνῶγε-ω,
G. ἀνῶγε-ω,	N. A. V. ἀνῶγε-ω,	G. ἀνῶγε-ων,
D. ἀνῶγε-φ,		D. ἀνῶγε-φς,
A. ἀνῶγε-ων,	G. D. ἀνῶγε-φν,	A. ἀνῶγε-ω,
V. ἀνῶγε-ων.		V. ἀνῶγε-ω.

Obs. 1. There is one neuter in *ως*, viz. τὸ χρεῖως, τοῦ χρεῖω, *debt*.

Obs. 2. The Attics frequently omit *ν* in the accusative; as, τὸν λαγὼ, τὸν νεῶ, τὴν ἱω. So Κῶ, Κίω, Ἀθω. Sometimes in the nominative; as, τὸ ἀγίρω, for ἀγίρων.

Obs. 3. The Attics often decline after this form words which otherwise belong to the fifth declension; as, Μίνω for Μίνως, from Μίνως· γέλων for γέλωσα, from γέλως· and the later Greeks decline words in *ως*, which belong to the fourth, according to the fifth declension; as, κάλωσ for κάλω, from κάλως.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns belonging to the fifth declension of simples end in *α*, *ι*, *υ*, neuter, and *ν*, *ε*, *ς*, *ξ*, *ψ*, of all genders, and increase in the genitive.

ὁ σωτήρ, *savior.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σωτ-ήρ,		N. σωτ-ήρες,
G. σωτ-ήρος,	N. A. V. σωτ-ήρε,	G. σωτ-ήρων,
D. σωτ-ήρι,		D. σωτ-ήρσι,
A. σωτ-ήρα,	G. D. σωτ-ήροι.	A. σωτ-ήρας,
V. σωτ-ερ.		V. σωτ-ήρες.

τὸ σῶμα, *body.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σῶμ-α,		N. σῶμ-ατα,
G. σῶμ-ατος,	N. A. V. σῶμ-ατε,	G. σῶμ-άτων,
D. σῶμ-ατι,		D. σῶμ-ασι,
A. σῶμ-α,	G. D. σῶμ-άτοι.	A. σῶμ-ατα,
V. σῶμ-α.		V. σῶμ-ατα.

ὁ καιὸν, *reap.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. και-ὸν,		N. και-ᾶνες,
G. και-ῖνος,	N. A. V. και-ᾶνε,	G. και-ᾶνων,
D. και-ᾶνι,		D. και-ᾶσι,
A. και-ᾶνα,	G. D. και-ᾶνοι.	A. και-ᾶνας,
V. και-ᾶν.		V. και-ᾶνες.

ἡ λαίλαψ, *storm.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λαίλα-ψ,		N. λαίλα-πες,
G. λαίλα-πες,	N. A. V. λαίλα-πε,	G. λαίλα-πων,
D. λαίλα-πι,		D. λαίλα-ψι,
A. λαίλα-πα,	G. D. λαίλα-ποι.	A. λαίλα-πυς,
V. λαίλα-ψ.		V. λαίλα-πες.

ὁ θῶς, *jackall.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. θ-ῶς,	N. A. V. θ-ῶς,	N. θ-ῶες,
G. θ-ῶος,	G. D. θ-ῶοιν.	G. θ-ῶων,
D. θ-ῶι,		D. θ-ῶει,
A. θ-ῶα,		A. θ-ῶας,
V. θ-ῶς.		V. θ-ῶες.

Some nouns of this declension are contracted in every case; as,

τὸ ἔαρ, <i>spring.</i>	ὁ λίᾱς, <i>stone.</i>	ὁ δαίς, <i>torch.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἔαρ, ἦρ,	N. λίᾱς, λίᾱς,	N. δαίς, δᾱίς,
G. ἔαρως, ἦρος, &c.	G. λίᾱος, λίᾱος, &c.	G. δαίδως, δᾱδῶς, &c.

Some are contracted only in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as,

ἡ γράς, <i>old woman.</i>	ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, <i>ox or cow.</i>
Sing.	Sing.
N. γράς,	N. βοῦς,
G. γράος.	G. βοός.
Plur.	Plur.
N. γρ-ᾱς,	N. β-ῶες,
A. γρ-ᾱας,	A. β-ῶας,
V. γρ-ᾱες,	V. β-ῶες,
	αῶς.
ὁ βότρυς, <i>bunch of grapes.</i>	ἡ κλεῖς, <i>key.</i>
Sing.	Sing.
N. βότρυς,	N. κλεῖς,
G. βότρυος.	G. κλειδός.
Plur.	Plur.
N. βότρ-υες,	N. κλ-εῖδες,
A. βότρ-υας,	A. κλ-εῖδας,
V. βότρ-υες,	V. κλ-εῖδες,
	εῖς.

Θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, ἀνὴρ, *man*, and ἡ Δημήτηρ, *Ceres*, are syncopated in all cases, except the nominative and vocative singular, and the dative plural, ἀνὴρ inserting δ, because ρ is never immediately preceded by ν.

Sing.	Sing.
N. θυγάτηρ,	N. ἀν-ήρ,
G. θυγατ-έρος,	G. ἀν-έρος,
D. θυγατ-έρι,	D. ἀν-έρι,
A. θυγατ-έρα,	A. ἀν-έρα,
V. θίγατ-ερ.	V. ἀν-ερ.
Dual.	Dual.
N. A. V. θυγατ-έρε,	N. A. V. ἀν-έρε,
G. D. θυγατ-έροιν,	G. D. ἀν-έροιν,
	δν-ῶρε,
	δν-ῶροιν.
Plur.	Plur.
N. θυγατ-έρες,	N. ἀν-έρες,
G. θυγατ-έρων,	G. ἀν-έρων,
D. θυγατ-ῶσι,	D. ἀν-ῶσι,
A. θυγατ-έρας,	A. ἀν-έρας,
V. θυγατ-έρες,	V. ἀν-έρες,
θίγατ-ρες,	δν-ῶρες,
θυγατ-ροῖν,	δν-ῶρων,
θίγατ-ρες,	δν-ῶροι,
θυγατ-ρῶν,	δν-ῶροι,
θυγατ-ρᾶσι,	δν-ῶροι,
θυγατ-ρας,	δν-ῶρας,
θίγατ-ρες,	δν-ῶρες.

After this manner also ὁ ἄρῖν, ἄρῖνος, ἄρῖνος, λαμβ, and ὁ, ἡ κύων, κύωνος, κυνός, *dog*, are syncopated, the latter dropping ο in all the cases. To these may be joined πατήρ, *father*, μήτηρ, *mother*, and ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*; but they are not syncopated in the accusative singular, and the genitive and

accusative plural, to distinguish them from *ἡ πάτρα*, *one's native country*, *ἡ μήτρα*, *matrix*, and *ἡ γάστρα*, *bottom of a vessel*, of the second declension. *Γαστήρ* differs from *πατήρ* and *μήτηρ*, by making *γαστήραι* in the dative plural.

For the formation of the genitive, accusative, and vocative singular, and dative plural, of this declension, see pages 16—22.

II. CONTRACTS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension of contracts end in *ης* masculine and feminine, and *ες*, *ες*, neuter.

ἡ τριήρης, *galley*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>τριήρ-ης</i> ,		N. <i>τριήρ-ες</i> , <i>ες</i> ,
G. <i>τριήρ-ως</i> , <i>ως</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>τριήρ-ες</i> , <i>η</i> ,	G. <i>τριήρ-ων</i> , <i>ων</i> ,
D. <i>τριήρ-ει</i> , <i>ει</i> ,		D. <i>τριήρ-εσι</i> ,
A. <i>τριήρ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,	G. D. <i>τριήρ-οιν</i> , <i>οῖν</i> .	A. <i>τριήρ-εας</i> , <i>εας</i> ,
V. <i>τριήρ-ες</i> .		V. <i>τριήρ-εσς</i> , <i>εσς</i> .

τὸ τεῖχος, *wall*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> ,		N. <i>τεῖχ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,
G. <i>τεῖχ-ως</i> , <i>ως</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>τεῖχ-ες</i> , <i>η</i> ,	G. <i>τεῖχ-ων</i> , <i>ων</i> ,
D. <i>τεῖχ-ει</i> , <i>ει</i> ,		D. <i>τεῖχ-εσι</i> ,
A. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> ,	G. D. <i>τεῖχ-οιν</i> , <i>οῖν</i> .	A. <i>τεῖχ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,
V. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> .		V. <i>τεῖχ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> .

Obs. 1. Proper names have sometimes the accusative and vocative according to the first of the simples; as, *τὸν Σωκράτην*, *τὸν Ἀντισθένην*, *τὸν Ἀριστοφάνην*, *ὦ Σωκράτη*, *ὦ Ἀριστοφάνη*.

Obs. 2. Proper names in *κλίης* are doubly contracted; thus,

1st Contraction.	2d Contraction.
N. <i>Ῥακλ-ίης</i> ,	<i>ῆς</i> ,
G. <i>Ῥακλ-ίως</i> , <i>ίως</i> ,	<i>ίος</i> ,
D. <i>Ῥακλ-ίει</i> , <i>ίει</i> ,	<i>εῖ</i> , <i>εῖ</i> ,
A. <i>Ῥακλ-ίεα</i> , <i>ίεα</i> ,	<i>εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,
V. <i>Ῥακλ-ίες</i> , <i>ίς</i> ,	<i>ες</i> .

Obs. 3. The termination *εα*, when preceded by a vowel, is contracted into *α*, and not into *η*: as, *ὕγχις*, *τὸν* and *τὰ ὕγια*, *ὕγα*· *χρῆς*, *τὰ χρῆα*, *χρῆα*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension of contracts end in *ις* masculine and feminine, and *ις* neuter.

ὁ ὄφις, *serpent*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> ,		N. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> , <i>ις</i> ,
G. <i>ὄφ-ιός</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> ,	G. <i>ὄφ-ιων</i> ,
D. <i>ὄφ-ι</i> , <i>ι</i> ,		D. <i>ὄφ-ισι</i> ,
A. <i>ὄφ-ιν</i> ,	G. D. <i>ὄφ-οιν</i> .	A. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> , <i>ις</i> ,
V. <i>ὄφ-ι</i> .		V. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> , <i>ις</i> .

τὸ σίγητι, <i>mustard</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σίγητι, G. σιγήπ-ιος, D. σιγήπ-ι, ι, A. σίγηπ-ι, V. σίγηπ-ι.	N. A. V. σιγήπ-ια, G. D. σιγηπ-ιων.	N. σιγήπ-ια, ι, G. σιγηπ-ιων, D. σιγήπ-ισι, A. σιγήπ-ια, ι, V. σιγήπ-ια, ι.

Obs. The form in ις -ιος is properly Ionic. Nouns in ις are more commonly inflected in εος, D. εῖ, εἰ. Dual, N. εἰ, G. εἰων. Plural, N. V. εες, εις, G. εἰων, D. εἰσι, A. εας, εις. But the most usual form of the genitives is the Attic, in εως and ωων.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension of contracts end in εως masculine, υς masculine and feminine, and υ neuter.

ὁ βασιλεὺς, <i>king</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βασιλ-εὺς, G. βασιλ-εος, D. βασιλ-εῖ, εῖ, A. βασιλ-εα, V. βασιλ-εῶ.	N. A. V. βασιλ-εε, η, G. D. βασιλ-εων.	N. βασιλ-εες, εἰς, G. βασιλ-εων, D. βασιλ-εῖσι, A. βασιλ-εας, εις, V. βασιλ-εες, εἰς.

ὁ πῆλες, <i>axe</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. πῆλες, G. πῆλε-ος, D. πῆλε-εῖ, εἰ, A. πῆλε-υν, V. πῆλε-υ.	N. A. V. πῆλε-εε, η, G. D. πῆλε-εων.	N. πῆλε-εες, εις, G. πῆλε-εων, D. πῆλε-εσι, A. πῆλε-εας, εις, V. πῆλε-εες, εις.

τὸ δασυ, <i>city</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. δασυ, G. δασυ-ος, D. δασυ-εῖ, εἰ, A. δασυ, V. δασυ.	N. A. V. δασυ-εε, η, G. D. δασυ-εων.	N. δασυ-εα, η, G. δασυ-εων, D. δασυ-εσι, A. δασυ-εα, η, V. δασυ-εα, η.

Obs. The Attic genitive in -εως is most in use, particularly from masculines in εως. Nouns in εως pure contract εως in the genitive into ως, and εα in the accusative singular and plural into α· as, χοεύς, a certain *measure*, χοῶς for χοείως, χοᾶ for χοεία, and χοῶς for χοείας.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension of contracts end in ω, ως, feminine.

ἡ αἰδώς, <i>modesty</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. αἰδ-ώς, G. αἰδ-ώος, οὖς, D. αἰδ-οῖ, οῖ, A. αἰδ-όα, ᾶ, V. αἰδ-οῖ.	N. A. V. αἰδ-ᾶ, G. D. αἰδ-οῖν.	N. αἰδ-οῖ, G. αἰδ-ᾶν, D. αἰδ-οῖς, A. αἰδ-οὖς, V. αἰδ-οῖ.

Obs. 1. The dual and plural are formed like nouns in *ος* of the third of the simples.

Obs. 2. The only nouns in *ως* of this form are *αἰδώς* and *ἡώς*, and the use of these scarcely extends beyond the singular.

Obs. 3. In the same manner are declined the Attic forms in *ω* for *ων* - *ονος* : *αἶς*, *Γοργῶ*, *Γοργούς*, for *Γοργῶν*, *Γοργόνος*.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth declension of contracts end in *ας* pure and *ρας*, and are of the neuter gender.

τὸ *κίρας*, *horn*.

Sing.

N. <i>κίρ-ας</i> ,		
G. <i>κίρ-αρος</i> ,	(by syncope) <i>κίρ-δος</i> ,	(by crasis) <i>κίρ-ως</i> ,
D. <i>κίρ-αρι</i> ,	<i>κίρ-δι</i> ,	<i>κίρ-φ</i> ,
A. <i>κίρ-ας</i> ,		
V. <i>κίρ-ας</i> .		

Dual.

N. A. V. <i>κίρ-ατε</i> ,	<i>κίρ-δε</i> ,	<i>κίρ-α</i> ,
G. D. <i>κίρ-αροιν</i> ,	<i>κίρ-δοιν</i> ,	<i>κίρ-φν</i> .

Plur.

N. <i>κίρ-ατα</i> ,	<i>κίρ-δα</i> ,	<i>κίρ-α</i> ,
G. <i>κίρ-ατων</i> ,	<i>κίρ-δων</i> ,	<i>κίρ-ων</i> ,
D. <i>κίρ-ασι</i> ,		
A. <i>κίρ-ατα</i> ,	<i>κίρ-δα</i> ,	<i>κίρ-α</i> ,
V. <i>κίρ-ατα</i> ,	<i>κίρ-δα</i> ,	<i>κίρ-α</i> .] * *

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Irregular nouns may be divided into two classes, *defective* and *redundant*

I. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

The following are indeclinable ; the names of the letters of the alphabet ; nouns shortened by apocope, as τὸ δῶ for δῶμα, τὸ κᾶρα or κᾶρη for τὸ κᾶρηνον · and some foreign names, as Ἀβραάμ.

Some have only one case, as ἡ δῶς, *gift* ; αἱ κατακλῶδες, *fates* ; ὧ πόποι, *O gods*.

Some are used in two cases only, as ὁ λῆς, τὸν λῆν, *lion* ; οἱ φθοῖς from φθίδες, τοὺς φθοῖς from φθίδας, *a sort of cake*.

The following neuters have the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular only ; βρέτας, δέμας, ἥδος, λέπας, θναρ, ὑφελος, σίλας, θπαρ.

Some have no plural, as *ὁ, ἡ ἀήρ, ἡ ἄλς, ἡ γῆ, τὸ ἔλαιον, τὸ πῦρ*, and others known by the sense.

The following have no singular; *τὰ ἐγκύατα, entrails; οἱ ἐπιούαι, trade winds; the names of festivals, as, τὰ Διονύσια, feast of Bacchus; and some names of cities, as, αἱ Ἀθήναι, τὰ Μέγαρα.*

II. REDUNDANT NOUNS.

1. Some nouns have different terminations in the nominative; as, *ὁ Μωσῆς and Μωσεὺς, τὸ δάκρυ and δάκρυον, τὸ δένδρεος and δένδρον, ὁ χρῶς and χροῦς, ὁ ταὼν and ταῶς, ὁ στρατιὸς and ἡ στρατιά, ὁ φθόγγος and ἡ φθογγή, ὁ πλαστήρ and πλαστής, ὁ, ἡ μάκαρ, ὁ, ἡ μάκαρς, and ὁ μακάριος, &c.* Nouns in *ων, ὄνος*, in particular, are declined by the Attics in *ω, οὺς*: as, *ἡ χελιδὼ, χελιδοῦς*, for *χελιδὼν, χελιδόνος*. So *ἡ ἀηδὼ* for *ἀηδὼν, ἡ Γοργῶ* for *Γοργῶν*.

Frequently a new form of the nominative arises from an oblique case of the old form; as, *ὁ φύλαξ, φύλακος, and ὁ φύλακος, φυλάκου. ὁ, ἡ μάρτυρ, μάρτυρος, and ὁ, ἡ μάρτυρος, μαρτύρου. ὁ διάκτωρ, διάκτορος, and ὁ διάκτορος, διακτόρου. ὁ ψίθυρ, ψίθυρος, and ὁ ψιθύρος, ψιθύρου.* In like manner *ὁ γέρον, γέροντος*, whence the dative plural *γερόντοις. τὸ πάθημα, παθήματος*, dative plural *παθημάτων*. So from the accusative *τὴν Δημητέρα, Δήμητρα*, a new nominative *ἡ Δήμητρα -ας*, has arisen.

2. Some admit different inflections from the same nominative; as, *ὁ μύκης, μύκου and μύκητος. ὁ Θαλῆς, Θαλοῦ and Θάλητος. ὁ Ἄρης, Ἄρου, Ἄρεος and Ἀρητος. ὁ ἔλεος, ἔλεου, and τὸ ἔλεος, ἐλέος. ὁ ὄσσος, ὄσσου, and τὸ ὄσσος, ὄσσεος. ὁ ὄχος, ὄχου, and τὸ ὄχος, ὄχεος. ὁ σκότιος, σκότιον, and τὸ σκότιος, σκότειος. ὁ σκύφος, σκύφου, and τὸ σκύφος, σκύφους. ὁ τάρτεχος, ταρτίχου, and τὸ τάρτεχος, ταρτίχους. ὁ νοῦς, νοῦ and νοός. ὁ χοῦς, χοῦ and χοός. ὁ κάλως, κάλωος and κάλω. ὁ ἔρως, ἔρωτος and ἔρω. ἡ, ὁ τιγρίς, τιγρίος and τιγρίδος. ἡ μῆνις, μῆνιτος and μῆνιδος. ἡ θέμις, θέμιστος, θέμιτος, and θέμιδος. Ὁ Οἰδιπoυς and all compounds of πους make ποδος and που. Some nouns in ης are declined after the first and third declension in the accusative and vocative; thus, ὁ Σωκράτης of the third declension makes τὸν Σωκράτη, ὦ Σώκρατες, after the third, and τὸν Σωκράτην, ὦ Σωκράτη, after the first.*

3. Some are regularly declined, and have besides, in the oblique cases, other forms, which descend from obsolete nominatives; as, *ὁ υἱός, υἱοῦ, υἱῶ, and υἱέος, υἱέϊ, from υἱεύς, also υἱός, υἱῆ, from υἱς. τὸ θνείφον, θνείφου, and θνείφρατος from θνείρας.*

III. AMPLIFICATIVES.

Amplificatives increase the signification of their primitives, and generally import something contemptible in the person.

They end in *ων, γάστρων, κεφάλων*, having a large belly, head, from *γάστηρ, κεφαλή*. *αξ, πλούτιαξ*, over-rich, from *πλούτος*. *ῥόαξ*, current, especially of lava, from *ῥόος*.

IV. VERBALS

Are generally formed by casting off the augment of their primitives, and changing the termination,

in the *first person* of the perfect passive,

into	{	<i>μα,</i>	as <i>τὸ γράμμα</i>	}	from <i>γέγραμμαι.</i>
		<i>μη,</i>	— <i>ἡ γραμμή</i>		
		<i>μος,</i>	— <i>ὁ δεσμός</i>		— <i>δέδεσμαι.</i>
		<i>μων,</i>	— <i>ὁ, ἡ νοήμων</i>		— <i>νενόημαι.</i>

in the *second person* of the perfect passive,

into	{	<i>ια,</i>	as <i>ἡ δοκιμασία</i>	}	from <i>δεδοκιμάσαι.</i>
		<i>ις,</i>	— <i>ἡ πολισις</i>		— <i>πεπολισαι.</i>
		<i>αισιος,</i>	— <i>ὁ θανυμάσιος</i>		— <i>τεθαυμάσαι.</i>
		<i>ιμος,</i>	— <i>ὁ χρήσιμος</i>		— <i>κέχρησαι.</i>

in the *third person* of the perfect passive,

Masc.

into	{	<i>τηρ,</i>	as <i>ὁ χαρακτήρ</i>	}	from <i>κεχάρηται.</i>
		<i>της,</i>	— <i>ὁ ποιητής</i>		— <i>πεπολήται.</i>
		<i>τικός,</i>	— <i>ὁ κριτικός</i>		— <i>κέκρίται.</i>
		<i>τος,</i>	— <i>ὁ ἀκουστός</i>		— <i>ἠκουσται.</i>
		<i>τωρ,</i>	— <i>ὁ κοσμήτωρ</i>		— <i>κεκόσμηται.</i>

Femin.

into	{	<i>τις,</i>	as <i>ἡ πίστις</i>	}	from <i>πέπεισται.</i>
		<i>τρα,</i>	— <i>ἡ ὀρχήστρα</i>		
		<i>τρις,</i>	— <i>ἡ ὀρχηστρίς</i>		— <i>ὠρχησται.</i>
		<i>τις,</i>	— <i>ἡ ὀρχηστὶς</i>		

Neut.

into	{	<i>τηριον,</i>	as <i>τὸ ποτήριον</i>	}	from <i>πέποται.</i>
		<i>τρον,</i>	— <i>τὸ διδασκτρον</i>		— <i>δεδιδασκται.</i>
		<i>τέος, έυ, τον,</i>	— <i>ὁ γραπτός</i>		— <i>γέγραπται.</i>

in the *first person* of the perfect middle,

into	{ εως,	as	ὁ τομευς	from	τέτομα.
	{ η,	—	ἡ ἐπιστολή	—	ἐπέστολα.
	{ ιον,	—	τὸ λόγιον	—	λέλογα.
	{ ος,	—	ὁ τόνος	—	τέτονα.

A few are formed from other tenses; as,

ὁ λευκός, from the present λεύσσω.
 ἡ ταρᾶχή, from the perfect τετάραχα.
 ἡ θήκη, from the first aorist ἔθηκα.
 ἡ φυγή, from the second aorist ἔφυγον.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are declined like substantives.

Some adjectives have different terminations for all the three genders; some have one for the masculine and feminine, and another for the neuter; others have only one for all the genders.

I. Adjectives of three terminations end in

M.	F.	N.
ος,	η,	ον •
υς,	εια,	υ •
εις,	εσσα,	εν •
ας,	αινα,	αν •
ας,	ᾶσα,	αν •
ων,	ουσα,	ον •
ην,	εινα,	εν •
εις,	εισα,	εν •
ους,	ουσα,	ον •
υς,	ῦσα,	υν •
ων,	ουσα,	ουν •
ων,	ωσα,	ων •
ως,	υια,	ος •
ως,	ωσα,	ως •

Among these terminations are included those of participles, the last seven being peculiar to them.

In adjectives of three terminations, all feminines are of the first declension; all masculines in *ος*, with their neuters in *ον*, of the second; and all other masculines and neuters, of the third.

καλός, beautiful.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>καλ-ός, ἡ, ὄν,</i>	N. A. V.	N. <i>καλ-οι, αι, ἄ,</i>
G. <i>καλ-ού, ῆς, οὔ,</i>	<i>καλ-ῶ, ἄ, ῶ,</i>	G. <i>καλ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,</i>
D. <i>καλ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ,</i>	G. D.	D. <i>καλ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,</i>
A. <i>καλ-όν, ῆν, ὄν,</i>		A. <i>καλ-οὺς, ἄς, ἄ,</i>
V. <i>καλ-έ, ἡ, ὄν.</i>	<i>καλ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν.</i>	V. <i>καλ-οι, αι, ἄ.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>ἀγαθός, good.</i>	<i>λευκός, white.</i>
<i>ἀπαλός, soft, tender.</i>	<i>μαλᾶκός, soft.</i>
<i>δῆλος, plain.</i>	<i>ξύλινος, wooden.</i>
<i>θεωρητικός, contemplative.</i>	<i>σοφός, wise.</i>
<i>κακός, bad.</i>	<i>τερπνός, delightful.</i>
<i>κοῦφος, light.</i>	<i>φίλος, dear.</i>

Adjectives in *ος* pure and *ρος* make the feminine in *α* as, *φίλιος, φίλια, φίλιον, friendly*; *μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, long*; except those in *σος* and *οος* not preceded by *ρ* or a vowel; as, *χάλκεος, χαλκή, χάλκεον, brazen*; *ὀγδοός, ὀγδοή, ὀγδοον, eighth*.

μακρός, long.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>μακρ-ός, ἄ, ὄν,</i>	N. A. V.	N. <i>μακρ-οι, αι, ἄ,</i>
G. <i>μακρ-ού, ᾶς, οὔ,</i>	<i>μακρ-ῶ, ἄ, ῶ,</i>	G. <i>μακρ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,</i>
D. <i>μακρ-ῶ, ᾶ, ῶ,</i>	G. D.	D. <i>μακρ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,</i>
A. <i>μακρ-όν, ᾶν, ὄν,</i>		A. <i>μακρ-οὺς, ἄς, ἄ,</i>
V. <i>μακρ-έ, ἄ, ὄν.</i>	<i>μακρ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν,</i>	V. <i>μακρ-οι, αι, ἄ.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>ἅγιος, holy.</i>	<i>ἀριστερός, left.</i>
<i>ἄγριος, wild.</i>	<i>ἐλευθερός, free.</i>
<i>ἄξιος, worthy.</i>	<i>ἐχθρός, hostile.</i>
<i>δεξιός, right.</i>	<i>ιερός, sacred.</i>
<i>δικαίος, just.</i>	<i>ισχυρός, strong.</i>

λεῖτος, *smooth.*ὁμοιος, *like.*ῥᾶδιος, *easy.*μικρός, *small.*σκληρός, *hard.*φανερός, *manifest.*

Some adjectives in εος, ἐη, εον, and οος, ὅη, οον, are contracted into οὗς, ῆ, οὖν · as, χρύσ-εος, ἐη, εον, *golden*, into χρυσ-οὗς, ῆ, οὖν · likewise some in εος, ἔα, εον, into οὗς, ᾶ, οὖν · as, ἀργύρ-εος, ἔα, εον, *of silver*, into ἀργύρ-οὗς, ᾶ, οὖν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. χρύσ-εος, ἐη, εον, χρυσ-οὗς, ῆ, οὖν,	N. A. V. χρυσ-έω, ἔα, ἔω, χρυσ-ῶ, ᾶ, ῶ,	A. χρύσ-οι, εαι, εα, χρυσ-οῖ, αῖ, ᾶ,
G. χρυσ-έου, ἐης, έου, χρυσ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ,	G. D. χρυσ-έουσιν, έαιν, έουσιν, χρυσ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν.	G. χρυσ-έων, έων, έων, χρυσ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,
D. χρυσ-έω, ἐη, έω, χρυσ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ,		D. χρυσ-έοις, έαις, έοις, χρυσ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,
A. χρύσ-εον, ἐην, εον, χρυσ-οῦν, ῆν, οὖν,		A. χρυσ-έουσ, έας, εα, χρυσ-οῦς, ᾶς, ᾶ,
V. χρύσ-εε, ἐη, εον, χρυσ-ῆ, ῆ, οὖν.		V. χρύσ-οι, εαι, εα, χρυσ-οῖ, αῖ, ᾶ.

Adjectives in οος, ὅη, οον, have the same form after contraction as the above, except in the voc. sing. masc., in which they contract *os* into *ou*.

Words for practice.

λίγνος, *flaxen, linen.*ἀπλός, *simple.*χάλκεος, *brazen.*διπλός, *double, or two-fold.*

Adjectives in εος, ἔα, εον, differ in contraction from those in εος, ἐη, εον, only in the sing. fem., through all the cases of which they are contracted into ᾶ · thus, ἐργ-εος, ἔα, εον, *woollen*, and ἀργύρ-εος, ἔα, εον, are contracted, in the nom., into οὗς, ᾶ, οὖν · in the gen., into οῦ, ᾶς, οῦ, &c.

The adjectives ἄλλος, τηλικούτος, τοιοῦτος, and τοσοῦτος, make the neuter in ο, though the neuters τοιοῦτον and τοσοῦτον are sometimes found.

Many adjectives in ος, especially compounds and derivatives, have but one termination for the masculine and feminine; as, ὁ, ἡ Ἰνδοξος · also adjectives of three terminations are often used as common in Homer and the Attic writers; as, κλυτός Ἰπποδάμεια, Π. β. 742; ἀναγκαῖος τροφή, Thucyd. i. 2.

ἡδύς, *sweet.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἡδ-ύς, εῖα, ύ,	N. A. V. ἡδ-έε, εἰα, έε,	N. ἡδ-έες, εῖς, εἶαι, έα,
G. ἡδ-έος, εἰας, έος,		G. ἡδ-έων, εἰῶν, έων,
D. ἡδ-εῖ, εῖ, εἰα, εῖ, εῖ,	G. D. ἡδ-έουσιν, εἰαίν, έουσιν.	D. ἡδ-έσι, εἰαῖς, έσι,
A. ἡδ-ύν, εἰαν, ύ,		A. ἡδ-έας, εῖς, εἰας, έα,
V. ἡδ-ύ, εῖα, ύ.		V. ἡδ-έεες, εῖς, εἶαι, έα.

Among these terminations are included those of participles, the last seven being peculiar to them.

In adjectives of three terminations, all feminines are of the first declension; all masculines in *ος*, with their neuters in *ον*, of the second; and all other masculines and neuters, of the third.

καλός, beautiful.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>καλός, ἡ, ὄν,</i>	N. A. V.	N. <i>καλοί, αὶ, ἄ,</i>
G. <i>καλῶ, ῆς, οῦ,</i>	<i>καλῶ, ἄ, ὦ,</i>	G. <i>καλῶν, ῶν, ῶν,</i>
D. <i>καλῷ, ῇ, ῶ,</i>	G. D.	D. <i>καλοῖς, αῖς, οῖς,</i>
A. <i>καλόν, ἦν, ὄν,</i>	<i>καλῶν, αῖν, οῖν.</i>	A. <i>καλούς, ἄς, ἄ,</i>
V. <i>καλῇ, ῇ, ὄν.</i>		V. <i>καλοί, αὶ, ἄ.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>ἀγαθός, good.</i>	<i>λευκός, white.</i>
<i>ἀπαλός, soft, tender.</i>	<i>μαλᾶκός, soft.</i>
<i>δῆλος, plain.</i>	<i>ξύλινός, wooden.</i>
<i>θεωρητικός, contemplative.</i>	<i>σοφός, wise.</i>
<i>κακός, bad.</i>	<i>τερπνός, delightful.</i>
<i>κοῦφος, light.</i>	<i>φίλος, dear.</i>

Adjectives in *ος* pure and *φος* make the feminine in *α* : *ας*, *φίλιος, φίλη, φίλιον, friendly*; *μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, long* : except those in *εος* and *οος* not preceded by *ε* or a vowel; *ας*, *χάλκεος, χαλκή, χάλκεον, brazen*; *εγδοός, εγδόη, εγδοόν, eighth*.

μακρός, long.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>μακρός, ἄ, ὄν,</i>	N. A. V.	N. <i>μακροί, αὶ, ἄ,</i>
G. <i>μακρῶ, ἄς, οῦ,</i>	<i>μακρῶ, ἄ, ὦ,</i>	G. <i>μακρῶν, ῶν, ῶν,</i>
D. <i>μακρῷ, ᾗ, ῶ,</i>	G. D.	D. <i>μακροῖς, αῖς, οῖς,</i>
A. <i>μακρόν, ἄν, ὄν,</i>	<i>μακρῶν, αῖν, οῖν.</i>	A. <i>μακρούς, ἄς, ἄ,</i>
V. <i>μακρῇ, ᾗ, ὄν.</i>		V. <i>μακροί, αὶ, ἄ.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>ἅγιος, holy.</i>	<i>ἀριστερός, left.</i>
<i>ἄγριος, wild.</i>	<i>ἐλευθερός, free.</i>
<i>ἄξιος, worthy.</i>	<i>ἐχθρός, hostile.</i>
<i>δεξιός, right.</i>	<i>ιερός, sacred.</i>
<i>δικαιός, just.</i>	<i>ισχυρός, strong.</i>

λείος, *smooth.*ὁμοίος, *like.*ῥαδίος, *easy.*μικρός, *small.*σκληρός, *hard.*φανερός, *manifest.*

Some adjectives in εος, ἐη, εον, and οος, ὄη, οον, are contracted into οῦς, ῆ, οῦν · as, χρύς-εος, ἐη, εον, *golden*, into χρυσ-οῦς, ῆ, οῦν · likewise some in εος, ἑα, εον, into οῦς, ᾱ, οῦν · as, ἀργύρ-εος, ἑα, εον, *of silver*, into ἀργῦρ-οῦς, ᾱ, οῦν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. χρύς-εος, ἐη, εον, χρυσ-οῦς, ῆ, οῦν,	N. A. V. χρυσ-έω, ἑα, ἑω, χρυσ-ῶ, ᾱ, ῶ,	A. χρύς-εοι, εαι, εα, χρυσ-οἱ, αἱ, ᾱ,
G. χρυσ-έου, ἐης, έου, χρυσ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ,	G. D. χρυσ-έοιν, εαιν, έοιν,	G. χρυσ-έων, έων, έων, χρυσ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,
D. χρυσ-έω, ἐη, έω, χρυσ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ,		D. χρυσ-έοις, εαις, έοις, χρυσ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,
A. χρύς-εον, ἐην, εον, χρυσ-οῦν, ῆν, οῦν,		A. χρυσ-έους, εας, εα, χρυσ-οῦς, ᾱς, ᾱ,
V. χρύς-εε, ἐη, εον, χρυσ-ῆ, ῆ, οῦν.		V. χρύς-εοι, εαι, εα, χρυσ-οἱ, αἱ, ᾱ.

Adjectives in οος, ὄη, οον, have the same form after contraction as the above, except in the voc. sing. masc., in which they contract *os* into *ou*.

Words for practice.

λίνεος, *flaxen, linen.*ἀπλός, *simple.*χάλκεος, *brazen.*διπλός, *double, or two-fold.*

Adjectives in εος, ἑα, εον, differ in contraction from those in εος, ἐη, εον, only in the sing. fem., through all the cases of which they are contracted into ᾱ · thus, ἐρέ-εος, ἑα, εον, *woollen*, and ἀργύρ-εος, ἑα, εον, are contracted, in the nom., into οῦς, ᾱ, οῦν · in the gen., into οῦ, ᾱς, οῦ, &c.

The adjectives ἄλλος, τηλικούτος, τοιοῦτος, and τοσοῦτος, make the neuter in ο, though the neuters τοιοῦτον and τοσοῦτον are sometimes found.

Many adjectives in ος, especially compounds and derivatives, have but one termination for the masculine and feminine; as, ὁ, ἡ Ἰνδοξος · also adjectives of three terminations are often used as common in Homer and the Attic writers; as, κλυτός Ἰκποδάμεια, II. β. 742; ἀναγκαῖος τροφή, Thucyd. i. 2.

ἡδύς, *sweet.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἡδ-ύς, εἶα, ὕ,	N. A. V. ἡδ-έε, εἶα, έε,	N. ἡδ-έες, εἶς, εἶαι, έα,
G. ἡδ-έος, εἶας, έος,		G. ἡδ-έων, εἰῶν, έων,
D. ἡδ-εῖ, εἷ, εἶα, εἷ, εἷ,	G. D. ἡδ-έοιν, εἰαιν, έοιν.	D. ἡδ-έσι, εἰαις, έσι,
A. ἡδ-ύν, εἶαν, ὕ,		A. ἡδ-έας, εἶς, εἶας, έα,
V. ἡδ-ὕ, εἶα, ὕ.		V. ἡδ-έες, εἶς, εἶαι, έα.

In like manner decline

βαθὺς, <i>deep.</i>	εὐρύς, <i>broad.</i>
βαρὺς, <i>heavy.</i>	ἡμισὺς, <i>half.</i>
βραδὺς, <i>slow.</i>	ὀξύς, <i>sharp.</i>
γλυκὺς, <i>sweet.</i>	ταχύς, <i>swift.</i>

Adjectives of this termination, in the poets, often make the accusative singular in *ea* instead of *yn* · as, *εὐρία πόρτον*, Il. ζ'. 291.

Sometimes they are used as common ; as, *ἰθύς αὐτμή*, Odys. μ'. 369.

χαρὶς, graceful.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>χαρῖ-εις</i> , <i>εσσα, εν</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>χαρῖ-εντε</i> ,	N. <i>χαρῖ-εντες</i> , <i>εσσαί, εντα</i> ,
G. <i>χαρῖ-εντος</i> , <i>έσσης, εντος</i> ,	<i>έσσα, εντε</i> ,	G. <i>χαρῖ-έντων</i> , <i>εσσῶν, έντων</i> ,
D. <i>χαρῖ-εντι</i> , <i>έσση, εντι</i> ,	<i>έσσα, εντε</i> ,	D. <i>χαρῖ-εισι</i> , <i>έσσαις, εισι</i> ,
A. <i>χαρῖ-εντα</i> , <i>εσσαν, εν</i> ,	G.D. <i>χαρῖ-έν-</i>	A. <i>χαρῖ-εντας</i> , <i>έσσας, εντα</i> ,
V. <i>χαρῖ-εν οἱ ει, εσσα, εν</i> .	<i>τοι, έσσαιν,</i>	V. <i>χαρῖ-εντες</i> , <i>εσσαί, εντα</i> .
	<i>έντοιιν.</i>	

In like manner decline

<i>λαχνηεῖς</i> , <i>hairy.</i>	<i>νιφόεις</i> , <i>snowy.</i>
<i>πετρήεις</i> , <i>rocky.</i>	<i>σκιόεις</i> , <i>shady.</i>
<i>ἀνθεμόεις</i> , <i>flowery.</i>	<i>εὐρώεις</i> , <i>mouldy.</i>

From adjectives declined after this form arise several contracts, *ήεις*, *ήεσσα*, *ήεν*, being contracted into *ής*, *ήσσα*, *ήν*, and *όεις*, *όεσσα*, *όεν*, into *οὺς*, *οὺσσα*, *οὖν* · thus,

τιμῆς, honored.

Sing.

N. <i>τιμ-ῆς</i> , <i>ήσσα, ήν</i> ,
G. <i>τιμ-ήντος</i> , <i>ήσσης, ήντος</i> ;
D. <i>τιμ-ήντι</i> , <i>ήσση, ήντι</i> ,
A. <i>τιμ-ήντα</i> , <i>ήσσαν, ήν</i> ,
V. <i>τιμ-ήν οἱ ή, ήσσα, ήν</i> .

Dual.

N.A.V. <i>τιμ-ήντε</i> , <i>ήσσα, ήντε</i> ,
G.D. <i>τιμ-ήντοιιν</i> , <i>ήσσαιιν, ήντοιιν</i> .

Plur.

N. <i>τιμ-ήντες</i> , <i>ήυσαι, ήντα</i> ,
G. <i>τιμ-ήντων</i> , <i>ήσσῶν, ήντων</i> ,
D. <i>τιμ-ήσι</i> , <i>ήσσαις, ήσι</i> ,
A. <i>τιμ-ήντας</i> , <i>ήσσας, ήντα</i> ,
V. <i>τιμ-ήντες</i> , <i>ήσσαι, ήντα</i> .

μελιτούς, full of honey.

Sing.

N. <i>μελιτ-οὺς</i> , <i>οὺσσα, οὖν</i> ,
G. <i>μελιτ-οὐντος</i> , <i>οὐσσης, οὐντος</i> ,
D. <i>μελιτ-οὐντι</i> , <i>οὐσση, οὐντι</i> ,
A. <i>μελιτ-οὐντα</i> , <i>οὐσσαν, οὖν</i> ,
V. <i>μελιτ-οὖν οἱ οὖ, οὐσσα, οὖν</i> .

Dual.

N.A.V. <i>μελιτ-οὐντε</i> , <i>οὐσσα, οὐντε</i> ,
G.D. <i>μελιτ-έντοιιν</i> , <i>έσσαιιν, έντοιιν</i> .

Plur.

N. <i>μελιτ-οὐντες</i> , <i>οὐσσαι, οὐντα</i> ,
G. <i>μελιτ-οὐντων</i> , <i>οουσῶν, οὐντων</i> ,
D. <i>μελιτ-οὔσι</i> , <i>οὐσσαις, οὔσι</i> ,
A. <i>μελιτ-οὐντας</i> , <i>οὐσσας, οὐντα</i> ,
V. <i>μελιτ-οὐντες</i> , <i>οὐσσαι, οὐντα</i> .

μέλας, black.

Sing.

N.	μέλ-ας,	αινα,	αν,
G.	μέλ-ατος,	αίνης,	ατος,
D.	μέλ-ανι,	αίνη,	ανι,
A.	μέλ-ανα,	αιναν,	αν,
V.	μέλ-αν,	αινα,	αν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	μέλ-ανε,	αιναι,	ανε,
G. D.	μελ-άνοι,	αίναιν,	άνοιν.

Plur.

N.	μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα,
G.	μελ-άνων,	αινῶν,	άνων,
D.	μέλ-ασι,	αίναίς,	ασι,
A.	μέλ-ανας,	αινας,	ανα,
V.	μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα.

In like manner decline *τάλας*, *wretched*, and some compounds, as *παμμέλας*, *all black*, *δυστάλας*, *very miserable*, the only other examples of this form.

πᾶς, all.

Sing.

N.	π-ᾶς,	ᾶσα,	ᾶν,
G.	π-αντός,	άσης,	αντός,
D.	π-αντι,	άση,	αντι,
A.	π-άντα,	ᾶσαν,	ᾶν,
V.	π-ᾶς,	ᾶσα,	ᾶν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	π-άντε,	άσα,	άντε,
G. D.	π-άντοι,	άσαι,	άντοι.

Plur.

N.	π-άντες,	ᾶσαι,	άντα,
G.	π-άντων,	ασῶν,	άντων,
D.	π-ᾶσι,	άσαις,	ᾶσι,
A.	π-άντας,	άσας,	άντα,
V.	π-άντες,	ᾶσαι,	άντα.

In like manner decline several compounds, as, *ἅπας*, *πρόπας*, and participles in *ας*, *ασα*, *αν*, the only other words declined after this form.

ἐκὼν, willing.

Sing.

N.	ἐκ-ὼν,	οὔσα,	ὄν,
G.	ἐκ-όντος,	ούσης,	όντος,
D.	ἐκ-όντι,	ούση,	όντι,
A.	ἐκ-όντα,	οὔσαν,	ὄν,
V.	ἐκ-ὼν,	οὔσα,	ὄν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἐκ-όντε,	ούσα,	όντε,
G. D.	ἐκ-όντοι,	ούσαι,	όντοι.

Plur.

N.	ἐκ-όντες,	οὔσαι,	όντα,
G.	ἐκ-όντων,	ουσῶν,	όντων,
D.	ἐκ-οῦσι,	ούσαις,	οῦσι,
A.	ἐκ-όντας,	ούσας,	όντα.
V.	ἐκ-όντες,	οὔσαι,	όντα.

So decline *ἐκὼν*, or *ἄκων*, *unwilling*, and participles of the present, first future, and second aorist active.

τέρην, tender.

Sing.

N.	τέρ-ην,	εινα,	εν,
G.	τέρ-ενος,	εινης,	ενος,
D.	τέρ-ενι,	εινη,	ενι,
A.	τέρ-ενα,	ειναν,	εν,
V.	τέρ-εν,	εινα,	εν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	τέρ-ενε,	εινα,	ενε,
G. D.	τερ-ένοι,	ειναι,	ένοι.

Plur.

N.	τέρ-ενες,	ειναι,	ενα,
G.	τερ-ένων,	εινῶν,	ένων,
D.	τέρ-εσι,	ειναις,	εσι,
A.	τέρ-ενας,	εινας,	ενα,
V.	τέρ-ενες,	ειναι,	ενα.

There is no other example of this form.

τυφθεῖς, having been struck.

Sing.

N.	τυφθ-εῖς,	εἶσα,	έν,
G.	τυφθ-έντος,	εἰσης,	έντος,
D.	τυφθ-έντι,	εἰσῇ,	έντι,
A.	τυφθ-έντα,	εἶσαν,	έν,
V.	τυφθ-εῖς,	εἶσα,	έν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τυφθ-έντε,	εἶσα,	έντε,
G.D.	τυφθ-έντοις,	εἶσαιν,	έντοις.

Plur.

N.	τυφθ-έντες,	εἶσαι,	έντα,
G.	τυφθ-έντων,	εἰσῶν,	έντων,
D.	τυφθ-εἰσι,	εἰσαις,	εἰσι,
A.	τυφθ-έντας,	εἶσας,	έντα,
V.	τυφθ-έντες,	εἶσαι,	έντα.

In this manner are declined participles of the first and second aorist passive, and of verbs in μι from primitives in έω.

δοῦς, having given.

Sing.

N.	δοῦς,	δοῦσα,	δόν,
G.	δόντος,	δοῦσης,	δόντος,
D.	δόντι,	δοῦσῇ,	δόντι,
A.	δόντα,	δοῦσαν,	δόν,
V.	δοῦς,	δοῦσα,	δόν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	δόντε,	δοῦσα,	δόντε,
G.D.	δόντοις,	δοῦσαιν,	δόντοις.

Plur.

N.	δόντες,	δοῦσαι,	δόντα,
G.	δόντων,	δουσῶν,	δόντων,
D.	δοῦσι,	δοῦσαις,	δοῦσι,
A.	δόντας,	δοῦσας,	δόντα,
V.	δόντες,	δοῦσαι,	δόντα.

In this manner are declined participles of verbs in μι from primitives in οω.

ζευγν-ὺς, joining.

Sing.

N.	ζευγν-ὺς,	ῦσα,	ὺν,
G.	ζευγν-ύντος,	ύσης,	ύντος,
D.	ζευγν-ύντι,	ύσῃ,	ύντι,
A.	ζευγν-ύντα,	ῦσαν,	ὺν.
V.	ζευγν-ὺς,	ῦσα,	ὺν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	ζευγν-ύντε,	ῦσα,	ύντε,
G.D.	ζευγν-ύντοις,	ύσαιν,	ύντοις.

Plur.

N.	ζευγν-ύντες,	ῦσαι,	ύντα,
G.	ζευγν-ύντων,	ῦσῶν,	ύντων,
D.	ζευγν-ῦσι,	ύσαις,	ῦσι,
A.	ζευγν-ύντας,	ύσας,	ύντα,
V.	ζευγν-ύντες,	ῦσαι,	ύντα.

In this manner are declined participles of verbs in μι from primitives in υω.

τυπῶν, going to strike.

Sing.

N.	τυπ-ῶν,	οῦσα,	οῦν,
G.	τυπ-οὔντος,	οὔσης,	οὔντος,
D.	τυπ-οὔντι,	οὔσῃ,	οὔντι,
A.	τυπ-οὔντα,	οὔσαν,	οῦν,
V.	τυπ-ῶν,	οῦσα,	οῦν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τυπ-οὔντε,	οῦσα,	οὔντε,
G.D.	τυπ-οὔντοις,	οὔσαιν,	οὔντοις.

Plur.

N.	τυπ-οὔντες,	οὔσαι,	οὔντα,
G.	τυπ-οὔντων,	ουσῶν,	οὔντων,
D.	τυπ-οὔσι,	οὔσαις,	οὔσι,
A.	τυπ-οὔντας,	οὔσας,	οὔντα,
V.	τυπ-οὔντες,	οὔσαι,	οὔντα.

In this manner are declined participles of the second future active, and of the present of contracted verbs in έω and οω.

τιμῶν, honoring.

Sing.

N.	τιμ-ῶν,	ῶσα,	ῶν,
G.	τιμ-ῶντος,	ῶσης,	ῶντος,
D.	τιμ-ῶντι,	ῶση,	ῶντι,
A.	τιμ-ῶντα,	ῶσαν,	ῶν,
V.	τιμ-ῶν,	ῶσα,	ῶν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τιμ-ῶντε,	ῶσα,	ῶντε,
G.D.	τιμ-ῶντοιιν,	ῶσαιιν,	ῶντοιιν.

Plur.

N.	τιμ-ῶντες,	ῶσαι,	ῶντα,
G.	τιμ-ῶντων,	ῶσῶν,	ῶντων,
D.	τιμ-ῶσι,	ῶσαις,	ῶσι,
A.	τιμ-ῶντας,	ῶσας,	ῶντα,
V.	τιμ-ῶντες,	ῶσαι,	ῶντα,

In this manner are declined the present participles of contracted verbs in *αιω*.

τετυφῶς, having struck.

Sing.

N.	τετυφ-ῶς,	νῖα,	ὀς,
G.	τετυφ-ότος,	νῖας,	ότος,
D.	τετυφ-ότι,	νῖα,	ότι,
A.	τετυφ-ότα,	νῖαν,	ὀς,
V.	τετυφ-ῶς,	νῖα,	ὀς.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τετυφ-ότες,	νῖα,	ότες,
G.D.	τετυφ-ότοιιν,	νῖαιιν,	ότοιιν.

Plur.

N.	τετυφ-ότες,	νῖαι,	ότα,
G.	τετυφ-ότων,	νῖῶν,	ότων,
D.	τετυφ-όσι,	νῖαις,	όσι,
A.	τετυφ-ότας,	νῖας,	ότα,
V.	τετυφ-ότες,	νῖαι,	ότα.

In this manner are declined participles of the perfect active and middle.

ἑστῶς, standing.

Sing.

N.	ἑστ-ῶς,	ῶσα,	ὀς,
G.	ἑστ-ῶτος,	ῶσης,	ῶτος,
D.	ἑστ-ῶτι,	ῶση,	ῶτι,
A.	ἑστ-ῶτα,	ῶσαν,	ὀς,
V.	ἑστ-ῶς,	ῶσα,	ὀς.

Dual.

N. A. V.

ἑστ-ῶτε,

G. D.

ἑστ-ῶτοιιν,

Plur.

N.	ἑστ-ῶτες,	ῶσαι,	ῶτα,
G.	ἑστ-ῶτων,	ῶσῶν,	ῶτων,
D.	ἑστ-ῶσι,	ῶσαις,	ῶσι,
A.	ἑστ-ῶτας,	ῶσας,	ῶτα,
V.	ἑστ-ῶτες,	ῶσαι,	ῶτα.

This word, and several others declined in the same manner, as *βεβῶς*, *γεγῶς*, are participles of the perfect active, from which the Ionics drop *κ*, generally shortening the penultima, and which are afterwards contracted; thus, *ἑστηκῶς*, *ἑσταῶς*, *ἑστῶς*.

II. Adjectives of two terminations end in

M. F.

ος,
ως,
ης,
ων,
ις,
ους,

N.

ον ·
ων ·
ες ·
ον ·
ι ·
ουν ·

υς,	υ·
ην,	εν·
ωρ,	ορ·
ας,	αν·

All adjectives of two terminations are of the third declension; except those in ος and ως, which are of the second.

Ἰνδοξος, glorious.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. Ἰνδοξ-ος,	ον,			N. Ἰνδοξ-οι,	α,
G. Ἰνδόξ-ου,		N. A. V. Ἰνδόξ-ω,		G. Ἰνδόξ-ων,	
D. Ἰνδόξ-ω,				D. Ἰνδόξ-οις,	
A. Ἰνδοξ-ον,		G. D. Ἰνδόξ-οιν.		A. Ἰνδόξ-ους,	α,
V Ἰνδοξ-ε,	ον.			V. Ἰνδοξ-οι,	α.

In like manner decline

ἀθάνατος, <i>immortal.</i>	εὐκαρπος, <i>fruitful.</i>
ἄλκιμος, <i>strong, brave.</i>	δμορος, <i>bordering upon.</i>
ἀοιδίμος, <i>celebrated.</i>	σωτήριος, <i>saving, salutary.</i>
βασιλῆως, <i>royal.</i>	ταλαίπωρος, <i>wretched.</i>

Several adjectives which are properly common sometimes take a distinct feminine; as, ἀθανάτη μήτηρ, Hom.; πολυτιμήτη Δημήτηρ; Aristoph.

εὐγεως, fertile.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. εὐγε-ως,	ων,			N. εὐγε-ω,	ω,
G. εὐγε-ω,		N. A. V. εὐγε-ω,		G. εὐγε-ων,	
D. εὐγε-ω,				D. εὐγε-ως,	
A. εὐγε-ων,		G. D. εὐγε-ων.		A. εὐγε-ως,	ω,
V. εὐγε-ως,	ων.			V. εὐγε-ω,	ω,

In like manner decline

<i>πλεως, propitious.</i>	<i>πλέως, full.</i>
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Compounds of γίλως, *laughter*, ἱρως, *love*, and κίρας, *horn*, follow the third declension; as, φιλόγελ-ως, *ων*, *fond of laughter*, G. -ωτος, D. -ωτι, A. -ωτα, *ων*· but the Attic form of the second declension is also used.

ἀληθής, true.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. ἀληθ-ής,	ές,	N. A. V.		N. ἀληθ-έες, εἷς,	έα, ῆ,
G. ἀληθ-εος, οὔς,		ἀληθ-έε, ῆ,		G. ἀληθ-έων, ὧν,	
D. ἀληθ-εῖ, εἷ,		G. D.		D. ἀληθ-έσσι,	
A. ἀληθ-έα, ῆ, ές,		ἀληθ-έοιν, οἷν.		A. ἀληθ-έας, εἷς,	έα, ῆ,
V. ἀληθ-ές.				V. ἀληθ-έες, εἷς,	έα, ῆ.

In like manner decline

ἀκριβής, <i>exact.</i>	πενταέτης, <i>for five years.</i>
ἀκραιφνής, <i>pure.</i>	ἀκανθώδης, <i>thorny.</i>
ἀσφαλής, <i>safe, secure.</i>	λιθώδης, <i>stony, stone-like,</i>
ἐδγενής, <i>of noble birth.</i>	θεοειδής, <i>godlike.</i>

εὐδαιμων, *happy.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. εὐδαιμ-ων, <i>ον,</i>	N. A. V. εὐδαιμ-ονε,	N. εὐδαιμ-ονες, <i>ονα,</i>
G. εὐδαιμ-ονος,		G. εὐδαιμ-όνων,
D. εὐδαιμ-ονι,		D. εὐδαιμ-οσι,
A. εὐδαιμ-ονα, <i>ον,</i>	G. D. εὐδαιμ-όνοιν.	A. εὐδαιμ-ονας, <i>ονα,</i>
V. εὐδαιμ-ον.		V. εὐδαιμ-ονες, <i>ονα.</i>

In like manner decline

ἀναιμων, <i>bloodless.</i>	ἐλεήμων, <i>compassionate.</i>
γείτων, <i>neighboring.</i>	εὐσχήμων, <i>comely.</i>

Comparatives in *ων* are declined like *εὐδαιμων*, but they syncopate and contract the accusative singular of the common gender, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural of all genders; thus,

μελλων, *greater.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μελλ-ων, <i>ον,</i>	N. A. V. μελλ-ονε,	N. μελλ-ονες, <i>οες, ους, ονα, οα, ω,</i>
G. μελλ-ονος,		G. μελλ-όνων,
D. μελλ-ονι,		D. μελλ-οσι,
A. μελλ-ονα, <i>οα, ω, ον,</i>	G. D. μελλ-όνοιν.	A. μελλ-ονας, <i>οας, ους, ονα, οα, ω,</i>
V. μελλ-ον.		V. μελλ-ονες, <i>οες, ους, ονα, οα, ω.</i>

In like manner decline

ἀμεινων, <i>better.</i>	καλλων, <i>more beautiful.</i>
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εὐχάρις, *agreeable.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. εὐχαρ-ις, <i>ι,</i>	N. A. V. εὐχάρ-ιτε,	N. εὐχάρ-ιτες, <i>ιτα,</i>
G. εὐχάρ-ιτος,		G. εὐχαρ-ίτων,
D. εὐχάρ-ιτι,		D. εὐχάρ-ισι,
A. εὐχάρ-ιτα & <i>ιν, ι,</i>	G. D. εὐχαρ-ίτοιιν.	A. εὐχάρ-ιτας, <i>ιτα,</i>
V. εὐχαρ-ι.		V. εὐχάρ-ιτες, <i>ιτα.</i>

Adjectives of this termination, with the exception of *ἰδρ-ις, ι, skilful*, *Γ-ιος, νηστις, fasting*, and a few others, are compounded of substantives, like which they are for the most part declined; but some compounds of *πέλις* make *ιδος* in the genitive; as, *ἄπολ-ις, ι, without a city*, *Γ-ιδος*.

δίπους, two-footed.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>δίπους</i> ,	<i>ουν</i> ,			N. <i>δίπ-οδες</i> ,	<i>οδα</i> ,
G. <i>δίπ-οδος</i> ,		N. A. V. <i>δίπ-οδε</i> ,		G. <i>διπ-όδων</i> ,	
D. <i>δίπ-οδι</i> ,				D. <i>δίπ-οσι</i> ,	
A. <i>δίπ-οδα & ουν, ουν</i> ,		G. D. <i>διπ-όδοιν</i> ,		A. <i>δίπ-οδας</i> ,	<i>οδα</i> ,
V. <i>δίπ-ους & ου, ουν</i> .				V. <i>δίπ-οδες</i> ,	<i>οδα</i> .

Adjectives in *ους* are declined after the substantives of which they are compounded. Thus, *ἀνόδ-ους, ουν, toothless*, G. *-οντος*, D. *-οντι*, A. *-οντα, ουν*. Contracted compounds of nouns of the second declension, thus; *εὖν-ους, ουν, favorably disposed*, G. *-ου*, D. *-α*, A. *-ουν*, V. *-ου, ουν*. In the same manner those of *μῦν*, as *διμῦνους, &c.*

ἄδακρυς, tearless.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>ἄδακρ-υς</i> ,	<i>υ</i> ,			N. <i>ἄδάκρ-υες</i> ,	<i>υς, υα</i> ,
G. <i>ἄδάκρ-υος</i> ,		N. A. V. <i>ἄδάκρ-υε</i> ,		G. <i>ἄδακρ-ύων</i> ,	
D. <i>ἄδάκρ-υϊ</i> ,				D. <i>ἄδάκρ-υσι</i> ,	
A. <i>ἄδακρ-υν</i> ,	<i>υ</i> ,	G. D. <i>ἄδακρ-ύοιν</i> .		A. <i>ἄδάκρ-υας</i> ,	<i>υς, υα</i> ,
V. <i>ἄδακρ-υ</i> .				V. <i>ἄδάκρ-υες</i> ,	<i>υς, υα</i> .

Adjectives of this termination follow the substantives of which they are compounded; as, *τρίπτηχ-υς, υ, three cubits long*, G. *-ιος*.

ἄρσῆν, male.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>ἄρσῆ-ν</i> ,	<i>εν</i> ,			N. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενες</i> ,	<i>ενα</i> ,
G. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενος</i> ,		N. A. V. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενε</i> ,		G. <i>ἄρσῆ-έπων</i> ,	
D. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενι</i> ,				D. <i>ἄρσῆ-εσι</i> ,	
A. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενα</i> ,	<i>εν</i> ,	G. D. <i>ἄρσῆ-ένοιν</i> .		A. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενας</i> ,	<i>ενα</i> ,
V. <i>ἄρσῆ-εν</i> .				V. <i>ἄρσῆ-ενες</i> ,	<i>ενα</i> .

There is no other adjective declined after this form.

μεγαλήτωρ, magnanimous.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>μεγαλήτ-ωρ</i> ,	<i>ορ</i> ,			N. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορες</i> ,	<i>ορα</i> ,
G. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορος</i> ,		N. A. V. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορε</i> ,		G. <i>μεγαλήτ-όρων</i> ,	
D. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορι</i> ,				D. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορσι</i> ,	
A. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορα</i> ,	<i>ορ</i> ,	G. D. <i>μεγαλήτ-όροιιν</i> .		A. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορας</i> ,	<i>ορα</i> ,
V. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορ</i> .				V. <i>μεγαλήτ-ορες</i> ,	<i>ορα</i> .

In like manner decline *ἀγήνωρ, brave*.

ἄεινας, everflowing.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N.	ἄειν-ας, αν,			N.	ἄειν-αντες, αντα,
G.	ἄειν-αντος,	N. A. V.	ἄειν-αντε,	G.	ἄειν-άντων,
D.	ἄειν-αντι,			D.	ἄειν-ᾶσι,
A.	ἄειν-αντα, αν,	G. D.	ἄειν-άντων.	A.	ἄειν-αντας, αντα,
V	ἄειν-αν.			V.	ἄειν-αντες, αντα.

In like manner decline ἀκμάς, *unwearied*.

III. Adjectives of one termination are the cardinal numbers above τέσσαρες, *four*.

Other adjectives of one termination are masculine and feminine only. Such are, 1. Adjectives compounded with substantives, which remain unchanged; as, μακρόχειρ, *long-handed*; εὐδρῖν, *quick-scented*. 2. Those derived from πατήρ and μήτηρ · as, ἀπᾶτωρ, *fatherless*; ὁμομήτωρ, *of the same mother*. 3. Adjectives in ης -ητος and ως -ωτος · as, ἀδμής, *unsubdued*; ἄγνως, *unknown*, also *that does not know*; except πένης, *poor*, which is always masculine. 4. Adjectives in ξ and ψ · as, ἡλιξ, *of the same age*; αἰγίλιψ, *lofty*. 5. Adjectives in ας -αδος and ις -ιδος · as, φυγάς, *fugitive*; ἀναλκις, *weak, cowardly*, most of which, however, are feminine only.

Some are also neuter, except in the nominative and accusative; as, φοιτᾶσι πτεροῖς, Eurip. Some are masculine only; as, γέρον, *old*, and adjectives in ας and ης of the first declension, γεννᾶδας, *noble*; ἐθελοντής, *voluntary*.

The neuter, which is deficient, is expressed by another adjective; thus, for the neuter of ἄγνως, ἄγνωστών is used.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

Μέγας and πολὺς have only the nominative, accusative, and vocative, masculine and neuter, of the singular, and borrow the other cases from the obsolete μεγάλ-ος, η, ον, and πολλ-ε, η, όν · thus,

μέγας, great.

Sing.	
N.	μέγας, μεγᾶλη, μέγα,
G.	μεγάλ-ου, ης, ου,
D.	μεγάλ-ω, η, ω,
A.	μέγαν, μεγάλην, μέγα,
V.	μέγα, μεγᾶλη, μέγα.

πολὺς, much.

Sing.	
N.	πολὺς, πολλή, πολὺ,
G.	πολλ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ,
D.	πολλ-ῶ, ῇ, ῶ,
A.	πολὺν, πολλήν, πολὺ,
V.	πολλί, πολλή, πολὺ.

καλὸς, <i>fair</i> ,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
μακρὸς, <i>long</i> ,	{ μακρότερος.	μακρότατος.
μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	{ μᾶσων,	μήκιστος.
μικρὸς, <i>small</i> ,	{ μείζων,	μέγιστος.
ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	{ μικρότερος,	μείστος.
πολὺς, <i>many</i> ,	{ μείων,	ὀλίγιστος.
ὀφείδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	{ ὀλίγων,	πλεῖστος.
τερπνὸς, <i>agreeable</i> ,	{ πλέων,	φάστος.
πῖλος, <i>friendly</i> .	{ πλείων,	τερπνότατος.
	{ ὀφείων,	τερπνίστος.
	{ τερπνότερος,	φίλτατος.
	{ τερπνίων,	φίλιστος.
	{ φίλτερος,	
	{ φίλων,	

Comparisons from the Comparative Degree.

ἀρείων,	ἀρεϊότερος.	μείζων,	μειζότερος.
καλλίων,	καλλιώτερος.	πρότερος,	προτεραιότερος.
λῶϊων,	λωϊτερος.	χείρων,	χειρότερος.
κείων,	κειότερος.	χειρίων,	χειριότερος.

From the Superlative.

ελάχιστος,	ελαχιστότερος.	κίδιστος,	κυδίστατος.
εσχάτος,	εσχατώτατος.	πρῶτος,	πρωτίστος.

From Substantives.

ὀλγος,	ὀλγίων,	ὀλγιστος.	κλεπτής,	κλεπτίστατος.
ἄρης,	ἀρείων,	ἀριστος.	πλεονέκτης,	πλεονεκτίστατος.
βασιλεὺς,	βασιλεύτερος,	βασιλεύτατος.	πλήκτης,	πληκτίστατος.
ἑταῖρος,		ἑταιρότατος.	πότης,	ποτίστατος.
Θεὸς,	θειότερος.		ῥῖγος,	ῥιγίων,
κέρδος,	κερδίων,	κερδιστος.	ὑβριστής,	ὑβριστότερος,
κῆδος,		κῆδιστος.	φῶρ,	φωρότατος.

From a Pronoun.

αὐτὸς, ἵππε, αὐτότατος, ἱππείστατος.

From Verbs.

δεῖμαι,	δέετος,	δέετατος.	φέρω,	φέρτερος,	{ φέρτατος.
λῶ,	{ λώων,	λώιστος.			{ φέριστος.
	{ λήων,	λήιστος.			{ φέρτιστος.

From a Participle.

ἐρρωμένος, ἐρρωμενίστερος, ἐρρωμενίστατος

From Adverbs.

ἀνω,	ἀνώτερος,	ἀνώτατος.	κάτω,	κατώτερος,	κατώτατος.
ἀφαρ,	ἀφάρτερος.		ὀπίσω,	ὀπίστερος,	ὀπίστατος.
ἐγγός,	{ ἐγγύτερος,	ἐγγύτατος.	πῶρος,	παρόϊτερος,	παρόϊτατος.
	{ ἐγγύων,	ἐγγύιστος.	πρόρῳ,	προρῳάτερος,	προρῳάτατος.
ἐνδον,	ἐνδότερος,	ἐνδότατος.	πρόσω,	προσώτερος,	προσώτατος.
ἐξω,	ἐξώτερος,	ἐξώτατος.	πρωτῖ,	πρωϊάτερος,	πρωϊάτατος.
ἔσω,	ἔσώτερος,	ἔσώτατος.	ὑψι,	ὑψίτερος,	ὑψίστος.

From Prepositions.

πρὸ,	πρότερος,	πρότατος,	(by syncope and contraction)	πρῶτος.
ἐπὶ,	ἐπείτερος,	ἐπείτατος,	(by syncope)	ἐπῆτατος.
ὑπὸ,	ὑστέρος,	ὑσῆτατος.		

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

The four first cardinal numbers are declined; the rest, as far as *ten*, and the decimals, as far as a *hundred*, are indeclinable. The round numbers above a *hundred* are again declinable, like the adjectives; as, διακόσϝοι, αἱ, α, *two hundred*, &c.

εἷς, <i>one</i> , sing.		δύο, <i>two</i> , dual.		δύο, <i>two</i> , plur.
N. εἷς, μιᾶ, ἑν,		N. A. δύο or δύω,		G. δυνῶν,
G. ἑνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός,				D. δυσὶ.
D. ἐνὶ, μιᾶ, ἐνὶ,		G. D. δυοῖν or δυεῖν.		
A. ἑνα, μιαν, ἑν.				

τρεις, <i>three</i> , plur.		τέσσαρες, <i>four</i> , plur.
N. τρεις, τρια,		N. τέσσαρ-ες, α,
G. τριῶν,		G. τεσσαρ-ων,
D. τρισὶ,		D. τέσσαρ-σι,
A. τρεις, τρια.		A. τέσσαρ-ας, α.

Obs. 1. Like εἷς are declined its compounds οὐδεις, μηδεις; as, οὐδεις, οὐδεμια, οὐδεν, &c.; μηδεις, μηδεμια, μηδεν, &c. Aristotle uses οὐθεις and μηθεις. Οὐδὲ εἷς and μηδὲ εἷς are often used for the sake of increasing the negative signification. Εἷς, from its nature, can have no plural, but οὐδεις and μηδεις have οὐδινες and μηδινες.

Obs. 2. Δύο is the Attic mode of writing; in Homer and Herodotus it is indeclinable. Δυοῖν is the form for the genitive and dative. Δυνῶν is hardly found except in the genitive. * Ἀμφω accords with δύω.

The cardinal numbers are :

ἓξ,	one.	τεσσαράκοντα,	forty.
δύο,	two.	πεντήκοντα,	fifty.
τρεις,	three.	ἑξήκοντα,	sixty.
τέσσαρες,	four.	ἑβδομήκοντα,	seventy.
πέντε,	five.	ὀγδοήκοντα,	eighty.
ἕξ,	six.	ἐννēήκοντα,	ninety.
ἑπτὰ,	seven.	ἑκατὸν,	a hundred.
ὀκτώ,	eight.	διακόσι-οι, αι, α,	two hundred.
ἐννέα,	nine.	τριακόσι-οι, αι, α,	three hundred.
δέκα,	ten.	τεσσαράκοσι-οι, αι, α,	four hundred.
ἑνδεκά,	eleven.	πεντακόσι-οι, αι, α,	five hundred.
δώδεκα,	twelve.	ἑξακόσι-οι, αι, α,	six hundred.
τρίσκαίδεκα,	thirteen.	ἑπτακόσι-οι, αι, α,	seven hundred.
τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα,	fourteen.	ὀκτακόσι-οι, αι, α,	eight hundred.
πεντεκαίδεκα,	fifteen.	ἐννακόσι-οι, αι, α,	nine hundred.
ἑκκαίδεκα,	sixteen.	χίλι-οι, αι, α,	a thousand.
ἑπτακαίδεκα,	seventeen.	δισχίλι-οι, αι, α,	two thousand.
ὀκτωκαίδεκα,	eighteen.	μύρι-οι, αι, α,	ten thousand.
ἐννεακαίδεκα,	nineteen.	δισμύρι-οι, αι, α,	twenty thousand.
εἴκοσι,	twenty.	δεκακισμύρι-οι, αι, α,	a hundred thousand.
εἰκοσιν ἑξ, &c.	twenty-one, &c.	ἐκατοντακισμύρι-οι, αι, α,	a thousand thousand.
τριάκοντα,	thirty.		

Obs. 1. From *ten* to *twenty*, the numbers are usually expressed as above; less commonly *δεκάτριες*, *δεκαπέντε*, &c. The remaining compound numbers are usually written separately; and when the smaller number precedes, they are connected by *καί*, when it follows, commonly not; as, *πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι*, or *εἴκοσι πέντε*.

Obs. 2. The numbers compounded with *eight* and *nine* are more frequently expressed by a circumlocution with the participle of *δύω*, as, *ἔτη εἴκοσι, ἐνὸς δαιοντος*, or *ἐνὸς δαιοντα*, *twenty years, wanting one*, that is, *nineteen years*.

ORDINAL AND OTHER DERIVATIVE NUMBERS.

1. The ordinal numbers end always in *ος*, and are declined like *καλός* or *μακρός*.

πρῶτος,	first.	εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος, &c.	twenty-first, &c.
δεύτερος,	second.	τριακοστὸς,	thirtieth.
τρίτος,	third.	τεσσαρακοστὸς,	fortieth.
τέταρτος,	fourth.	πεντηκοστὸς,	fiftieth.
πέμπτος,	fifth.	ἑξηκοστὸς,	sixtieth.
ἕκτος,	sixth.	ἑβδομηκοστὸς,	seventieth.
ἑβδομος,	seventh.	ὀγδοηκοστὸς,	eightieth.
ὀγδοος,	eighth.	ἐννεμηκοστὸς,	ninetieth.
ἐννῆτος,	ninth.	ἑκατοστὸς,	hundredth.
δέκατος,	tenth.	διακοσιοστὸς,	two hundredth.
ἑνδέκατος,	eleventh.	τριακοσιοστὸς, &c.	three hundredth, &c.
δωδέκατος,	twelfth.	χίλιοστὸς,	thousandth.
τρίσκαιδέκατος,	thirteenth.	δισχίλιοστὸς, &c.	two thousandth, &c.
τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος, &c.	fourteenth, &c.	μυριοστὸς,	ten thousandth.
εἰκοστὸς,	twentieth.	δισμυριοστὸς,	twenty thousandth.

Obs. Here also in compound numbers the smaller number usually precedes with *καί*, or follows without it, as, *τριακοστός πρώτος*, or *πρώτος καί τριακοστός*.

2. The numeral adverbs, which answer to the question *How many times?* are *ἅπαξ*, *once*; *δύς*, *twice*; *τρίς*, *thrice*; *τετράκις*, *four times*, &c.

3. The multiplicative numbers are *ἁπλοῦς*, *simple*; *διπλοῦς*, *double*, or *two-fold*; *τριπλοῦς*, *triple*, or *three-fold*, &c.

4. The proportionals, or those which express how many times more one thing is than another, are *διπλάσιος*, *twice as much*; *τριπλάσιος*, *thrice as much*, &c.

5. The numerals which answer to the question *On what day?* are *δευτεράριος*, *on the second day*; *τριταῖος*, *on the third day*, &c.

6. The numbers as substantives are all formed in *ας*, gen. *-αδος*, as *ἡ μονάς*, *unity*; *δύας*, *τριάς*, *τετράς*, &c.

METHODS OF REPRESENTING NUMBERS.

1. The Greeks represented numbers by the letters of the alphabet, which for this purpose were divided into three classes, the first expressing the class of units, the second that of tens, and the third that of hundreds. But as each class contained only eight letters, 9 was denoted by *ς*, called *ἐπίσημον*. 90 by *η*, called *κόππα*. and 900 by *Ϟ*, called *σάνπι*. A mark was placed over the numeral letters in order to distinguish them.

Units.		Tens.		Hundreds.	
α'	1.	ι'	10.	Ϟ'	100.
β'	2.	κ'	20.	ς'	200.
γ'	3.	λ'	30.	τ'	300.
δ'	4.	μ'	40.	υ'	400.
ε'	5.	ν'	50.	φ'	500.
ς'	6.	ξ'	60.	χ'	600.
ζ'	7.	ο'	70.	ψ'	700.
η'	8.	π'	80.	ω'	800.
θ'	9.	η'	90.	Ϟ'	900.

Thousands were expressed by writing the mark under the letters; thus, *α* is 1,000; *μ*, 40,000; *ψ*, 700,000; *αωλ'* 1830.

2. Another method consisted in denoting 1 by *I*, 5 by *II*, 10 by *Δ*, 100 by *H*, 1,000 by *X*, and 10,000 by *M*, these letters being respectively the initials of *Ἰα* for *Μία*, *Πέντε*, *Δέκα*, *Ηεκατόν*, *Χίλιοι*, and *Μύριοι*. Each of these letters, with the exception of *II*, may be repeated four times; thus, *IIII*, 4; *ΔΔΔΔ*, 30; *ΜΜ*, 20,000; *ΔΔII*, 22. When they are enclosed in a *II*, their value is five times greater; thus, *IIΔ*, 50; *IIX*, 5,000; *IIII*, 55; *IIΔ*, 60.

3. Sometimes numbers were represented by the letters according to their alphabetical order; so that *α* denoted 1; *β*, 2; and *ω*, 24.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

ἐγώ, *I*;
σὺ, *thou*;
οὗ, *of him*.

POSSESSIVE.

ἐμ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, *my*;
σός, σή, σόν, *thy*;
ός or ἐ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, *his*;
ἡμῶν-ος, α, ον, *our, of us two*;
σφῶν-ος, α, ον, *your, of you two*;
ἡμῶν-ος, α, ον, *our*;
ὑμῶν-ος, α, ον, *your*;
σφ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, } *their*.
σφῶν-ος, α, ον, }

RELATIVE.

ὅς, ἡ, δ, *who*.

DEMONSTRATIVE.

αὐτ-ός, ἡ, ὅ, *he, she, it*;
κεῖν-ος, ἡ, ο, *that*;
ὅδε, ἡδε, τόδε, } *this*.
οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, }

INDEFINITE

τις, τι, *any*;
δεῖνα, *some one*.

RECIPROCAL.

ἀλλήλων, *of one another*.

ἐγώ, <i>I</i> .	σὺ, <i>thou</i> .	οὗ, <i>of him</i> .	ὅς, ἡ, δ, <i>who</i> .
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἐγώ,	N. σὺ,	N. —	N. ὅς, ἡ, δ,
G. ἐμοῦ or μοῦ,	G. σοῦ,	G. οὗ,	G. οὗ, ἡς, οὗ,
D. ἐμοί or μοί,	D. σοί,	D. αἰ,	D. αἰ, ἡ, οἱ,
A. ἐμέ or μέ.	A. σέ.	A. ἐ.	A. δόν, ἡν, δ.
Dual.	Dual.	Dual.	Dual.
N. A. ἡμεῖς, ὑμεῖς,	N. A. σφῶν, σφῶν,	N. A. σφῶν, σφῶν,	N. A. ὅ, αἱ, ὅ,
G. D. ἡμῶν, ὑμῶν.	G. D. σφῶν, σφῶν.	G. D. σφῶν, σφῶν.	G. D. οἶν, αἶν, οἶν.
Plur.	Plur.	Plur.	Plur.
N. ἡμεῖς,	N. ὑμεῖς,	N. σφεῖς,	N. οἱ, αἱ, ὅ,
G. ἡμῶν,	G. ὑμῶν,	G. σφῶν,	G. ὧν, ὧν, ὧν,
D. ἡμῖν,	D. ὑμῖν,	D. σφίσι,	D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς,
A. ἡμᾶς.	A. ὑμᾶς.	A. σφᾶς.	A. οὓς, αῖς, αῖ.

Αὐτός and *κεῖνος* are declined like the relative *ὅς*, and *ὅδε* like the article *ὁ*.

Obs. *Αὐτός* has the signification of the English *self*; or else, in the oblique cases, after other words in the clause, it is used for the simple pronoun of the third person; but when it is immediately preceded by the article, it signifies *the same*. In this last sense it is often compounded with the article, as *ταυτοῦ* for *τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *ταύτῃ* for *τῇ αὐτῇ* · and then the neuter ends in *ον* as well as in *ο*, as *ταῦτόν* and *ταῦτόν* for *τὸ αὐτό*.

ὅτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this*, is declined, and prefixes τ, like the article; thus,

Sing.		
N. οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο,
G. τούτου,	ταύτης,	τούτου,
D. τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ,	τούτῳ,
A. τοῦτον,	ταύτην,	τοῦτο.
Dual.		
N. A. τούτω,	ταύτα,	τούτω,
G. D. τούτοιιν.	ταύταιν,	τούτοιιν.
Plur.		
N. οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα,
G. τούτων,	τούτων,	τούτων,
D. τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,
A. τούτους,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.

Obs. The Attics add ι to the demonstratives, to give a stronger emphasis, in which case it is long, receives the accent, and absorbs the short vowel at the end of the word to which it is affixed; as, οὔτοιςι, *this here*, *hicce*, αὕτηι from αὕτη, ταῦτι from ταῦτα, ὅδι from ὅδε, *εκείνοισι*, *that there*. For the same purpose γι and δι, instead of ι, are annexed to the cases which end with a short vowel; as, ταυτάγι, τουτοδι.

From the accusative singular of the personal pronouns and αὐτός are compounded the reflective pronouns ἐμᾶντοῦ, *of myself*; σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself*; ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself*.

Sing.	Plur.
G. ἑαυτ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ,	G. ἑαυτ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,
D. ἑαυτ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ,	D. ἑαυτ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,
A. ἑαυτ-όν, ῆν, ό.	A. ἑαυτ-οῦς, άς, ά.

In like manner are declined ἐμᾶντοῦ and σεαυτοῦ in the singular number only.

Obs. 1. Homer never uses these reflectives, but ἐμὲ αὐτόν, σὲ αὐτόν, ἢ αὐτόν, or αὐτόν, &c.

Obs. 2. Σαυτοῦ is often found, by crasis, for σεαυτοῦ, and αὐτοῦ for ἑαυτοῦ. The latter is used by the Attics in the three persons.

τις, *any*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τις, τι,	N. A. τινά,	N. τινές, τινά,
G. τινός,	G. D. τινού.	G. τινῶν,
D. τινί,		D. τισί,
A. τινά, τι.		A. τινάς, τινά.

Obs. 1. *Τίς, τί, who, what?* is marked with an acute accent, and always on the first syllable.

Obs. 2. *Του* and *τα* are often used for *τινός* and *τινί*, also *τοῦ* and *τῷ* for *τινός* and *τινί*, and in the neuter plural *ἅττα*, Ion. *ἄσσα*, instead of *τινά*.

Obs. 3. *ὅς* and *τίς* are often joined, and signify *whosoever*; thus, *ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι*, &c. In the neuter *ς* is often separated from *τι*, with or without a comma, to be distinguished from the conjunction *ὅτι*. Also *δτου, δτα*, are used for *οὐτίς, ὅτινι*, and *ἅττα*, Ion. *ἄσσα*, for *ἅτινα*.

Obs. 4. *ὅν*, with the signification of the Latin *cunq̃ue*, is added to compound relatives, and takes the accent, as *ὅστισούν, whosoever*.

δεῖνα, some one.

Sing.

N. *δεῖνα*, or *δεῖς*,
G. *δεῖνάτος*, or *δεῖνος*,
D. *δεῖνατι*, or *δεῖνι*,
A. *δεῖνα*.

Plur.

N. *δεῖνες*, G. *δεῖνων*.

ἀλλήλων, of one another.

Plur.

G. *ἀλλήλ-ων*, *ων*, *ων*,
D. *ἀλλήλ-οις*, *αις*, *οις*,
A. *ἀλλήλ-ους*, *ας*, *α*.

Dual.

G. D. *ἀλλήλ-οιν*, *αιν*, *οιν*,
A. *ἀλλήλ-ω*, *α*, *ω*.

Obs. *Δεῖνα* is sometimes indeclinable; as, *τὸν δεῖνα, τὸν τοῦ δεῖνα*, &c. *υῖόν*.

VERB.

Verbs are of two kinds, *transitive* and *intransitive* or *neuter*.

A transitive verb expresses an action which is exerted by the agent upon some object; as, *φιλῶ σε, I love you*; *ἐγραψεν ἐπιστολήν, he wrote a letter*.

An intransitive verb expresses an action or state, which is not communicated to any other object; as, *τρέχω, I run*; *εὕδει, he sleeps*.

Transitive verbs have three voices, *active*, *passive*, and *middle*; intransitive verbs have properly an active voice only.

The active voice signifies action or condition; as, *τύπτω σε, I strike you*; *βαδίζει, he goes*; *εὕδουσι, they sleep*.

The passive voice signifies passion, suffering, or the receiving of an action; as, *τύπτομαι, I am struck*.

The middle voice expresses an action that is reflected upon the agent; as, *τύπτομαι, I strike myself*. But more particularly,

1. The middle voice signifies what we do to ourselves, and is equivalent to the active joined with the corresponding reflective pronoun; as, *λούω, I wash another*, but *λούομαι*, the same as *λούω ἐμαυτὸν, I wash myself*; *ἠλείψαν αὐτὸν, they anointed him*, but *ἠλείψαντο*, the same as *ἠλείψαν ἑαυτοὺς, they anointed themselves*; *ἀπέχειν, ἀπόσχειν, to restrain*, *ἀπέχεσθαι, ἀποσχεσθαι, to restrain one's self, to refrain*.

In many verbs the middle receives a simple intransitive signification; as, *στίλλω, I send*, *στίλλομαι, I send myself*, i. e. *I travel*; *παύειν, to put to rest*, *παύεσθαι, to put one's self to rest*, i. e. *to cease*.

2. But more frequently the middle signifies what we do for ourselves, and is equivalent to the active with the dative of the reflective pronoun; as, *τὴν νῆσον ἐδοῦλόω, he subjected the island*, without its being defined to whom, *τοῖς Μήδοις ἐδοῦλόωσατο, he subjected the Medes to himself*; *θώρακα ἐνδύειν, to put a breastplate on another*, *θώρακα ἐνδύεσθαι, to put a breastplate on one's self*; *φυλάττειν, to watch any one, to observe*, *φυλάττεσθαι, to observe any thing to one's advantage in order to avoid it*.

Hence the middle is used to signify what we do to any thing that belongs or relates to us; as, *περιρρέξαι χιτῶνα, to tear the garment of another*, *περιρρέξασθαι χιτῶνα, to tear one's own garment*; *λύσαι, to return any thing to any one for a ransom*, *λύσασθαι, to receive back any thing that belongs to one*.

3. The middle often signifies what we cause to be done; as, *ἡ Πάνθηα θώρακα ἐποίησατο, Panthēu caused a breastplate to be made*; *διδάσκονται τοὺς υἱεῖς, they cause their sons to be taught*; *τράπεζαν παρτίθητο, he caused a table to be set*. Hence *ἐμὲ ἐγράψατο, he accused me*, properly he caused my name, as that of an accused person, to be taken down in writing by the magistrate before whom the process is carried.

Obs. 1. The passive has frequently the signification of the middle; as, *ἡμᾶς τοῦτῳ τῷ ἔργῳ φίλους ποιήσας, by this deed you have made us your friends*; *τίνα γραφὴν σε γίγρεται; what accusation has he brought against you?* *ἔκλειψεν τὰ δπλα ἀφηρήμεθα, we have deprived them of their arms*; *τὰ ἐπιτίθεται ἐν τοῖς ὀχυροῖς ἀνακεκομισμένοι ἦσαν, they had conveyed their provisions into their strong holds*; *ὥς βαθύν κοιμήθης! how profoundly you slept!* *κατεκλίσθη ὑπτιος, he lay down on his back*; *ἡμᾶς φοβηθήσονται, they will fear us*.

Obs. 2. The middle is often used passively; as, *ἡ πατρις αὐτοῦ ἀντρούπετο, his country was subverted*; especially the future middle; as, *ὅτι ἐμὸ τιμίσεται, he shall be honored by me*; *ὅθεν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων οὐ βλάψονται, whence they will not be hurt by the cavalry*.

Many verbs, called *-deponent*, have a passive or middle form, and an active (some transitive, some intransitive) signification; as, *δέχομαι*, *to receive*; *έρχομαι*, *to come*.

Some verbs are deponent in the future, and active in the present; as, *ἀκούω*, *ἀκούσομαι*, *to hear*; *σιωπάω*, *σιωπήσομαι*, *to be silent*.

Obs. Some deponents are also used passively; as, *ἐμοί ἐστιν εἰργασμένον τοιοῦτον ἔργον*, *such a deed has been done by me*; *ὕπ' οὐδενὸς ὤφθη*, *he was seen by no one*.

MODES.

The modes are five; *indicative*, *optative*, *subjunctive*, *imperative*, and *infinitive*.

The indicative is used when any thing is to be represented as actually existing or happening, and as any thing independent of the thought and ideas of the speaker. Hence it is put in many cases where in Latin the subjunctive is used; as, *σκόπει εἰ γινώσκεις τίς ἐστι*, *see if you know who he is*, *an scias quis sit*.

The optative and subjunctive represent an action not in its actual relation, but rather in its reference to the ideas of the speaker, the subjunctive only expressing this more determinately and certainly than the optative.

The optative is used alone to express a wish; as, *αὐτίκα τεθνατήν*, *may I instantly die*; *γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος*, *may you be more fortunate than your father*. The subjunctive is used alone only in exhortations in the first person; as, *ἔωμεν*, *let us go*; *ὀκᾶδε νεώμεθα*, *let us return home*: and in dubious questions, partly with and partly without *βούλει* or *θέλεις* preceding; as, *ποῖ βῶ*; *whither shall I go*? *εἴπω οὖν σοι τὸ αἴτιον*; *shall I tell you the cause*? *πόθεν βούλει ἀρξώμαι*; *whence will you that I begin*? *θέλεις μεῖνωμεν αὐτοῦ*; *will you that we remain here*?

In dependent members of sentences, the optative is commonly used when the verb in the preceding member denotes past time, and the subjunctive when it denotes present or future; as, *οὐκ εἶχον*, or *οὐκ ᾔδειν*, *ὅποι τραπομην*, *I knew not whither I should turn myself*; *οὐκ ἔχω*, or *οὐκ οἶδα*, *ὅποι τραπωμαι*, *I know not whither I shall turn myself*.

The optative is frequently used in relating the words or sentiments of another, without representing him as speaking in the first person; as, *ἔλεξέ μοι, ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς φέροι εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἣν περ ὁρώην*, *he told me that the way led to the city which I saw.*

Obs. When any one relates the words, or describes the sentiments of another, not representing him as speaking in the first person, the relator is said to use the *oratio obliqua*.

The imperative is sometimes used by the Attic poets in a dependent member of a sentence after *οἶσθα*· as, *οἶσθ' ὥς ποιήσον*; *do you know what you have to do?* Soph. Also the future is often put for the imperative; as, *προμηνῦσεις τοῦτο μηδενί*, *divulge this to no one.*

TENSES.

The tenses are nine; the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, the *first and second aorists*, the *first and second futures*, and, in the passive, the *paulo-post-future*.

Time in general is divided into three parts, the present, the past, and the future.

The present tense, besides its proper use, is put for the imperfect and aorists in an animated narration, which represents what took place as present; as, *ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρὶ, ὥς ᾤετο· ὁ δὲ λαβὼν, Κύρῳ δεικνῦσι*, *this letter he gives to a trusty person, as he thought, who, having received it, shows it to Cyrus.*

Past time is expressed in different ways by the imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, and aorists.

The imperfect expresses an action which was going on, but not completed, at some former time; as, *ἔγραφον*, *I was writing*. Hence it often has the signification of an action frequently repeated; as, *Μίλων ὁ Κροτωνιάτης ἡσθιε μῆας κρεῶν εἴκοσι*, *Milo the Crotonian was accustomed to eat twenty minas of flesh.*

The perfect expresses an action which has taken place at a previous time, but which is connected, either in itself, or its consequences, or its accompanying circumstances, with the present; as, *ἔγραφα*, which signifies not only *I have written*, but it shows also the continued existence of the writing.

The pluperfect shows an action which is past, but which still continued, either by itself or in its following and accom-

panying circumstances, during another action which is past ; as, *ἔγγραφειν*, *I had written*. The perfect is often put for the present, in which case the pluperfect has the sense of the imperfect ; as, *δέδοικα*, *ἔδεδοικειν*, *I fear, I feared*.

The aorists express simply a past action, without any reference to the present, or any other past time ; as, *ἔγραψα*, which signifies *I wrote*, but it does not determine whether the writing be still existing or not. Hence they often denote the customary performance of an action ; as, *τὰς τῶν φαύλων συνηθείας ὀλίγος χρόνος διέλυσε*, *a short time commonly dissolves the connections of the wicked*.

Future time is expressed in different ways by the futures and paulo-post-future.

The futures express an action that is to take place hereafter ; as, *γράψω*, *I shall write*.

The paulo-post-future shows that an action will be completed at some future time ; as, *ἡ πολιτεία τελῶς κεκοσμησεται*, *the state will be perfectly organized*.

There is also a periphrastic future, made up of *μέλλω* and the infinitive of the present, future, or aorists, corresponding to the Latin participle in *rus* joined with the verb *sum*, and denoting that one *is about to do* something, or *intends to do it* ; as, *μέλλει ἀναιρεῖσθαι*, *he is about to be put to death* ; *τοῦτο ἐμελλον λέγειν*, *I intended to say this* ; *ὅπερ μέλλω παθεῖν*, *which I am to suffer*. The infinitive is often understood ; as, *σεαυτὸν ἐφόνευσας, ἐμέλλησας δὲ καὶ ἡμᾶς*, sc. *φονεῦειν*, *you slew yourself, and meant to slay us also*.

Obs. The first and second aorist differ not in signification. Few verbs have them both, and the first is found much oftener than the second. The same may be observed of the first and second futures.

CONJUGATION.

There are four conjugations of baryton verbs, distinguished by their *characteristics*.

The characteristic is the letter which immediately precedes *ω* or *ομαι* in the present tense. In *πτ*, *κτ*, *μν*, the former letter is the characteristic.

The letter before *ω* in the future, and before *α* in the perfect, is also the characteristic of each of these tenses respectively.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

First Conjugation.

Pres.			Fut.			Perf.	
π,	τέρω,	}	τέρω,	}	φ	τέταρα,	to delight.
β,	λείω,		λείω,			λείω,	to pour out
φ,	γράφω,		γράφω,			γέγραφα,	to write.
πτ,	τύπτω,		τύπτω,			τέτυκα,	to strike.

Second Conjugation.

Pres.			Fut.			Perf.	
π,	πλέω,	}	πλέω,	}	χ	πέπλεχα,	to plait.
γ,	λέγω,		λέγω,			λέγω,	to say.
χ,	βρέχω,		βρέχω,			βέβρεχα,	to moisten.
σσ,	ἀρόσσω, or		ἀρόσω,			ἀρόχα,	to dig.
ττ,	ἀρόττω,						

Third Conjugation.

Pres.			Fut.			Perf.	
τ,	ἀνύτω,	}	ἀνύσω,	}	κ	ἤνυκα,	to finish.
δ,	ῥίθω,		ῥίθω,			ῥίκα,	to sing.
θ,	πείθω,		πείσω,			πέπεικα,	to persuade.
ζ,	φράζω,		φράσω,			πέφρακα,	to say.
ω pure, as	τίω,		τίσω,			τέτικα,	to honor.

Fourth Conjugation.

Pres.			Fut.			Perf.	
λ,	ψάλλω,	}	ψαλέω,	}	κ	ἔψαλκα,	to play.
μ,	νέμω,		νεμέω,			νετέμηκα,	to distribute.
ν,	φαίνω,		φανέω,			πέφαγκα,	to show.
ρ,	σπείρω,		σπερέω,			ἔσπαρκα,	to sow.
μν,	τέμνω,		τεμέω,			τετέμηκα,	to cut.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infim.	Part.
Present	τέρω	τέρπε	τέποιμι	τέρω	τέρπειν	τέπων
Imperf.	ἔτερπον					
1st Fut.	τέρω		τέποιμι		τέρπειν	τέπων
1st Aor.	ἔτερψα	τέρψον	τέρψαιμι	τέρψω	τέρψαι	τέψας
Perfect	τέτυκα	τέτυφε	τετύποιμι	τετύφω	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Pluperf.	ἔτερόφιεν					
2d Aor.	ἔτερπον	τέπε	τέποιμι	τέρω	τερπεῖν	τεπων
2d Fut.	τερκέω		τερκοῖμι		τερκεῖν	τερκῶν

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	πλέκω	πλέκε	πλέκοιμι	πλέκω	πλέκειν	πλέκων
Imperf.	ἔπλεκον					
1st Fut.	πλέξω		πλέξοιμι		πλέξειν	πλέξων
1st Aor.	ἔπλεξα	πλέξον	πλέξαιμι	πλέξω	πλέξαι	πλέξας
Perfect	πέπλεχα,	πέπλεχε	πεπλέχοιμι	πεπλέχω	πεπλεχέναι	πεπλεχώς
Pluperf.	ἐπεπλέχουν					
2d Aor.	ἐπλακον	πλάκε	πλάκοιμι	πλάκω	πλακεῖν	πλακὼν
2d Fut.	πλάκῃ		πλακοίμι		πλακεῖν	πλακὼν

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	κείθω	κείθε	κείθοιμι	κείθω	κείθειν	κείθων
Imperf.	ἔκειθον					
1st Fut.	κείσω		κείσοιμι		κείσειν	κείσων
1st Aor.	ἔκεισα	κείσον	κείσαιμι	κείσω	κείσαι	κείσας
Perfect	κέπεικα	κέπαικε	κεπέκοιμι	κεπέκω	κεπεικέναι	κεπεικώς
Pluperf.	ἐκεπέκειαν					
2d Aor.	ἐκίθον	κίθε	κίθοιμι	κίθω	κίθειν	κίθων
2d Fut.	κίθῃ		κίθοιμι		κίθειν	κίθων

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	σπείρω	σπείρε	σπείροιμι	σπείρω	σπείρειν	σπείρων
Imperf.	ἔσπειρον					
1st Fut.	σπερῶ		σπεροῖμι		σπερεῖν	σπερῶν
1st Aor.	ἔσπειρα	σπείρον	σπείραιμι	σπείρω	σπείραι	σπείρας
Perfect	ἔσπαρκα	ἔσπαρκε	ἐσπάρκοιμι	ἐσπάρκω	ἐσπαρκέναι	ἐσπαρκώς
Pluperf.	ἐσπάρκειν					
2d Aor.	ἐσπαρον	σπάρε	σπάροιμι	σπάρω	σπαρεῖν	σπαρὼν
2d Fut.	σπαρῇ		σπαροῖμι		σπαρεῖν	σπαρὼν

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense, *I strike.*

S.	τύπτω,	τύπτεις,	τύπτει,
	<i>I strike,</i>	<i>thou strikest,</i>	<i>he strikes,</i>
D.		τύπτετον,	τύπτετον,
		<i>you two strike,</i>	<i>they two strike,</i>
P.	τύπτομεν,	τύπτετε,	τύπτουσι,
	<i>we strike,</i>	<i>you strike,</i>	<i>they strike.</i>

Imperfect, *I was striking.*

S.	ἔτυπτον,	ἔτυπτες,	ἔτυπτε,
D.		ἐτύπτετον,	ἐτυπτέτην,
P.	ἐτύπτομεν,	ἐτύπτετε,	ἔτυπτον.

First Future, *I shall strike.*

S.	τύψω,	τύψεις,	τύψει,
D.		τύψετον,	τύψετον,
P.	τύψομεν,	τύψετε,	τύψουσι.

First Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυψα,	ἔτυπας,	ἔτυψε,
D.		ἐτύψατον,	ἐτυπάτην,
P.	ἐτύψαμεν,	ἐτύπατε,	ἔτυπαν.

Perfect, *I have struck.*

S.	τέτυφα,	τέτυπας,	τέτυψε,
D.		τετύφατον,	τετύφατον,
P.	τετύψαμεν,	τετύπατε,	τετύψασι.

Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

S.	ἐτετύφειν,	ἐτετύφεις,	ἐτετύφει,
D.		ἐτετύφειτον,	ἐτετυφείτην,
P.	ἐτετύφειμεν,	ἐτετύφετε,	ἐτετύφεισαν.

Second Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυπον,	ἔτυπες,	ἔτυπε,
D.		ἐτύπετον,	ἐτυπέτην,
P.	ἐτύπομεν,	ἐτύπετε,	ἔτυπον.

Second Future, *I shall strike.*

S.	τυπῶ,	τυπείς,	τυπεῖ,
D.		τυπεῖτον,	τυπεῖτον,
P.	τυποῦμεν,	τυπεῖτε,	τυποῦσι.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present, *strike.*

S.	τύπτε,	τυπτέτω,
D.	τύπτετον,	τυπτέτων,
P.	τύπτετε,	τυπτέτωσαν.

First Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύψον,	τυψάτω,
D.	τύψατον,	τυπάτων,
P.	τύψατε,	τυπάτωσαν.

Perfect. *have struck.*

S.	τέτυψε,	τετυφένω,
D.	τετύφειτον,	τετυφένων,
P.	τετύφετε,	τετυφένωσαν.

Second Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύπε,	τυπέτω,
D.	τύπετον,	τυπέτων,
P.	τύπετε,	τυπέτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present, *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύπτοιμι,	τύπτοις,	τύπτοι,
D.	τύπτοιτον,	τύπτοις,	τυπτοίτην,
P.	τύπτοιμεν,	τύπτοιτε,	τύπτοιεν.

First Future, *I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.*

S.	τύψοιμι,	τύψοις,	τύψοι,
D.	τύψοιτον,	τύψοις,	τυψοίτην,
P.	τύψοιμεν,	τύψοιτε,	τύψοιεν.

First Aorist, *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύψαιμι,	τύψαις,	τύψαι,
D.	τύψαιτον,	τύψαις,	τυψαίτην,
P.	τύψαιμεν,	τύψαιτε,	τύψαιεν.

Perfect, *I might, could, would, or should have struck.*

S.	τετύφοιμι,	τετύφοις,	τετύφοι,
D.	τετύφοιτον,	τετύφοις,	τετυφοίτην,
P.	τετύφοιμεν,	τετύφοιτε,	τετύφοιεν.

Second Aorist, *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύποιμι,	τύποις,	τύποι,
D.	τύποιτον,	τύποις,	τυποίτην,
P.	τύποιμεν,	τύποιτε,	τύποιεν.

Second Future, *I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.*

S.	τυποῖμι,	τυποῖς,	τυποῖ,
D.	τυποῖτον,	τυποῖς,	τυποίτην,
P.	τυποῖμεν,	τυποῖτε,	τυποῖεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present, *I may strike.*

S.	τύπτω,	τύπτης,	τύπτη,
D.		τύπτητον,	τύπτητον,
P.	τύπτωμεν,	τύπτητε,	τύπτωσι.

First Aorist, *I may strike.*

S.	τύψω,	τύψης,	τύψη,
D.		τύψητον,	τύψητον,
P.	τύψωμεν,	τύψητε,	τύψωσι.

Perfect, *I may have struck.*

S.	τετύφω,	τετύφης,	τετύφη,
D.		τετύφητον,	τετύφητον,
P.	τετύφωμεν,	τετύφητε,	τετύφωσι.

Second Aorist, *I may strike.*

S.	τύπω,	τύπης,	τύπη,
D.		τύπητον,	τύπητον,
P.	τύπωμεν,	τύπητε,	τύπωσι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present,	τύπτειν,	to strike.
First Future,	τύψειν,	to be going to strike.
First Aorist,	τύπαι,	to have struck.
Perfect,	τετυφέναι,	to have struck.
Second Aorist,	τυπεῖν,	to have struck.
Second Future,	τυπεῖν,	to be going to strike.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *striking.*

N.	τύπτων,	τύπτουσα,	τύπτον,
G.	τύπτοντος,	τυπτούσης,	τύπτοντος, &c.

First Future, *going to strike.*

N.	τύψων,	τύψουσα,	τύψον,
G.	τύψοντος,	τυψούσης,	τύψοντος.

First Aorist, *having struck*.

N.	τύπας,	τύψασα,	τύψαν,
G.	τύπαντος,	τυψάσης,	τύπαντος.

Perfect, *having struck*.

N.	τετύφθς,	τετυφυῖα,	τετυφθς,
G.	τετυφθίος,	τετυφυῖας,	τετυφθός.

Second Aorist, *having struck*.

N.	τυπῶν,	τυποῦσα,	τυπὸν,
G.	τυπόντιος,	τυποόσης,	τυπόντιος.

Second Future, *going to strike*.

N.	τυπῶν,	τυποῦσα,	τυποῦν,
G.	τυποῦντιος,	τυποόσης,	τυποῦντιος.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.			
Pres.	πλέκ-	ω,	αἶ,	α,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
Imp.	ἐπλέκ-	ον,	εἶ,	ε,	ετον,	εἴτην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ω.
1st F.	πλέξ-	ω,	αἶ,	αἶ,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
1st A.	ἐπλέξ-	α,	αἶ,	ε,	ἔτον,	εἴτην,	ἔμεν,	ατε,	αν.
Perf.	πέπλεχ-	α,	αἶ,	ε,	ἔτον,	ατον,	ἔμεν,	ατε,	δσι.
Plup.	ἐπέπλεχ-	ειν,	αἶ,	αι,	αἶτον,	εἴτην,	αἶμεν,	ατε,	εισεν.
2d A.	ἐπλέκ-	ον,	εἶ,	ε,	ετον,	εἴτην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
2d F.	πλέκ-	θ,	εἶ,	εἶ,	εἶτον,	εἶτην,	οἶμεν,	εἶτε,	οἶσι.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	πλέκ-	ε,	ἐτω,	ετον,	εἴτων,	ετε,	ἐτωσαν.
1st A.	πλέξ-	ον,	ἔτω,	ἔτον,	εἴτων,	ἔτε,	ἐτωσαν.
Perf.	πέπλεχ-	ε,	ἐτω,	ετον,	εἴτων,	ετε,	ἐτωσαν.
2d A.	πλέκ-	ε,	ἐτω,	ετον,	εἴτων,	ετε,	ἐτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.			
Pres.	πλέκ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	αι,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.
1st F.	πλέξ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	αι,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.
1st A.	πλέξ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	αι,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.
Perf.	πέπλεχ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	αι,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.
2d A.	πλέκ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	αι,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.
2d F.	πλάκ-	οἶμι,	οἶς,	αι,	οἶτον,	οἶτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πλέκ-	ω,	ῃς, ῃ,	ῃτον,	ῃτον,	ωμεν,	ῃτε,	ωσι
1st A.	πλέξ-	ω,	ῃς, ῃ,	ῃτον,	ῃτον,	ωμεν,	ῃτε,	ωσι.
Perf.	πενέχ-	ω,	ῃς, ῃ,	ῃτον,	ῃτον,	ωμεν,	ῃτε,	ωσι.
2d A.	πλάκ-	ω,	ῃς, ῃ,	ῃτον,	ῃτον,	ωμεν,	ῃτε,	ωσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	πλέκειν.
1st F.	πλέξαι.
1st A.	πλέξαι.
Perf.	πενεχθῆναι.
2d A.	πλακεῖν.
2d F.	πλακεῖν.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	πλέκ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st F.	πλέξ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st A.	πλέξ-	ας,	ᾶσα,	αν.
Perf.	πενεχ-	ῶς,	ῦσα,	ός.
2d A.	πλακ-	ῶν,	οῦσα,	όν.
2d F.	πλακ-	ῶν,	οῦσα,	ῶν.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πίθ-	ω,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
Imp.	ἱκισθ-	ον,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
1st F.	πίθ-	ω,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι
1st A.	ἱκισ-	α,	ας, ει,	ᾷτον,	ᾷτην,	ᾷμεν,	ᾷτε,	αν.
Perf.	πέπεικ-	α,	ας, ει,	ᾷτον,	ᾷτον,	ᾷμεν,	ᾷτε,	ᾷσι.
Plup.	ἔπεπεικ-	ειν,	εις, ει,	εγον,	ετην,	ειμεν,	ειτε,	εισα
2d A.	ἱκισθ-	ον,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
2d F.	πιθ-	ῶ,	εῖς, εῖ,	εῖτον,	εῖτον,	οἰμεν,	εῖτε,	οἰσι.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	πίθ-	ε, έτω,	ετον,	ετων,	ετε,	ετωσαν.
1st A.	κῑσ-	ον, ᾷτω,	ᾷτον,	ᾷτων,	ᾷτε,	ᾷτωσαν.
Perf.	πέπεικ-	ε, έτω,	ετον,	ετων,	ετε,	ετωσαν.
2d A.	πιθ-	ε, έτω,	ετον,	ετων,	ετε,	ετωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πίθ-	οιμι,	οῖς, οἱ,	οῖτον,	οῖτην,	οἰμεν,	οἰτε,	οἰσι
1st F.	κῑσ-	οιμι,	οῖς, οἱ,	οῖτον,	οῖτην,	οἰμεν,	οἰτε,	οἰσι
1st A.	κῑσ-	αιμι,	αῖς, αἱ,	αῖτον,	αῖτην,	αἰμεν,	αἰτε,	αἰσι
Perf.	πέπεικ-	οιμι,	οῖς, οἱ,	οῖτον,	οῖτην,	οἰμεν,	οἰτε,	οἰσι
2d A.	πιθ-	οῖμι,	οῖς, οἱ,	οῖτον,	οῖτην,	οἰμεν,	οἰτε,	οἰσι
2d F.	πιθ-	οῖμι,	οῖς, οῖ,	οῖτον,	οῖτην,	οῖμεν,	οῖτε,	οῖσι

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	κᾰιθ-	ω,	ῥε, ῥ,	ῥτον,	ῥτον,	ωμεν,	ῥτε,	ωσι.
1st A.	κᾰιθ-	ω,	ῥε, ῥ,	ῥτον,	ῥτον,	ωμεν,	ῥτε,	ωσι.
Perf.	κᾰνκᾰ-	ω,	ῥε, ῥ,	ῥτον,	ῥτον,	ωμεν,	ῥτε,	ωσι.
2d A.	κᾰιθ-	ω,	ῥε, ῥ,	ῥτον,	ῥτον,	ωμεν,	ῥτε,	ωσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	κᾰιθᾰν.
1st F.	κᾰιθᾰν.
1st A.	κᾰιθᾰν.
Perf.	κᾰνκᾰνᾰνᾰν.
2d A.	κᾰιθᾰν.
2d F.	κᾰιθᾰν.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	κᾰιθ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st F.	κᾰιθ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st A.	κᾰιθ-	ας,	ᾰσα,	αν.
Perf.	κᾰνκᾰκ-	δς,	υια,	δς.
2d A.	κᾰιθ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
2d F.	κᾰιθ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	εᾰνᾰρ-	ω,	αις, ι,	εᾰτον,	εᾰτον,	εᾰμεν,	εᾰτε,	ουσι.
Imp.	εᾰνᾰρ-	ον,	αις, ι,	εᾰτον,	εᾰτον,	εᾰμεν,	εᾰτε,	ον.
1st F.	εᾰνᾰρ-	ω,	αις, ι,	εᾰτον,	εᾰτον,	εᾰμεν,	εᾰτε,	ουσι.
1st A.	εᾰνᾰρ-	α,	αις, ι,	εᾰτον,	εᾰτον,	εᾰμεν,	εᾰτε,	αν.
Perf.	εᾰνᾰρ-	α,	αις, ι,	εᾰτον,	εᾰτον,	εᾰμεν,	εᾰτε,	ᾰσι.
Plup.	εᾰνᾰρ-	ων,	αις, ι,	εᾰτον,	εᾰτον,	εᾰμεν,	εᾰτε,	ᾰσαν.
2d A.	εᾰνᾰρ-	ον,	αις, ι,	εᾰτον,	εᾰτον,	εᾰμεν,	εᾰτε,	ον.
2d F.	εᾰνᾰρ-	ω,	αις, ι,	εᾰτον,	εᾰτον,	εᾰμεν,	εᾰτε,	ουσι.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	εᾰνᾰρ-	ε,	εᾰτω,	εᾰτον,	εᾰτων,	εᾰτε,	εᾰτωσαν.
1st A.	εᾰνᾰρ-	ον,	εᾰτω,	εᾰτον,	εᾰτων,	εᾰτε,	εᾰτωσαν.
Perf.	εᾰνᾰρ-	ε,	εᾰτω,	εᾰτον,	εᾰτων,	εᾰτε,	εᾰτωσαν.
2d A.	εᾰνᾰρ-	ε,	εᾰτω,	εᾰτον,	εᾰτων,	εᾰτε,	εᾰτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	εᾰνᾰρ-	οᾰμι,	οᾰς, οᾰ,	οᾰτον,	οᾰτην,	οᾰμεν,	οᾰτε,	οᾰεν.
1st F.	εᾰνᾰρ-	οᾰμι,	οᾰς, οᾰ,	οᾰτον,	οᾰτην,	οᾰμεν,	οᾰτε,	οᾰεν.
1st A.	εᾰνᾰρ-	οᾰμι,	οᾰς, οᾰ,	οᾰτον,	οᾰτην,	οᾰμεν,	οᾰτε,	οᾰεν.
Perf.	εᾰνᾰρ-	οᾰμι,	οᾰς, οᾰ,	οᾰτον,	οᾰτην,	οᾰμεν,	οᾰτε,	οᾰεν.
2d A.	εᾰνᾰρ-	οᾰμι,	οᾰς, οᾰ,	οᾰτον,	οᾰτην,	οᾰμεν,	οᾰτε,	οᾰεν.
2d F.	εᾰνᾰρ-	οᾰμι,	οᾰς, οᾰ,	οᾰτον,	οᾰτην,	οᾰμεν,	οᾰτε,	οᾰεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	σύνδρ-	ω,	ῥς, ῥ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
1st A.	σύνδρ-	ω,	ῥς, ῥ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
Perf.	ἔσνδρκ-	ω,	ῥς, ῥ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
2d A.	σύνδρ-	ω,	ῥς, ῥ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	σύνδρην.
1st F.	σύνδρην.
1st A.	σύνδρηναι.
Perf.	ἔσνδρηναι.
2d A.	σύνδρην.
2d F.	σύνδρην.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	σύνδρ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st F.	σύνδρ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st A.	σύνδρ-	ας,	αισα,	αν.
Perf.	ἔσνδρκ-	ας,	νισα,	ος.
2d A.	σύνδρ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
2d F.	σύνδρ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Those tenses whose first person plural ends in *μεν*, viz. all tenses of the active, the aorists of the passive, and the perfect and pluperfect of the middle voices, have no first person dual.

2. The imperfect, pluperfect, and aorists of the indicative, and all the tenses of the optative, in all the voices, form the second person dual in *ον*, and the third in *ην*. The remaining tenses of the indicative, and all those of the subjunctive, form the third person dual like the second, and the third person plural in *σι* or *ται*.

3. In verbs of the fourth conjugation, and in the Attic and Doric dialects, the first future is the same as the second, when there is no change in the penultima.

4. In the ancient Greek writers, the more common form of the pluperfect is *ἔστυψαν* instead of *ἔστυψισαν*.

5. The Attics frequently use the Æolic form of the first aorist, but only in the second and third person singular, and the third plural.

S.	τύψια,	τύψιας,	τύψιαι,
D.	τύψιδρον,	τύψιδρην,	τύψιδρην,
P.	τύψιδμεν,	τύψιδτε,	τύψιαν.

6. The Greek tenses cannot be expressed with much precision in English, their use and signification depending on the particles joined with them.

AUGMENT.

Verbs are augmented in the imperfect and aorists of the indicative, and in the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future of all the modes.

The augment is of two kinds; the *syllabic*, when the verb begins with a consonant; the *temporal*, when it begins with a vowel.

Obs. The syllabic is so called because it adds a *syllable* to the word; the temporal, because it increases the *time* or quantity of the syllable.

I. The syllabic augment is ϵ prefixed to the imperfect and aorists; as, $\tauύπτω$, $ἔτυπτον$, $ἔτυπα$, $ἔτυπον$. If the verb begin with ρ , this letter is doubled after the augment; as, $ρίπτω$, $ῥόριπτον$, *to throw*: except among the poets, where it sometimes remains single; as, $ράπτω$, $ῥαπτον$, *to sew*.

In the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future, the first consonant of the verb is repeated before the syllabic augment, which is called the *reduplication*; as, $\tauύπτω$, $τέτυφα$ · and the pluperfect also prefixes the syllabic augment to the reduplication; as, $ἐτετύφειν$. If the verb begin with a rough mute, in the reduplication the corresponding smooth is used; as, $φιλέω$, $πεφίληκα$, *to love*.

Exc. 1. Verbs beginning with a double consonant, with σ joined to a mute, or with $\gammaν$, do not receive the reduplication, but the syllabic augment only; as, $ζητέω$, $ἐζήτηκα$, *to seek*; $ψάλλω$, $ἔψαλκα$, *to play*; $σπείρω$, $ἔσπαρκα$, *to sow*; $γνωρίζω$, $ἔγνώρικα$, *to know*. So verbs beginning with ρ , when ρ is doubled after the augment; as, $ρίπτω$, $ῥόριφα$, *to throw*. So also $βλάπτω$, $γογγυόω$, $καθαρίζω$, $κτείνω$, $κτίζω$, $πτερόω$, $πιτήσσω$, $πίττω$, $πιόω$, $πτύσσω$, $φθείρω$.

Exc. 2. The following verbs sometimes take the reduplication, and sometimes neglect it: $βλαστᾶνω$, $βλακεύω$, $βουλεύω$, $γλύφω$, $γλωττίζω$, $θλάω$, $κρύπτω$, $προσπατταλέω$. Also $κτάομαι$, $κέκτημαι$ and $ἔκτημαι$.

II. In verbs beginning with α , ϵ , \omicron , $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota$, the temporal augment changes α and ϵ into η , and \omicron into ω , subscribing the ι of the diphthongs; as, $\alphaκούω$, $ἤκουον$, *to hear*; $\epsilonλπίζω$, $ἤλπιζον$, *to hope*; $\deltaνομάζω$, $\ὠνόμαζον$, *to name*; $αἴρω$, $ἤρον$, *to lift up*; $\alphaύξω$, $ἡύξον$, *to increase*; $οἰκέω$, $ᾔκεον$, *to dwell*.

The temporal augment remains the same in all the augmented tenses.

Exc. 1. The compounds of οἶνος, *wine*, οἰωνός, *bird*, and οὐαξ, *rudder*, omit the augment; as, οἰνίζω, οἰνοποιάζω, οἰνῶ, οἰνοχοῶ, (though the two last sometimes change οἰ into ω) · οἰωνίζομαι, οἰωνοσκοπέω, οἰωνοπολέω · οἰακίζω, οἰακονομέω, οἰακοστιροφείω. To these add ἄω, ἄτω, ἀηθέσσω, ἀηθίζομαι. Also ἐρμηνεύω, οἶδομαι, οἰκουρέω, οἰμῶ, οἰστράω, οἰμῶζω, οἰδᾶνω, which are sometimes augmented, particularly οἰμῶζω.

Exc. 2. The following verbs change ε into ει · ἐάω, εἶω, ἐθίζω, ἔθω, ἐλίσσω, ἐλκείω, ἐλκίζω, ἐλκύω, ἐλκω, ἐλω, ἐπομαι, ἔπω (which retains the augment through all the modes), ἐργάζομαι, ἐρέω, ἐρπίζω, ἐρπύζω, ἐρπω, ἐρώ, ἐστήκω, ἐστιάω, ἔχω, ἔω, ἔω, to go; as, ἔχω, εἶχον, to have.

Exc. 3. Verbs beginning with εο change ο into ω · as, ἐορτάζω, ἐόρτιαζον, to feast. In the same manner the pluperfects ἐώλεσκιν, ἐώργειν, ἐώκειν, are formed from the Attic perfects ἐόλεπα, ἐόργα, ἐόικα.

Obs. H, ω, ι, υ, ει, ευ, ου, remain unchanged at the beginning of a word, ι and υ short becoming long in the tenses susceptible of augmentation; as, ἡχέω, ἡχεον, to echo, sound; ὕκετεύω, ὕκετευσα, to supplicate. But ὠθέω, to push, ὠτέομαι, to buy, and οὐρέω, take the syllabic augment; thus, ἐώθεον, ἐωνεόμην, ἐούρεον.

Exceptions by the Attic Dialect.

1. The diphthongs ει and ευ are changed into η and ηυ respectively, and the syllabic augment ε into η · as, εἰκάζω, ἡκαζον, to conjecture; εἰδέω, εἰδήκειν, by sync. εἶδειν, Att. ἡδειν, to know; εἴχομαι, ἡρόχόμην, to pray; μέλλω, ἡμελλον, to be about to do any thing.

2. The syllabic augment is used for the temporal, or prefixed to it, and takes the breathing of the present; as, ἄγω, ἔαξα for ἡξα, to break; ἀλόω, to take; ἐάλωκα for ἡλωκα, to be taken; ἔπω, ἔειπον for εἶπον, to say; ὁράω, ἐώρηκα for ὠρηκα, to see; εἶκω, ἔοικα for οἶκα, to be like.

3. In verbs beginning with α short, ε, or ο, the two first letters of the present are prefixed to the perfect; as, ἀγείρω, ἡγερεκα, ἀγήγερεκα, to collect; ἐμέω, ἡμεκα, ἐμήμεκα, to vomit; ὀρύττω, ὠρύχα, ὀρόρυχα, to dig; ὀζω, ὠδα, ὀδωδα, to smell. Also in one beginning with η, which is changed into ε, because this reduplication is always short; as, ἡμύω, ἡμῦκα, ἐμήμυκα, to bend, incline, fall.

If the perfect thus augmented have more than three syllables, the long vowel of the third is changed into the corresponding

short one ; as, ἀλήθω, ἤληκα, ἀλήλεκα, *to grind* ; ἀλείφω, ἤλειφα, ἀλήλιφα, *to anoint* ; ἐλεύθω, ἤλευθα, ἐλήλυθα, *to come* ; ἐτοιμάζω, ἡτοίμακα, ἐτητόμακα, *to make ready* ; ἀκούω, ἤκουα, ἀκήκοα, *to hear*. But ἐρσιδω, *to prop*, makes ἡρσεικα, ἐρῆρσεικα, *to distinguish it from ἐρῆρξικα, of the verb ἐρίζω, to contend*.

Obs. The pluperfect of these forms admits a temporal augment ; as, ἀκήκοα, ἡκηκόειν. Except βλήθω, from ἐβλήθω.

4. The reduplications of the perfect λε and με are changed into ει· as, λήβω, εἴληφα, *to take* ; μείρομαι, *to receive for one's share*, εἰμαρται, *it is fated*.

Exceptions by the Ionic Dialect.

1. The reduplication of the perfect is used in the second aorist and other tenses, and continues through all the modes ; as, πείθω, πέπιθον for ἐπίθον, πεπίθειν for πιθεῖν, *to persuade* ; κλύμι, κέκλυθι for κλύθι, *to hear* ; πιθέω, πεπιθήσω for πιθήσω, *to persuade, to trust, to obey*.

2. The augment is omitted, as is also the reduplication of the perfect ; as, λάβε for ἔλαβε, from λήβω, *to take* ; βεβρώκει for ἐβεβρώκει, from βρώω, *to eat* ; ἔδεκτο for ἰδέδεκτο, from δέχομαι, *to receive* ; λύτο for ἐλέλυτο, from λύω, *to loose*.

3. The two first letters of the present are sometimes prefixed to the aorists, after the augment has been removed ; as, ἄραρον, formed from ἄρον for ἤρον, from ἄρω, *to fit*.

THE AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

I. Verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment between the preposition and the verb ; as, προσφέρω, προσέφερον, *to bring to*.

Exc. 1. The following verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment at the beginning. 1. Such as have the signification of their simples ; as, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἐναντιόομαι, ἐνέπω, καθέζομαι, κάθημαι, &c. 2. Some whose simples are not in use ; as, ἀμφισβητέω, ἀντιδίδεω, &c. ; but many of these receive it in the middle ; as, ἀπολαύω, ἐγκωμιάζω, ἐγχειρέω, ἐπικουρέω, ἐπιτηδεύω, προφητεύω, &c. 3. Ἀμπέχομαι and ἀμπίσχομαι.

Exc. 2. Some compounds take the augment at the beginning or in the middle ; as, καθεύδω, προθύμιομαι, ἐγγυάω, ἐμπολάω, &c. Others take it at the beginning and in the middle ; as, ἀνέχομαι, ἀνορθόω, ἐνοχλέω, παροινέω, διακονέω, διαιτάω, &c. Several in the beginning, middle, or both ; as, ἀνολίγω, ἀντιβολέω.

Obs. 1. A preposition in composition before a vowel loses the final vowel; as, *ἐπέχω*, *to restrain*, for *ἐπιέχω*. Except *περι* and *πρό*, and sometimes *ἀμφι* · as, *περιέθηκα*, not *περέθηκα*, from *περιτίθημι*, *to place around*. In *πρό* the *ο* is often contracted with the syllabic augment into *ου* · as, *προέλεγε* for *προέλεγε*, from *προλέγω*, *to foretell*. If the initial vowel of the verb have a rough breathing, the smooth *π* and *τ* of the preposition are changed into *φ* and *θ* · as, *ἀφαιρέω*, *to take away*, from *ἀπό* and *αἰρέω*.

Obs. 2. *Ἐν* and *σύν*, which change *ν* before a consonant, resume it before a vowel; as, *ἐγγράφω*, *ἐνέγραφον*, *to inscribe*.

Σύν always drops the *ν* before *ζ*, and sometimes before *σ* · as, *συζητέω*, *to discuss*, *to examine*.

Obs. 3. If the verb begin with *ρ*, and the preposition end with a vowel, *ρ* is doubled; as, *ἐπιρρέω*, *to flow upon*.

II. Verbs compounded with any other part of speech take the augment at the beginning; as, *αὐτομολέω*, *ἡτομόλεον*, *to desert*; *φιλοσοφέω*, *ἐφιλοσόφειον*, *to philosophize*; *δυστυχέω*, *ἐδυστύχησε*, *to be unfortunate*.

Exc. Compounds of *εν* and *δυσ* take the augment in the middle, when these particles are followed by a vowel or diphthong susceptible of augmentation; as, *εδωργετέω*, *ἐδωργέτησε*, *to benefit*.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *ω* into *ον*, and prefixing the augment; as, *τύπτω*, *ἔτυπτον*.

First Future.

The first future is formed from the present, by changing the last syllable,

in the 1st conjugation, into *ψω* · as, *τύπτω*, *τύψω* ·

in the 2d — into *ξω* · as, *λέγω*, *λέξω* ·

in the 3d — into *σω* · as, *τίω*, *τίσω* · and,

in the 4th conjugation, by circumflexing the last syllable, and shortening the penultima; as, *ψάλλω*, *ψᾶλλῶ*.

Obs. 1. The penultima is shortened by dropping the second consonant, and the second vowel of the diphthong, and shortening the doubtful vowel; as, στείρω, σπερῶ · κρίνω, κρίνῶ, to judge.

Obs. 2. Some verbs in σσω or τιω are of the third conjugation, making the future in σω · as, ἰμάσσω, πάσσω, πλάσσω, &c.

Obs. 3. Some verbs in ζω are of the second conjugation, making the future in ξω · as, αιάζω, ἀλαλάζω, ἀλαπάζω, γρύζω, δατζω, ἐναριζω, κράζω, οἰμῶζω, ὀλολύζω, πελεμιζω, στάζω, στενάζω, στήριζω, στίζω, στυφελίζω, σφύζω, τρίζω, &c. A few in γξω · as, κλάζω, πλάζω.

Some make the future in ξω and σω · as, ἀρπάζω, βάζω, βρίζω, ἐγγυαλλίζω, παίζω, &c. One in γξω and σω · as, σαλπίζω.

Verbs in αω, εω, and οω, change α and ε into η, and ο into ω · as, τιμάω, τιμήσω, to honor; φιλέω, φιλήσω, to love; χρυσόω, χρυσώσω, to gild.

Exc. 1. Verbs in λω and ρω pure, with those in αω preceded by ε or ι, retain α. To these add ἀπροάομαι, δικάω, διαφάω, θλάω, κλάω, μάω, μαιμάω, νάω, πάω, σπάω, φθάω, φλάω, with verbs from which others in αννῶ, αννυμι, and ασκω are formed; as, πετάω, whence πεταννῶ, πετάννυμι · δράω, whence διδράσκω.

The following have α and η · ἀράομαι, ἀλοάω, ἀνιαω, ἀφάω, ἰλάω, κνάω, κρεμάω, μηκάω, μοιράομαι, πελάω, πεινάω, πειράω, περάω.

Exc. 2. Some verbs in σω retain ε · as, αἰσχέω, ἀλέω, ἀρκέω, ἐμέω, ξω, ζέω, κέω, νεικέω, ξέω, ὀλέω, τελέω, τρέω, with verbs from which others in εννῶ, εννυμι, and εσκω are formed; as, ἀμφιέω, ἀμφιεσνῶ, ἀμφιέννυμι · ἀρέω, ἀρέσκω.

The following have ε and η · αἰδέομαι, αἰνέω, ἀκίεομαι, ἀχθέομαι, βδέω, γαμέω, κηδέω, κορέω, κοτέω, μαχέομαι, ὀξέω, ποθέω, πονέω, σβέω, στερέω, φορέω. Ἄέω makes δήσω, δέδεκα, and καλέω, καλέσω, κεκάληκα, by syncope κέκληκα.

The following make the future in ευσω · θέω, πλέω, πνέω, νέω, ῥέω, χέω. Καίω and κλαίω make ανσω.

Exc. 3. Verbs in οω not derived from nouns retain the ο · as, ἀρόω, ὀμώω, ὀνόω, &c.

The Attics drop σ from the futures in ασω, εσω, οσω, and ισω, making a contraction in the three former, but only circumflexing the ω in the latter;

as, σκεδῶ for σκεδᾶσω, καλῶ for καλέσω, ὁμῶ for ὁμόσω, νομῶ for νομῖσω.

Many baryton verbs frequently have their futures in ησω, by the Attic and Ionic dialects; as, νεμήσω from νέμω, τυπτήσω from τύπτω.

The Æolics form the futures in λω and ρω of the fourth conjugation by inserting σ before ω · as, κέλλω, κέλσω, *to land*; ὄρω, ὄρσω, *to excite*.

The futures of ἔχω, τρέφω, τρέχω, and τύφω, change the smooth of the first syllable into a rough breathing; thus, ἔξω, θρέψω, θρέξω, θύψω.

First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the first future, by changing ω into α, and prefixing the augment; as, τύψω, ἔτυψα.

The first aorist of the fourth conjugation lengthens the short penultima of the first future; α is changed into η, and ε into ει · as, κρῖνῶ, ἔκρῖνα · ψᾶλῶ, ἔψηλα · σπερῶ, ἔσπειρα. Some verbs, however, which have αι in the present, take a long α in the first aorist; as, περαίνω, περᾶνῶ, ἐπέρᾶνα, *to finish*.

Εἶπα and ἤνεγκα are formed from the present; ἦκα, ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, from the perfect. The use of the last three is rarely extended beyond the indicative.

Some drop the σ of the future; as,

ἀκέω or ἀκείω,	ἦκεια ·	κέω or κείω,	ἔκεια ·
ἀλεύω,	ἦλενα ·	σεύω,	ἔσενα ·
καίω or κάω,	ἔκηα ·	χέω,	ἔχεα and ἔχενα.

Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the first future, by prefixing the reduplication, and changing,

in the 1st conjugation, $\psi\omega$ into $\varphi\alpha$ · as, $\tau\psi\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\varphi\alpha$ ·
 in the 2d — $\xi\omega$ into $\chi\alpha$ · as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$ ·
 in the 3d — $\sigma\omega$ into $\kappa\alpha$ · as, $\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\kappa\alpha$ ·
 in the 4th — $\tilde{\omega}$ into $\kappa\alpha$, and $\mu\tilde{\omega}$ into $\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ ·
 as, $\psi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$ · $\tau\epsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$.

Obs. 1. The perfect in $\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ presupposes a verb in $\mu\epsilon\omega$, formed from the future in $\mu\tilde{\omega}$ · as, $\tau\epsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}$, $\tau\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, whence $\tau\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$.

Obs. 2. In some perfects a syncope takes place; as, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ for $\delta\alpha\delta\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$, from $\delta\acute{\iota}\mu\omega$, *to build*.

Dissyllables in $\lambda\omega$, $\nu\omega$, $\rho\omega$, change the ϵ of the future into α · as, $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$, *to send*; $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\omega}$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tilde{\alpha}\chi\alpha$, *to stretch*.

Dissyllables in $\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\iota\omega$, and $\upsilon\omega$, drop the ν · as, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\kappa\rho\iota\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\omega}$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$ · $\pi\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\pi\lambda\upsilon\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\omega}$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha$, *to wash*. Other verbs in $\nu\omega$ change ν into γ · as, $\varphi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\varphi\alpha\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\omega}$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$ · $\mu\omicron\lambda\upsilon\tilde{\nu}\omega$, $\mu\omicron\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\omega}$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\omicron\lambda\upsilon\gamma\kappa\alpha$, *to pollute*.

In dissyllables of the first and second conjugation the Attics change ϵ into \omicron · as, $\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\omicron\varphi\alpha$, *to turn*. So $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\eta}\nu\omicron\chi\alpha$, *to bear*.

In some verbs of the third conjugation the Ionians drop κ , and shorten the preceding vowel, when it happens to be long; as, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\alpha}$, *to go*; $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\alpha}$, *to be born*. In the participle the long vowel often remains; as, $\theta\upsilon\acute{\nu}\alpha\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\eta\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$, *to die*.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect by changing α into $\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, and prefixing the augment, if there be a reduplication; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\varphi\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\varphi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ ·

ὁμώμοκα, ὁμωμόκειν. If there be no reduplication, the augment of the perfect suffers no change; as, ἔψαλκα, ἐψάλκειν.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the present, by changing ω into $\omicron\nu$, prefixing the augment, and shortening the penultima; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπον.

The penultima is shortened:

I. In consonants, by the omission of τ , and of the last of two liquids; as, πάλλω, ἔψαλλον.

Some verbs change $\pi\tau$ of the present into β · as, βλάπτω, ἐβλάβον, *to hurt*; καλύπτω, ἐκάλυβον, *to cover*; κρύπτω, ἐκρύβον, *to hide*. Others into φ · as, ἄπτω, ἤφον, *to connect*; βάπτω, ἐβάφον, *to dip*; θάπτω, ἔταφον, *to bury*; ῥάπτω, ἔρῥαφον, *to sew*; σκάπτω, ἔσκαφον, *to dig*; ῥίπτω, ἔρριφον, *to throw*; ῥήπτω, ἔρρηφον, *to tear*.

Verbs in $\zeta\omega$ and $\sigma\sigma\omega$ change these terminations into $\gamma\omicron\nu$, if of the second conjugation; into $\delta\omicron\nu$, if of the third; as, τάσσω, τάξω, ἔταγον, *to arrange*; φράζω, φράσω, ἔφραδον, *to say*. Likewise σμύχω, *to consume*, and ψύχω, *to cool*, make ἔσμυγον and ἔψυγον · but φρίσσω, *to shudder*, makes ἔφρικον.

2. In vowels, by the change of η , ω , $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, into α , $\epsilon\iota$ into ι , and $\epsilon\upsilon$ into υ · as, λήβω, ἔλαβον, *to take*; τρώγω, ἔτραγον, *to eat*; καίω, ἔκαον, *to burn*; παύω, ἔπαον, *to cause to cease*; λείπω, ἔλιπον, *to leave*; φεύγω, ἔφυγον, *to fly*. But πλήσσω, *to strike*, makes ἐπλάγον and ἐπληγον.

Dissyllables of the fourth conjugation change $\epsilon\iota$ into α · polysyllables, into ϵ · as, σπείρω, ἔσπαρον · ἀγείρω, ἤγερον, *to assemble*.

In dissyllables, ε preceded or followed by a liquid is changed into α · as, πλέκω, ἔπλᾱκον · δέρω, ἔδᾱρον, *to flay*. But βλέπω, *to see*, λέγω, *to say*, and φλέγω, *to burn*, retain the ε. Τέμνω, *to cut*, makes ἔτᾱμον and ἔτεμον.

Verbs in αω and εω change these terminations into ον · as, μυκάω, ἔμῡκον, *to bellow*; κτυπέω, ἔκτῡπον, *to sound, to roar*.

Obs. 1. In some verbs the penultima of the second aorist necessarily remains long, particularly in dissyllables which take the temporal augment; as, ᾄδω, ἤδον, *to sing*. So also where the penultima is long by position; as, μάρπτω, ἔμαρπον, *to seize*. But in many of these a transposition takes place to preserve the analogy; thus, πέρθω, *to destroy*, makes ἔπρᾶθον in poetry; δέκω, *to see, to regard*, ἔδρᾱκον.

Obs. 2. The following verbs have no second aorist: polysyllables in ζω and σσω · verbs in αω and εω after a vowel; verbs in οω · polysyllables in αινω, υνω, αυω; ευω, ουω, υω, υιω, and many others; ἔκκοον from ἀκούω being poetical.

Second Future.

The second future is formed from the second aorist by changing ον into ω circumflexed, and dropping the augment; as, ἔτῡπον, τυπῶ.

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imp.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Perf.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψο	τετυμμένος εἶην	τετυμμένος ᾧ	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
Plup.	ἐτετύμην					
P. p. F.	τετύπομαι		τετυψοίμην		τετύψεσθαι	τετυψόμενος
1st A.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφθείην	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆναι	τυφθείς
1st F.	τυφθήσομαι		τυφθησोίμην		τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθησόμενος
2d A.	ἐτύπην	τύπηθι	τυπείην	τυπῶ	τυπήναι	τυπείς
2d F.	τυπήσομαι		τυπησoίμην		τυπήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infim.	Part.
Pres.	πλέκομαι	πλέκου	πλεκοίμην	πλέκωμαι	πλέκεσθαι	πλεκόμενος
Imp.	ἐπλέκομην					
Perf.	πέπλεγμαι	πέπλεξο	πεπλεγμένος εἶην	πεπλεγμένος ᾧ	πεπλέχθαι	πεπλεγμένος
Plup.	ἐπεπλέγμην					
P. p. F.	πεπλέζομαι		πεπλεζοίμην		πεπλέζεσθαι	πεπλεζόμενος
1st A.	πλεχθήσμαι	πλέχθῃτι	πλεχθείην	πλεχθῶ	πλεχθῆναι	πλεχθείς
1st F.	πλεχθήσομαι		πλεχθούμην		πλεχθήσεσθαι	πλεχθόμενος
2d A.	ἐπλάκην	πλάκῃτι	πλακείην	πλακῶ	πλακῆναι	πλακείς
2d F.	πλακῆσομαι		πλακησοίμην		πλακῆσεσθαι	πλακησόμενος

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infim.	Part.
Pres.	πείθομαι	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πείθωμαι	πείθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Imp.	ἐπειθόμην					
Perf.	πέπεισμαι	πέπεισο	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπείσθαι	πεπεισμένος
Plup.	ἐπεπείσμην					
P. p. F.	πεπείσομαι		πεπεισοίμην		πεπείσεσθαι	πεπεισόμενος
1st A.	ἐπείσθην	πείσῃτι	πεισθείην	πεισθῶ	πεισθῆναι	πεισθείς
1st F.	πεισθήσομαι		πεισθούμην		πεισθήσεσθαι	πεισθόμενος
2d A.	ἐπίθην	πίθῃτι	πιθείην	πιθῶ	πιθῆναι	πιθείς
2d F.	πιθήσομαι		πιθησοίμην		πιθήσεσθαι	πιθησόμενος

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infim.	Part.
Pres.	σπείρομαι	σπείρου	σπειροίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρεσθαι	σπειρόμενος
Imp.	ἐσπειρόμην					
Perf.	ἔσπαρμαι	ἔσπαρσο	ἐσπαρμένος εἶην	ἐσπαρμένος ᾧ	ἐσπάρθαι	ἐσπαρμένος
Plup.	ἐσπάρμην					
1st A.	ἐσπάρθην	σπάρθῃτι	σπαρθείην	σπαρθῶ	σπαρθῆναι	σπαρθείς
1st F.	σπαρθήσομαι		σπαρθούμην		σπαρθήσεσθαι	σπαρθόμενος
2d A.	ἐσπάρην	σπάρῃτι	σπαρείην	σπαρῶ	σπαρῆναι	σπαρείς
2d F.	σπαρῆσομαι		σπαρησοίμην		σπαρῆσεσθαι	σπαρησόμενος

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense, *I am struck.*

S	τύπτομαι,	τύπη,	τύπτεται,
D.	τυπτόμεθον,	τύπτεσθον,	τύπτεσθον,
P.	τυπτόμεθα,	τύπτεσθε,	τύπτονται.

Imperfect, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτυπτόμην,	ἐτύπτου,	ἐτύπτετο,
D.	ἐτυπτόμεθον,	ἐτύπτεσθον,	ἐτυπτέσθην,
P.	ἐτυπτόμεθα,	ἐτύπτεσθε,	ἐτύπτοντο.

Perfect, *I have been struck.*

S.	τέτυμμαι,	τέτυπαι,	τέτυπται,
D.	τετύμμεθον,	τέτυφθον,	τέτυφθον,
P.	τετύμμεθα,	τέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι εἰσι.

Pluperfect, *I had been struck.*

S.	ἐτέτυμην,	ἐτέτυπο,	ἐτέτυπτο,
D.	ἐτετύμμεθον,	ἐτέτυφθον,	ἐτετύφθην,
P.	ἐτετύμμεθα,	ἐτέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

Paulo-post-Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τετύσομαι,	τετύσῃ,	τετύσεται,
D.	τετυψόμεθον,	τετύψεσθον,	τετύψεσθον,
P.	τετυψόμεθα,	τετύψεσθε,	τετύπονται.

First Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύφθην,	ἐτύφθης,	ἐτύφθη,
D.		ἐτύφθητον,	ἐτυφθήτην,
P.	ἐτύφθημεν,	ἐτύφθητε,	ἐτύφθησαν.

First Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσομαι,	τυφθήσῃ,	τυφθήσεται,
D.	τυφθήσόμεθον,	τυφθήσεσθον,	τυφθήσεσθον,
P.	τυφθήσόμεθα,	τυφθήσεσθε,	τυφθήσονται.

Second Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύπην,	ἐτύπης,	ἐτύπη,
D.		ἐτύπητον,	ἐτυπήτην,
P.	ἐτύπημεν,	ἐτύπητε,	ἐτύπησαν.

Second Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυπήσομαι,	τυπήσῃ,	τυπήσεται,
D.	τυπησόμεθον,	τυπήσεσθον,	τυπήσεσθον,
P.	τυπησόμεθα,	τυπήσεσθε,	τυπήσονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present, *be struck.*

S.	τύπτου,	τυπτέσθω,
D.	τύπτεσθον,	τυπτέσθων,
P.	τύπτεσθε,	τυπτέσθωσαν.

Perfect, *have been struck.*

S.	τέτυψο,	τετύφθω,
D.	τέτυφθον,	τετύφθων,
P.	τέτυφθε,	τετύφθωσαν.

First Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τύφθητι,	τυφθήτω,
D.	τύφθητον,	τυφθήτων,
P.	τύφθητε,	τυφθήτωσαν.

Second Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τύπηθι,	τυπήτω,
D.	τύπητον,	τυπήτων,
P.	τύπητε,	τυπήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present, *I might, &c. be struck.*

S.	τυπτοίμην,	τύπτοιο,	τύπτοιτο,
D.	τυπτοίμεθον,	τύπτοισθον,	τυπτοίσθην,
P.	τυπτοίμεθα,	τύπτοισθε,	τύπτοιντο.

Perfect, *I might, &c. have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος	εἴην,	εἴης,	εἴη,
D.	τετυμμένω		εἴητον,	εἴήτην,
P.	τετυμμένοι	εἴημεν,	εἴητε,	εἴησαν.

Paulo-post-Future, *I might, &c. hereafter be struck.*

S.	τετυψοίμην,	τετύψοιο,	τετύψοιτο,
D.	τετυψοίμεθον,	τετύψοισθον,	τετυψοίσθην,
P.	τετυψοίμεθα,	τετύψοισθε,	τετύψοιντο.

First Aorist, *I might, &c. be struck.*

S.	τυφθείην,	τυφθείης,	τυφθείη,
D.		τυφθείητον,	τυφθείήτην,
P.	τυφθείημεν,	τυφθείητε,	τυφθείησαν.

First Future, *I might, &c. hereafter be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσοίμην,	τυφθήσοιο,	τυφθήσοιτο,
D.	τυφθήσοίμεθον,	τυφθήσοισθον,	τυφθήσοίσθην,
P.	τυφθήσοίμεθα,	τυφθήσοισθε,	τυφθήσοιντο.

Second Aorist, *I might, &c. be struck.*

S.	τυπεῖην,	τυπεῖης,	τυπεῖη,
D.		τυπεῖητον,	τυπεῖήτην,
P.	τυπεῖμεν,	τυπεῖητε,	τυπεῖησαν.

Second Future, *I might, &c. hereafter be struck.*

S.	τυπήσοιμην,	τυπήσοιο,	τυπήσοιτο,
D.	τυπήσοιμεθον,	τυπήσοισθον,	τυπήσοισθην,
P.	τυπήσοιμεθα,	τυπήσοισθε,	τυπήσοιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present, *I may be struck.*

S.	τύπωμαι,	τύπη,	τύπηται,
D.	τυπιώμεθον,	τύπησθον,	τύπησθον,
P.	τυπιώμεθα.	τύπησθε,	τύπωνται.

Perfect, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος	ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,
D.	τετυμμένω		ῆτον,	ῆτον,
P.	τετυμμένοι	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.

First Aorist, *I may be struck.*

S.	τυφθῶ,	τυφθῆς,	τυφθῆ,
D.		τυφθῆτον,	τυφθῆτον,
P.	τυφθῶμεν,	τυφθῆτε,	τυφθῶσι.

Second Aorist, *I may be struck.*

S.	τυπῶ,	τυπῆς,	τυπῆ,
D.		τυπῆτον,	τυπῆτον,
P.	τυπῶμεν,	τυπῆτε,	τυπῶσι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present,	τύπτεσθαι,	to be struck.
Perfect,	τετύφθαι,	to have been struck.
Paulo-post-Future,	τετύψεσθαι,	to be going to be struck.
First Aorist,	τυφθῆναι,	to have been struck.
First Future,	τυφθήσεσθαι,	to be going to be struck.
Second Aorist,	τυπῆναι,	to have been struck.
Second Future,	τυπήσεσθαι,	to be going to be struck.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *being struck.*

N.	τυπτόμενος,	τυπτιομένη,	τυπτιόμενον,
G.	τυπτιομένου,	τυπτιομένης,	τυπτιομένου, &c.

Perfect, *having been struck.*

N.	τετυμμένος,	τετυμμένη,	τετυμμένον,
G.	τετυμμένου,	τετυμμένης,	τετυμμένου.

Paulo-post-Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τετυψόμενος,	τετυψομένη,	τετυψόμενον,
G.	τετυψομένου,	τετυψομένης,	τετυψομένου.

First Aorist, *having been struck.*

N.	τυφθεῖς,	τυφθεῖσα,	τυφθέν,
G.	τυφθέντος,	τυφθείσης,	τυφθέντος.

First Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τυφθησόμενος,	τυφθησομένη,	τυφθησόμενον,
G.	τυφθησομένου,	τυφθησομένης,	τυφθησομένου.

Second Aorist, *having been struck.*

N.	τυπείς,	τυπεῖσα,	τυπέν,
G.	τυπέντος,	τυπείσης,	τυπέντος.

Second Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τυπησόμενος,	τυπησομένη,	τυπησόμενον,
G.	τυπησομένου,	τυπησομένης,	τυπησομένου.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
Pres.	πλέκ-	ομαι,	ῃ,	εσται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.
Imp.	ἐπλέκ-	ομην,	ου,	εσσο,	όμεσθον,	εσθον,	όμεσθα,	εσθε,	οντο.
Perf.	πέπλε-	γμαι,	ξαι,	κται,	γμεθον,	χθον,	χθον,	γμεθα,	χθε, γμένοι
									εισί
Plup.	ἐπεπλέ-	γμην,	ξο,	κτο,	γμεσθον,	χθον,	χθον,	γμεσθα,	χθε, πεπλέ-
									γμένοι ἦσαν.
P. p. F.	πεπλέξ-	ομαι,	ῃ,	εσται,	όμεσθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεσθα,	εσθε, ονται.
1st A.	ἐπλέχθ-	ην,	ης,	ῃ,	ἤτον,	ἤτην,	ἤμεν,	ἤτε,	ἤσαν.
1st F.	πλεχθήσ-	ομαι,	ῃ,	εσται,	όμεσθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεσθα,	εσθε, ονται.
2d A.	ἐπλέχθ-	ην,	ης,	ῃ,	ἤτον,	ἤτην,	ἤμεν,	ἤτε,	ἤσαν.
2d F.	πλεχθήσ-	ομαι,	ῃ,	εσται,	όμεσθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεσθα,	εσθε, ονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ- ου, ἐσθω,		ἐσθον, ἐσθων,		εσθε, ἐσθωσαν.
Perf.	πέπλε- ξο, χθω,		χθον, χθων,		χθε, χθωσαν.
1st A.	πλέχθ- ητί, ήτω,		ητον, ήτων,		ητε, ήτωσαν.
2d A.	πλάκ- ηθι, ήτω,		ητον, ήτων,		ητε, ήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ- οίμην, οιο, οίτο,		οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
Perf.	πέπλε- γμένους		γμένω		γμένοι
P. p. F.	πλελξ- είην, είης, είη,		είητον, είήτην,		είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
1st A.	πλεχθ- οίμην, οιο, οίτο,		οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
1st F.	πλεχθσ- οίμην, οιο, οίτο,		οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
2d A.	πλεχθσ- οίμην, οιο, οίτο,		οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
2d F.	πλεχθσ- οίμην, οιο, οίτο,		οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ- ωμαι, η, ηται,		ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθον.		ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.
Perf.	πέπλε- γμένους		γμένω		γμένοι
1st A.	πλεχθ- ᾶ, ῥς, ῥ,		ῥτον, ῥτον,		ῥμεν, ῥτε, ῥσι.
2d A.	πλεχθ- ᾶ, ῥς, ῥ,		ῥτον, ῥτον,		ῥμεν, ῥτε, ῥσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	πλέεσθαι.
Perf.	πέπλεχθαι.
P. p. F.	πλελξέσθαι.
1st A.	πλεχθῆναι.
1st F.	πλεχθῆσθαι.
2d A.	πλεχθῆναι.
2d F.	πλεχθῆσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	πλεκόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
Perf.	πεπλεγμέν-	ος, η, ον.
P. p. F.	πλελξόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
1st A.	πλεχθ-	εις, είσα, έν.
1st F.	πλεχθσόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
2d A.	πλεχθ-	εις, είσα, έν.
2d F.	πλεχθσόμεν-	ος, η, ον.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	κείθ- ομαι, η, εται,		έμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		έμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
Imp.	έπειθ- όμην, ου, ετο,		έμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		έμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
Perf.	έπεικ- ομαι, σαι, εται,		εμεθον, σθον, σθον,		εμεθα, σθε, σμέντοι
Plup.	έπεικεί- σμην, σο, ετο,		εμεθον, σθον, σθον,		εμεθα, σθε, πεκει- σμένοι ήσαν.
P. p. F.	κείσθ- ομαι, η, εται,		έμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		έμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
1st A.	έπεισθ- ην, η, ηται,		έμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		έμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
1st F.	κείσθσ- ομαι, η, εται,		έμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		έμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
2d A.	έπειθ- ην, ης, η,		έμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		έμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
2d F.	κείσθ- ομαι, η, εται,		έμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		έμεθα, εσθε, ονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	κείθ-ου, έσθω,		εσθον, έσθων,		εσθε, έσθωσαν.
Perf.	κείπει-σο, σθω,		σθον, σθων,		σθε, σθωσαν.
1st A.	κείθ-ητι, ήτω,		ητον, ήτων,		ητε, ήτωσαν.
2d A.	κίθ-ητι, ήτω,		ητον, ήτων,		ητε, ήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	κείθ-οίμην, οίω, οίτο,		οίμεθον, οίσθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οίσθε, οιντο.
Perf.	κείπει-σμένος		σμένω		σμένοι
	είην, είης, είη,		είητον, είήτην,		είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
P. p. F.	κείπει-οίμην, οίω, οίτο,		οίμεθον, οίσθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οίσθε, οιντο.
1st A.	κείσθ-είην, είης, είη,		είητον, είήτην,		είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
1st F.	κείσθ-οίμην, οίω, οίτο,		οίμεθον, οίσθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οίσθε, οιντο.
2d A.	κίθ-είην, είης, είη,		είητον, είήτην,		είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
2d F.	κίθ-οίμην, οίω, οίτο,		οίμεθον, οίσθον, οίσθην,		οίμεθα, οίσθε, οιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	κείθ-ωμαι, η, ηται,		ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθον,		ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.
Perf.	κείπει-σμένος		σμένω		σμένοι
	ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,		ῆτον, ῆτον,		ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
1st A.	κείσθ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,		ῆτον, ῆτοι,		ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
2d A.	κίθ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,		ῆτον, ῆτον,		ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	κείσθαι.
Perf.	κείσθαι.
P. p. F.	κείσθαι.
1st A.	κείσθαι.
1st F.	κείσθαι.
2d A.	κείσθαι.
2d F.	κείσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	κείσμεν-	ος, η, ον.
Perf.	κείσμεν-	ος, η, ον.
P. p. F.	κείσμεν-	ος, η, ον.
1st A.	κείσθ-	εις, είσα, έν.
1st F.	κείσθμεν-	ος, η, ον.
2d A.	κίθ-	εις, είσα, έν.
2d F.	κείσθμεν-	ος, η, ον.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	σκέρ-ομαι, η, εται,		όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
Imp.	έσπει-όμεν, ου, ετο,		όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην,		όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.
Perf.	έσπει-μαι, σαι, ται,		μεθον, σθον, σθον,		μεθα, σθε, μένοι
					είσι.
Plup.	έσπει-μην, σο, το,		μεθον, σθον, σθην,		μεθα, σθε, έσπει-μένοι ήσαν.
1st A.	έσπει-ην, ης, η,		ητον, ήτην,		ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
1st F.	σπει-ομαι, η, εται,		όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
2d A.	έσπει-ην, ης, η,		ητον, ήτην,		ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
2d F.	σπει-ομαι, η, εται,		όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,		όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	σπείρ-ου, ἔσθω,		ἔσθον, ἔσθων,		ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν.
Perf.	ἔσπαρ-σο, σθώ,		σθον, σθων,		σθε, σθώσαν.
1st A.	σπάρθ-ητι, ἦτω,		ἦτον, ἦτων,		ἦτε, ἦτωσαν.
2d A.	σπάρ-ηθι, ἦτω,		ἦτον, ἦτων,		ἦτε, ἦτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	σπείρ-οίμην, οἷο, οἷτο,		οἰμέθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,		οἰμέθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.
Perf.	ἔσπαρ-μένος, εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,		μῆνω, εἴητον, εἴήτην,		μῆνοι, εἴμεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.
1st A.	σπαρθ-εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,		οἰμέθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,		οἰμεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.
1st F.	σπαρθησ-οίμην, οἷο, οἷτο,		οἰμέθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,		οἰμέθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.
2d A.	σπαρ-εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,		οἰμέθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,		οἰμεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.
2d F.	σπαρθησ-οίμην, οἷο, οἷτο,		οἰμέθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,		οἰμέθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	σπείρ-ωμαι, ῆ, ῆται,		ώμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,		ώμεθα, ῆσθε, ωῖται.
Perf.	ἔσπαρ-μένος, ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,		μῆνω, ῆτον, ῆτον,		μῆνοι, ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
1st A.	σπαρθ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,		ῆτον, ῆτον,		ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
2d A.	σπαρ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,		ῆτον, ῆτον,		ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	σπείρεσθαι.
Perf.	ἔσπαρθαι.
1st A.	σπαρθῆναι.
1st F.	σπαρθήσεσθαι.
2d A.	σπαρῆναι.
2d F.	σπαρθήσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	σπειρόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
Perf.	ἔσπαρμέν-	ος, η, ον.
1st A.	σπαρθ-	εις, εἶσα, ἐν.
1st F.	σπαρθησόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
2d A.	σπαρ-	εις, εἶσα, ἐν.
2d F.	σπαρησόμεν-	ος, η, ον.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The second person singular of the present indicative was originally formed in *σαι*: as, *τύπτομαι, τύπτουσαι, τύπτεται*. The Ionics dropped the *σ*, making it *τύπτεται*, which the Attics contracted into *τύπτῃ*. The Attics also contracted *σαι* into *αι* instead of *η*, which form remained in common use only in *βούλαι, οἶαι, and ὄψαι*.

The same observation applies to other tenses. Thus in the imperfect *ἐτύπτεσσο* became *ἐτύπτετο*, and was afterwards contracted into *ἐτύπτεον*. So *ἐτύπτοισσο* became *ἐτύπτοιτο*, and *ἐτύψασσο, ἐτύψατο, ἐτύψατο*.

Some verbs retain the original form; thus *φάγομαι, φάγεσαι*. Thus also is formed the passive of verbs in *μι, ῖσθαι, ῖσθαι, τίσταμαι, τίστασαι, &c.*

2. If the perfect indicative end in *μαι* pure, the circumlocution of the participle with *εἶμι* is not used in the third person plural, which is then formed from the third person singular by inserting *ν* before *ται*: as,

πεφίλημαι, πεφίληται, πεφίληνται. So in the pluperfect ἐπεφίλητο, ἐπεφίληντο.

In this case also the perfect optative is formed by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and subscribing *ι* under the preceding vowel if it be *η* or *ω* · thus,

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τετιμ-ῆμην, ἦο, ἦτο,		ῆμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθην,		ῆμεθα, ῆσθε, ῆντο.
κεχρυσ-ῆμαι, ῶο, ῶτο,		ῶμεθον, ῶσθον, ῶσθην,		ῶμεθα, ῶσθε, ῶντο.

If the preceding vowel be *ι* or *υ*, it is merely lengthened; as, λελύτο from λέλυμαι.

The subjunctive is formed by changing *μαι* with the preceding vowel into *ωμαι* · thus,

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τετιμ-ῶμαι, ῶ, ῆται,		ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθην,		ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ὦνται.
κεχρυσ- { ὦμαι, ῶ, ὦται,		ὠμεθον, ὠσθον, ὠσθην,		ὠμεθα, ὠσθε, ὠνται.
or ῶ, ῆται,		ῆσθον, ῆσθον,		ῆσθε.

3. The aorists are often syncopated in the third person plural of the indicative; as, ἐκόσμηθεν for ἐκοσμήθησαν.

In the second person singular of the imperative they end in *θι*, but in *τι* when another *θ* precedes; as, τύπηθι, πίθητι.

In the plural of the optative their more common form is the Attic contraction *εἰμεν*, *εἴτε*, *εἴεν*.

4. The first future subjunctive is sometimes found: thus,

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τεφθήσ-ωμαι, ῆ, ῆται,		ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,		ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ὠνται.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.

The present is formed from the present active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι* · as, τύπτω, τύπτομαι.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment; as, τύπτομαι, ἐτυπτόμην.

Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the perfect active, by changing, in the

1st. conj., *φα* into *μμαι* · as, τέτυ-φα, τέτυ-μμαι ·
in the 2d, *χα* into *γμαι* · as, λέλε-χα, λέλε-γμαι ·
in the 3d, *κα* into *σμαι* · as, πέφρα-κα, πέφρα-σμαι ·
in the 4th, *κα* into *μαι* · as, ἔψαλ-κα, ἔψαλ-μαι.

Perfects in φα impure change this termination into *μαι* · τέτερ-φα, τέτερ-μαι.

Verbs of the third conjugation in ω pure, if the penultima of the perfect be long, change κα into *μαι* · as, πεφίληκα, πεφίλημαι. Also ἄρῶ, δέω, δύω, θύω, λύω, and πτάω, whose penultima is short. But ἀκοῶ, γνῶω, θραύω, κελεύω, κροῶ, παίω, πταίω, ραίω, σείω, and χῶω, retain σ. Some have both *μαι* and *σμαι* · as, κλείω, κέκλεικα, κέκλειμαι and κέκλεισμαι, *to shut*.

In verbs of the fourth conjugation, γ before κ is changed into μ, by the Attics into σ · as, φαίνω, πέφαγκα, πέφαμμαι, Att. πέφασμαι.

Dissyllables of the first and second conjugation, which in the perfect active change ε into ο, in the perfect passive resume ε · as, κλέπτω, κέκλοφα, κέκλεμμαι, *to steal*.

Τρέπω, τρέφω, στρέφω, and sometimes κλέπτω, change ε into α · as, τρέπω, τέτραμμαι, *to turn*.

Some verbs change ευ in the penultima of the perfect active into υ in the perfect passive ; as, κέχευκα, κέχυσμαι and κέχϋμαι · πέφευχα, πέφυγμαι · πέπευκα, πέπυσμαι · πέπνευκα, πέπνϋμαι · σέσευκα, σέσϋμαι · τέτευχα, τέτυγμαι.

Synopsis of the Formation of the Perfect Passive in all its Persons.

I.	S.	τέτυμαι,	τίτυψαι,	τέτυπται,
		(for τέτυφμαι,	τίτυφσαι,	τίτυφται.)
	D.	τετύμεθον,	τέτυφθον,	τέτυφθον,
	P.	τετύμεθα,	τέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι εἰσι.
II.	S.	λέλεγμαι,	λέλειξαι,	λέλεκται,
		(for λέλεγχμαι,	λέλεχσαι,	λέλεχται.)
	D.	λελέγμεθον,	λέλεχθον,	λέλεχθον,
	P.	λελέγμεθα,	λέλεχθε,	λελεγμένοι εἰσι.
III.	S.	πέπυσμαι,	πέπυσαι,	πέπυσται,
			(for πέπυσσαι,)	
	D.	πεπύσμεθον,	πέπυσθον,	πέπυσθον,
	P.	πεπύσμεθα,	πέπυσθε,	πεπυσμένοι εἰσι

IV.	S.	πέφαιμαι, (for πέφανμαι)	πέφανται,	πέφονται,
	D.	πεφάμεθα,	πέφανθον,	πέφανθον,
	P.	πεφάμεθα,	πέφανθι,	πεφάμενοι εσσι.

The second person imperative is formed from the second person indicative, by changing *αι* into *ο*· as, *τίτυψ-αι*, *τίτυψ-ο*. The third person is formed from the second person plural indicative, by changing *ς* into *ω*· as, *τίτυψθ-ς*, *τετύψθ-ω*.

The infinitive is formed from the second person plural indicative, by changing *ς* into *αι*· as, *τίτυψθ-ς*, *τετύψθ-αι*.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the second augment; as, *τέτυμμαι*, *έτετύμμην*.

Paulo-post-Future.

The paulo-post-future is formed from the second person singular of the perfect, by changing *αι* into *ομαι*· as, *τέτυψαι*, *τετύψομαι*.

First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the third person singular of the perfect, by changing *ται* into *θην*, the preceding smooth mute into the rough one, and dropping the reduplication; as, *τέτυπται*, *έτύφθην*.

Some verbs assume *σ*· as, *έρρώται*, *έρρώσθην*· *μέμνηται*, *έμνήσθην*· *πέπανται*, *έπαύσθην*· *πέπληται*, *έπλήσθην*. On the contrary, *σέσωσται* drops it, making *έσώθην*.

Some verbs which have *η* in the perfect passive, change it into *ε* in the first aorist; as, *άφηρηται*, *άφηρέθην*· *εύρηται*, *εύρέθην*· *έπληνται*, *έπληνέθην*.

In the poets, some verbs in *νω*, which dropped *ν* in the perfect, receive it again in the first aorist; as, *έκλίνθην* for *έκλιθην*.

Those verbs which in the perfect passive change ϵ into α , in the first aorist resume ϵ · as, στρέφω, ἔστραπται, ἐστρέφθην, to turn

First Future.

The first future is formed from the first aorist, by changing $\eta\eta$ into $\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, and dropping the augment; as, ἐτύφθην, τυφθήσομαι.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing $\omicron\nu$ into $\eta\eta$ · as, ἔτυπον, ἐτυπην.

Second Future.

The second future is formed from the second aorist, by changing $\eta\eta$ into $\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, and dropping the augment; as, ἐτυπην, τυπήσομαι.

MIDDLE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτομαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Perfect	τέτυπα	τέτυπε	τετύποιμι	τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς
Pluperf.	ἐτετύπειν					
1st Aor.	ἐτυψάμην	τύψαι	τυψαίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψασθαι	τυψόμενος
1st Fut.	τύψουμαι		τυψοίμην		τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
2d Aor.	ἐτυπόμην	τυποῦ	τυποίμην	τύπωμαι	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος
2d Fut	-υποῦμαι		τυποίμην		τυπέσθαι	τυπούμενος

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Present	πλέκομαι	πλέκου	πλεκοίμην	πλέκωμαι	πλέκεσθαι	πλεκόμενος
Imperf.	ἐπλεκόμην					
Perfect	ἠπλοκα	ἠπλοκε	ἠπλόκοιμι	ἠπλόκω	ἠπλοκέναι	ἠπλοκώς
Pluperf.	ἠπεπλόκειν					
1st Aor.	ἠπλεξάμην	πλέξαι	πλεξαιίμην	πλέξωμαι	πλέξασθαι	πλεξόμενος
1st Fut.	πλέξομαι		πλεξοίμην		πλέξεσθαι	πλεξόμενος
2d Aor.	ἠπλακόμην	πλακοῦ	πλακοίμην	πλάκωμαι	πλακέσθαι	πλακόμενος
2d Fut.	πλακοῦμαι		πλακοίμην		πλακεῖσθαι	πλακούμενος

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	κείθωμαι	κείθου	κείθωμην	κείθωμαι	κείθεσθαι	κείθόμενος
Imperf.	ἐκείθμην					
Perfect	κείποιθα	κείποιθε	κείποιθοιμι	κείποιθω	κείποιθέναι	κείποιθός
Pluperf.	ἐκείποιθειν					
1st Aor.	ἐκείσαμην	κείσαι	κείσαιμην	κείσωμαι	κείσασθαι	κείσόμενος
1st Fut.	κείσομαι		κείσομην		κείσεσθαι	κείσόμενος
2d Aor.	ἐκείθμην	κείθε	κείθοιμην	κείθωμαι	κείθεσθαι	κείθόμενος
2d Fut.	κείθωμαι		κείθοιμην		κείθεισθαι	κείθόμενος

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	σπειρώμαι	σπειρώ	σπειρόμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρεσθαι	σπειρόμενος
Imperf.	ἐσπειρόμην					
Perfect	ἔσπορα	ἔσπορε	ἔσποροιμι	ἔσπρω	ἔσπορέναι	ἔσπορός
Pluperf.	ἐσπόρειν					
1st Aor.	ἔσπειράμην	σπείραι	σπείραμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρασθαι	σπείρόμενος
1st Fut.	σπεροῦμαι		σπεροίμην		σπερίσθαι	σπερούμενος
2d Aor.	ἐσπαρόμην	σπαρό	σπαροίμην	σπάρωμαι	σπαρίσθαι	σπαρόμενος
2d Fut.	σπαροῦμαι		σπαροίμην		σπαρίσθαι	σπαρόμενος

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἐτύψαμην,	ἐτόψω,	ἐτύψατο,
D.	ἐτύψαμεθον,	ἐτύψασθον,	ἐτυψάσθη,
P.	ἐτυψάμεθα,	ἐτόψασθε,	ἐτύψαντο.

Second Future, *I shall strike.*

S.	τυποῦμαι,	τυπή,	τυπεῖται,
D.	τυπόμεθον,	τυπέισθον,	τυπέισθον,
P.	τυπόμεθα,	τυπέισθε,	τυποῦνται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύψαι,	τυψάσθω,
D.	τύψασθον,	τυψάσθων,
P.	τύψασθε,	τυψάσθωσαν.

Second Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τυποῦ,	τυπέσθω,
D.	τύπεσθον,	τυπέσθων,
P.	τύπεσθε,	τυπέσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, *I might, &c. strike.*

S.	τυψαίμην,	τύψαιο,	τύψαιτο,
D.	τυψαίμεθον,	τύψάισθον,	τυψαίσθην,
P.	τυψαίμεθα,	τύψαισθε,	τύψαιντο.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	ἐπιλέξ-αμην, ω,	ἔτο,	ἄμεθον, ασθον, ἄσθην,		ἄμεθα, ασθε, αὐτο.
2d F.	πλάκ-ομαι, ῥ,	εἶται,	οἴμεθον, εἴσθον, εἶσθον,		οἴμεθα, εἴσθε, οὐνται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πλέξ-αι, ἄσθω,		ασθον, ἄσθων,		ασθε, ἄσθωσαν.
2d A.	πλάκ-οῦ, ἴσθω,		ισθον, ἴσθων,		ισθε, ἴσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πλέξ-αίμην, αἰο, αἶτο,		αἴμεθον, αἰσθον, αἰσθην,		αἴμεθα, αἰσθε, αἶντο.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	ἐπιεισ-αμην, ω,	ἔτο,	ἄμεθον, ασθον, ἄσθην,		ἄμεθα, ασθε, αὐτο.
2d F.	πιθ-ομαι, ῥ,	εἶται,	οἴμεθον, εἴσθον, εἶσθον,		οἴμεθα, εἴσθε, οὐνται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πεισ-αι, ἄσθω,		ασθον, ἄσθων,		ασθε, ἄσθωσαν.
2d A.	πιθ-οῦ, ἴσθω,		ισθον, ἴσθων,		ισθε, ἴσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πεισ-αίμην, αἰο, αἶτο,		αἴμεθον, αἰσθον, αἰσθην,		αἴμεθα, αἰσθε, αἶντο.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	ἰσπεύ-αμην, ω,	ἔτο,	ἄμεθον, ασθον, ἄσθην,		ἄμεθα, ασθε, αὐτο.
2d F.	σπαρ-ομαι, ῥ,	εἶται,	οἴμεθον, εἴσθον, εἶσθον,		οἴμεθα, εἴσθε, οὐνται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1st A. σπείρ-αι, ἀσθω,	ασθεν, ἀσθων,	ασθε, ἀσθωσαν.
2d A. σπαρ-εθ, ἐσθω,	εσθεν, ἐσθων,	εσθε, ἐσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1st A. σπειρ-αίμην, αἰω, αἶτο,	αἰμεθεν, αἰσθεν, αἰσθην,	αἰμεθα, αἰσθε, αἶντο.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. In verbs of the fourth conjugation the first future is the same as the second, both in the middle and in the active voices, when there is no change in the penultima; as, ψάλλω, first and second future active ψαλῶ, middle ψαλοῦμαι · but σπείρω, first future active σπειρῶ, middle σπειροῦμαι · second future active σπαρῶ, middle σπαροῦμαι.

2. The perfect and pluperfect have an active, the other tenses a passive termination.

The only tenses that have a peculiar conjugation are the first aorist indicative, imperative, and optative, and the second future indicative; the others are conjugated like those of the active and passive, whose termination they borrow.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect.

The present and imperfect are the same as those of the passive.

Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the second aorist active, by changing *ον* into *α*, and prefixing the reduplication; as, ἐτύπον, τέτυπα.

If the second aorist have *α* in the penultima, from a present in *ε* or *ει*, the perfect middle changes it into *ο* · but from a present in *η* or *αι*, into *η* · as, πλέκω, ἐπλάκον, πέπλοκα · σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, ἔσπορα · λήθω, ἔλαθον, κέληθα · φαίνω, ἔφᾶνον, πέφηνα. So ἔλπω makes ὄλπα, and with the syllabic augment ἔολπα · ἔργω, ὄργα, ἔοργα. Also

θάλλω, ἔθᾱλον, makes τέθηλα · κλάζω, ἔκλαγον, κέκληγα · and θάπτω, ἔταφον, τέθηπα.

If the second aorist have ε in the penultima, the perfect middle changes it into ο · as, ἔλεγον, λέλογα.

If the second aorist have ι in the penultima, from a present in ει, the perfect middle changes it into οι · as, πείθω, ἐπίθον, πέποιθα · εἶδω, ἴδον, οἶδα · and in like manner εἶκω, οἶκα, and with the syllabic augment ἔοικα. But from a present in ι, it is merely lengthened; as, τρίζω, ἔτρίγον, τέτριγα · φρίσσω, ἔφρίκον, πέφρικα.

Some retain also the diphthong of the present; thus κεύθω makes κέκευθα and κέκυθα · φεύγω, πέφευγα and πέφυγα.

The poets frequently shorten the penultima again, particularly in the feminine of the participle; as, τεθαλυῖα, from θάλλω, τέθηλα, τεθηλώς.

*Εθω makes εἴωθα, and ῥήσσω, ἔρρωγα. Also δειδω makes δέδοικα, to avoid the too frequent recurrence of the δ.

Obs. The perfect active and middle of the same verb are seldom both in use. Indeed the perfect middle may be considered as another form of the perfect active, as it has generally the same sense.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing α into ειν, and prefixing the augment; as, τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν.

First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the first aorist active, by adding μην · as, ἔτυπα, ἐτυψάμην.

Obs. Verbs in ω pure have this tense often syncopated; as, εἰράμην, ὠνάμην, for εἰρησάμην, ὠνησάμην.

First Future.

The first future is formed from the first future active, by changing ω into ομαι · as, τύπω, τύπο-

μαι · but in the fourth conjugation, into οὔμαι · as, ψαλῶ, ψαλοὔμαι.

Obs. Those verbs also of the third conjugation, which by the Attic dialect lose σ from the future active, change ῶ into οὔμαι · as, κομῶ, κομοῦμαι.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing *ον* into *ομην* · as, ἔτυπον, ἐτυπόμην.

Second Future.

The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing ῶ into οὔμαι · as, τυπῶ, τυποῦμαι. Except ἔδομαι, φάγομαι, πίομαι, and the poetic futures βέομαι, νέομαι, by crasis νεῦμαι · which are thus varied: φάγ-ομαι, εσαι, εται, &c.

DEPONENT VERBS.

DepONENT verbs generally have the middle form in the first future and first aorist, but the passive form in the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future, and some also in the first aorist and first future.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	δέχομαι	δέχου	δέχομην	δέχωμαι	δέχεσθαι	δεχόμενος
Imp.	δέχομην					
1st F. M.	δέξομαι		δέξομην		δέξεσθαι	δεξόμενος
1st A. M.	δέξομην	δέξαι	δέξαιμην	δέξωμαι	δέξασθαι	δεξάμενος
Perf. P.	δέδεγμαι	δέδεξο	δέδεγμένος εἶην	δέδεγμένος ῶ	δέδελχθαι	δέδεγμένος
Plup. P.	ἰδέελογμην					
P. p. F.	δέδεξομαι		δέδεξομην		δέδεξεσθαι	δέδεξόμενος
1st A. P.	δέλχθην	δέλχθῃ	δέλχθῃην	δέλχθῶ	δέλχθῆναι	δέλχθεις
1st F. P.	δέλχθῃσομαι		δέλχθῃσομην		δέλχθῆσεσθαι	δέλχθῆσόμενος

Obs. Several deponents have a perfect, and some a second aorist, of the middle form; as, γίγνομαι, to become, γέγονα, ἐγενόμην · ὄπτομαι, to see, ὄπτωπα · αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive, ᾤσθόμην. Μάλνομαι, to rave, has the

perfect mid. μέμνηται, and the second aor. pass. ἐμάνην, and μάχομαι, to fight, the second fut. mid. μαχοῦμαι.

CONTRACT VERBS.

Verbs in αω, εω, and οω, are contracted in the present and imperfect: the other tenses admit no contraction, but are formed like those of baryton verbs.

Verbs in αω contract αω, αο, into ω · and αε, αη, into α · subscribing ι and dropping υ, whenever they happen to follow; as, τιμάω, τιμῶ, to honor; τιμάομεν, τιμῶμεν · τίμαε, τίμα · τιμάητον, τιμάτον · τιμάοιμι, τιμῶμι · τιμάουσι, τιμῶσι.

Verbs in εω contract εε into ει, εο into ου, and in every other contraction drop ε · as, φιλέω, φιλῶ, to love; φιλέεις, φιλεῖς · φίλεε, φίλει · φιλέομεν, φιλοῦμεν.

Verbs in οω contract ο with a long vowel following into ω · with a short vowel, or ου, into ου · with any other diphthong, into οι · as, χρυσόω, χρυσῶ, to gild; χρυσόετε, χρυσοῦτε · χρυσόουσι, χρυσοῦσι · χρυσόης χρυσοῖς. Except οει in the infinitive, which is contracted into ου · as, χρυσόειν, χρυσοῦν.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indie.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τιμάω τιμῶ	τίμας τίμα	τιμ-όοιμι τιμ-ῶμι	-άω ᾶ-	-άειν -ᾶν	-άων -ῶν
Imp.	ἐτίμασον ἐτίμων					
1st F.	τιμήσω		τιμήσ-οιμι		-ειν	-ωι
1st A.	ἐτίμησα	τίμησον	τιμήσ-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
Perf.	τετίμηκα	τετίμηκε	τετιμήκ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ῶς
Plup.	ἐτετιμήκειν					
2d A.	ἐτιμον	τίμε	τίμ-οιμι	-ω	-εῖν	-ῶν
2d F.	τιμῶ		τιμ-οῖμι		-εῖν	-ῶν

σω.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
Pres.	φιλέω φιλῶ	φίλεε φίλει	φιλ-έοιμι φιλ-οῖμι	-έω -ῶ	-έειν -εῖν	-έων -ῶν
Imp.	ἐφίλειον ἐφίλου					
1st F.	φιλήσω		φιλήσ-οιμι		-ειν	-ων
1st A.	ἐφίλησα	φίλησον	φιλήσ-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
Perf.	πεφίληκα	πεφίληκες	πεφίληκ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ως
Plup.	ἐπεφίληκειν					
2d A.	ἐφίλον	φίλει	φιλ-οιμι	-ω	-εῖν	-ῶν
2d F.	φιλῶ		φιλ-οῖμι		-εῖν	-ῶν

οω.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
Pres.	χρυσάω χρυσῶ	χρύσσει χρύσσει	χρυσ-δοιμι χρυσ-οῖμι	-άω -ῶ	-δειν -οῦν	-άων -ῶν
Imp.	ἐχρύσσειον ἐχρύσσον					
1st F.	χρυσάσω		χρυσάσ-οιμι		-ειν	-ων
1st A.	ἐχρύσωσα	χρύσσωσον	χρυσάσ-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
Perf.	κεχρύσωκα	κεχρύσωκες	κεχρύσωκ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ως
Plup.	ἐκεχρύσάκειν					

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	ἄω, αἰς, αἰ, ᾶ, ᾗς, ᾗ,	ἄστον, ἄετον, ᾶτον, ᾷτον,	ἄομεν, ἄετε, ἄουσι. ᾶμεν, ᾷτε, ᾶσι.
φιλ-	ἔω, εἰς, εἰ, ᾧ, εἰς, εἰ,	ἔστον, ἔετον, ἔιτον, εἴτον,	ἔομεν, ἔετε, ἔουσι. ᾔμεν, εἴτε, οὔσι.
χρυσ-	ᾶω, δεις, δει, ᾶ, οἷς, οἷ,	ᾶστον, ᾶετον, οὔστον, οὔτον,	ᾶομεν, ᾶετε, ᾶουσι. οὔμεν, οὔτε, οὔσι.

Imperfect Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἐτιμ-	ᾶον, αἰς, αἰ, ᾶν, αἰς, αἰ,	ᾶστον, αἰτήν, ᾷτον, αἴτην,	ᾶομεν, ᾶετε, αᾶν. ᾷμεν, ᾷτε, ᾶν.
ἐφίλ-	ᾠον, εἰς, εἰ, ᾠν, εἰς, εἰ,	ᾠστον, εἴτην, οὔστον, οὔτην,	ᾠομεν, εἴτε, οῦν. οὔμεν, οὔτε, οῦν.
ἐχρύσ-	ᾠον, οἰς, οἰ, ᾠν, οἰς, οἰ,	ᾠστον, οἰτήν, οὔστον, οὔτην,	ᾠομεν, οἰετε, οῖν. οὔμεν, οὔτε, οῖν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τιμ-	αε, αἴτω,	ἀετον, αἴτων,	ἀετε, αἴτωσαν.		
	α, ἀτω,	ἄτον, ἀτων,	ἄτε, ἀτωσαν.		
φιλ-	εε, εἴτω,	ἐετον, εἴτων,	ἐετε, εἴτωσαν.		
	ε, εἶτω,	εἶτον, εἶτων,	εἶτε, εἴτωσαν.		
χρυσ-	οε, οἴτω,	οετον, οἴτων,	οετε, οἴτωσαν.		
	οε, οὔτω,	οὔτον, οὔτων,	οὔτε, οὔτωσαν.		

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τιμ-	δοίμι, δοίς, δοί,		δοίτον, αοίτην,	δοίμεν, δοίτε, δοίεν.	
	φῆμι, φῆς, φῆ,		φῆτον, φῆτην,	φῆμεν, φῆτε, φέν.	
φιλ-	λοίμι, λοίς, λοι,		λοίτον, λοίτην,	λοίμεν, λοίτε, λοίεν.	
	οῖμι, οῖς, οἰ,		οῖτον, οῖτην,	οῖμεν, οῖτε, οῖεν.	
χρυσ-	δοίμι, δοίς, δοί,		δοίτον, αοίτην,	δοίμεν, δοίτε, δοίεν.	
	οῖμι, οῖς, οἰ,		οῖτον, οῖτην,	οῖμεν, οῖτε, οῖεν.	

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
τιμ-	ᾔω,	ᾔης,	ᾔη,	ᾔητον,	ᾔητον,	ᾔωμεν,	ᾔητε,	ᾔωσι.
	ᾔ,	ᾔς,	ᾔ,	ᾔτον,	ᾔτον,	ᾔμεν,	ᾔτε,	ᾔσι.
φιλ-	ᾔω,	ᾔης,	ᾔη,	ᾔητον,	ᾔητον,	ᾔωμεν,	ᾔητε,	ᾔωσι.
	ᾔ,	ᾔς,	ᾔ,	ᾔτον,	ᾔτον,	ᾔμεν,	ᾔτε,	ᾔσι.
χρυσ-	ᾔω,	ᾔης,	ᾔη,	ᾔητον,	ᾔητον,	ᾔωμεν,	ᾔητε,	ᾔωσι.
	ᾔ,	οῖς,	οἰ,	ᾔτον,	ᾔτον,	ᾔμεν,	ᾔτε,	ᾔσι.

INFINITIVE.

τιμ-	ᾄαν.
	ᾄεν.
φιλ-	ᾄεν.
	ᾄεν.
χρυσ-	ᾄαν.
	ᾄεν.

PARTICIPLE.

τιμ-	ᾄων, ᾄουσα, ᾄον.
	ᾄον, ᾄουσα, ᾄον.
φιλ-	ᾄων, ᾄουσα, ᾄον.
	ᾄον, ᾄουσα, ᾄον.
χρυσ-	ᾄων, ᾄουσα, ᾄον.
	ᾄον, ᾄουσα, ᾄον.

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive.	Part.
Pres.	τιμᾶσθαι τιμᾶμαι	τιμᾶου τιμᾶ	τιμ-αοίμην τιμ-φίμην	-ᾷμαι -ᾷμαι	-ᾷσθαι -ᾷσθαι	-αόμενος -όμενος
Imp.	ἔτιμᾶσθην ἔτιμᾶμην					
Perf.	τετιμᾶμαι	τετιμᾶσο	τετιμᾶ-φίμην	-ᾷμαι	-ᾷσθαι	-ημένος
Plup.	τετιμᾶσθην τετιμᾶμην					
P. p. F.	τετιμᾶσθαι τετιμᾶσθην	τιμᾶσθαι	τετιμᾶσθ-οίμην τιμᾶσθ-είην	-ᾷ	-εσθαι -ῆναι	-όμενος -είς
1st A.	τιμᾶσθαι		τιμᾶσθ-οίμην	-ᾷ	-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st F.	ἔτιμᾶσθην	ἔτιμᾶθαι	τιμᾶ-είην		-ῆναι	-είς
2d A.	ἔτιμᾶσθαι		τιμᾶσθ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d F.	ἔτιμᾶσθην					

ΕΩ.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	φιλέομαι φιλοῦμαι ἐφιλεόμην ἐφιλοῦμην	φιλέου φιλοῦ	φιλ-εοίμην φιλ-οίμην	-έωμαι -ῶμαι	-έεσθαι -εῖσθαι	-όμενος -οίμενος
Imp.	πεφίλημαι ἐπεφίλημην	πεφίλησο	πεφιλ-ῆμην	-ῶμαι	-ῆσθαι	-ημένος
Perf.	πεφίλησμαι ἐπεφίλησμαι		πεφίλησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
Plup.	ἐφίληθην φίληθῆσμαι	φίληθῃτι	φίληθ-είην φίληθῃσ-οίμην	-ῶ	-ῆναι -εσθαι	-είς -όμενος
P. p. F.	ἐφίλην φίλησμαι	φίληθι	φίλ-είην φίλησ-οίμην	-ῶ	-ῆναι -εσθαι	-είς -όμενος

ΟΩ.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	χρυσόομαι χρυσοῦμαι ἐχρυσόομην ἐχρυσοῦμην	χρυσόου χρυσοῦ	χρυσ-οοίμην χρυσ-οίμην	-ῶμαι -ῶμαι	-δέσθαι -οῦσθαι	-όμενος -οίμενος
Imp.	κεχρυσώμαι ἐκεχρυσώμην	κεχρυσώσο	κεχρυσ-ώμην	-ῶμαι	-ῶσθαι	-ωμένος
Perf.	κεχρυσώσμαι ἐκεχρυσώσμαι		κεχρυσωσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
Plup.	ἐχρυσώθην χρυσωθῆσμαι	χρυσώθῃτι	χρυσωθ-είην χρυσωθῃσ-οίμην	-ῶ	-ῆναι -εσθαι	-είς -όμενος
P. p. F.						
1st A.						
1st F.						

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	ἀομαι, ἀῶ, ἀσται, ῶμαι, ᾶ, ᾶται,	ἀόμεθον, ἀεσθον, ἀεσθην, ᾶμεθον, ᾶσθον, ᾶσθην,	ἀόμεθα, ἀεσθε, δονται. ᾶμεθα, ᾶσθε, ὦνται.
φιλ-	ἐομαι, ἐῶ, ἐσταί, οῦμαι, οῦ, εἰται,	ἐόμεθον, ἐεσθον, ἐεσθην, οῖμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	ἐόμεθα, ἐεσθε, εἶνται. οἶμεθα, οἰσθε, οὐνται.
χρυσ-	δομαι, δῶ, δεται, οῦμαι, οἶ, οῦται,	οῶμεθον, οῶσθον, οῶσθην, οῖμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οῶμεθα, οῶσθε, οὐνται. οἶμεθα, οἰσθε, οὐνται.

Imperfect Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	ἀμην, ἀου, ἀετο, ᾶμην, ᾶ, ᾶτο,	ἀόμεθον, ἀεσθον, ἀεσθην, ᾶμεθον, ᾶσθον, ᾶσθην,	ἀόμεθα, ἀεσθε, δοντο. ᾶμεθα, ᾶσθε, ὦντο.
φιλ-	ἐμην, ἐου, ἐετο, οῖμην, οῦ, εἶτο,	ἐόμεθον, ἐεσθον, ἐεσθην, οἶμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	ἐόμεθα, ἐεσθε, εἶντο. οἶμεθα, οἰσθε, οὐντο.
χρυσ-	οῖμην, οῦ, οἶτο, οῖμην, οῦ, οἶτο,	οῶμεθον, οῶσθον, οῶσθην, οἶμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οῶμεθα, οῶσθε, δοντο. οἶμεθα, οἰσθε, οὐντο.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	ἀοῦ, αἰσθῶ,	ἀεσθον, αἰσθων,	ἀεσθε, αἰσθωσαν.
	ᾶ, ἀσθῶ,	ᾶσθον, ἀσθων,	ᾶσθε, ἀσθωσαν.
φιλ-	ἐοῦ, εἰσθῶ,	ἐεσθον, εἰσθων,	ἐεσθε, εἰσθωσαν.
	οῦ, εἰσθῶ,	εἰσθον, εἰσθων,	εἰσθε, εἰσθωσαν.
χρυσ-	δοῦ, οἰσθῶ,	δεσθον, οἰσθων,	δεσθε, οἰσθωσαν.
	οῦ, οἰσθῶ,	οἰσθον, οἰσθων,	οἰσθε, οἰσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	αοίμην, δόιο, δώιτο,	αοίμεθον, δοισθον, αοίσθην,	αοίμεθα, δοισθε, δώιντο.
	ψίμην, ψο, ψτο,	ψίμεθον, ψσθον, ψσθην,	ψίμεθα, ψσθε, ψντο.
φιλ-	εοίμην, εἰο, εἰτο,	εοίμεθον, εἰσθον, εοίσθην,	εοίμεθα, εἰσθε, εἰντο.
	οίμην, οἰο, οἶτο,	οίμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οίμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.
χρυσ-	σοίμην, δοιο, δώιτο,	σοίμεθον, δοισθον, σοίσθην,	σοίμεθα, δοισθε, δώιντο.
	οίμην, οἰο, οἶτο,	οίμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οίμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	ᾠμαι, ᾠ, ἀηται,	ἀώμεθον, ἀησθον, ἀησθον,	ἀώμεθα, ἀησθε, ἀωνται.
	ᾠμαι, ᾠ, ἀται,	ᾠμεθον, ᾠσθον, ᾠσθον,	ᾠμεθα, ᾠσθε, ᾠνται.
φιλ-	ἐῶμαι, ἐη, ἐηται,	ἐώμεθον, ἐησθον, ἐησθον,	ἐώμεθα, ἐησθε, ἐωνται.
	ᾠμαι, η, ἦται,	ᾠμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον,	ᾠμεθα, ἦσθε, ᾠνται.
χρυσ-	δῶμαι, δη, δηται,	δώμεθον, δησθον, δησθον,	δώμεθα, δησθε, δωνται.
	ᾠμαι, οἰ, ᾠται,	ᾠμεθον, ᾠσθον, ᾠσθον,	ᾠμεθα, ᾠσθε, ᾠνται.

INFINITIVE.

τιμ-	ἀεσθαι.
	ᾶσθαι.
φιλ-	εἰσθαι.
	οἰσθαι.
χρυσ-	δοσθαι.
	οἰσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

τιμ-	ἀόμεν-ος, η, ον.
	ᾠμεν-ος, η, ον.
φιλ-	ἐόμεν-ος, η, ον.
	οἰμεν-ος, η, ον.
χρυσ-	δόμεν-ος, η, ον.
	οἰμεν-ος, η, ον.

MIDDLE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τιμῶμαι	τιμάσθω	τιμ-αοίμην	-ᾠμαι	-ᾶσθαι	-ᾠμένος
Imp.	τιμῶμαι	τιμῶ	τιμ-ψίμην	-ᾠμαι	-ᾶσθαι	-ᾠμένος
Perf.	τέτιμα	τίτιμε	τετίμ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ός
Plup.	τέτετιμαι					
1st A.	τίμιμα	τίμησαι	τιμησ-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st F.	τιμήσομαι		τιμησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-άμενος
2d A.	τίμιμα	τιμῶ	τιμ-οίμην	-ωμαι	-εσθαι	-άμενος
2d F.	τιμῶμαι		τιμ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-άμενος

σω.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	φιλόμαι φιλοῦμαι	φιλέου φιλοῦ	φιλ-οίμην φιλ-οίμην	-έμαι -ῶμαι	-έσθαι -εῖσθαι	-όμενος -όμενος
Impr.	ἐφιλοῦμην					
Perf.	πέφικα	πέφικε	πεφίλ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ῶς
Plup.	ἔπεφίλειν					
1st A.	ἔφιλησάμην	φίλησαι	φιλησ-οίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st F.	φιλησομαι		φιλησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d A.	ἐφιλόμην	φιλοῦ	φιλ-οίμην	-ωμαι	-έσθαι	-όμενος
2d F.	φιλοῦμαι		φιλ-οίμην		-εῖσθαι	-όμενος

οω.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	χρυσόμαι χρυσοῦμαι	χρυσέου χρυσοῦ	χρυσ-οίμην χρυσ-οίμην	-έμαι -ῶμαι	-έσθαι -εῖσθαι	-όμενος -όμενος
Impr.	ἐχρυσόμην					
1st A.	ἐχρυσώσασθαι	χρυσώσαι	χρυσωσ-οίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st F.	χρυσώσομαι		χρυσωσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Dissyllables in *σω*, from which the Attics had excluded *ι*, are not contracted; as, κλάω, κάω, from κλαίω, καίω.

2. Dissyllables in *οω* commonly admit only the contraction in *αι*: as, πλώ, πλείς, πλείς, πλόμεν, πλείτε, πλείονσι. Yet we sometimes find δούν for δέον, δοῦσι for δέουσι, &c.

3. In some verbs, particularly ζάω, πεινάω, διψάω, and χράσμαι, the Attics contract *αι* and *αι* into *η* and *η*. Thus, ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ, &c. Imperf. ἔζων, ἔζης, &c. Inf. ζῆν. In the optative they change *μι* into *ην*: as, ἐρωτῶην, ἐρωτῆς, ποιῶν, but the third person plural is, as in the common form, τιμῶεν, φιλοῖεν.

4. Several contracts vary in their characteristic, and consequently in their contraction; as, ξυράω or ξυρίω, σιλάω or σιλίω. Some verbs are both barytons and contracts; as, αἰδομαι or αἰδέομαι, δίδωμι or δίδωμι, ἰσχύω or ἰσχύω, ἐπιμύωμι or ἐπιμυέομαι, ῥίπτω or ῥιπτίω, τρύχω or τρυχώω.

VERBS IN *μι*.

Verbs in *μ* are derived from verbs of the third conjugation in *αω*, *εω*, *οω*, and *υω*: as from

στάω,	ἵστημι, to stand;
θέω,	τίθημι, to place;
δίδω,	δίδωμι, to give;
δείκνυω,	δείκνυμι, to show.

Verbs in μ are formed,

1. By changing ω into μ , and lengthening the penultima.

2. By prefixing the reduplication.

The reduplication properly consists in repeating the first consonant of the present tense with an ι as, $\delta\acute{o}\omega$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$. If the consonant be an aspirate, the corresponding smooth must be used; as, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, for $\theta\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$.

If the verb begin with a vowel, with $\pi\tau$ or $\sigma\tau$, an aspirate ι only is prefixed, which is called the *improper* reduplication; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$, to *send*; $\pi\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\eta\mu\iota$, to *fly*; $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$.

Verbs in μ have only three tenses of that form; the present, imperfect, and second aorist. They take the other tenses from verbs in ω · thus $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ makes $\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, from $\delta\acute{o}\omega$.

Verbs in $\nu\mu$ have no second aorist; except dissyllables, in which this tense is the same as the imperfect. They likewise want the optative and subjunctive modes, which they borrow from verbs in ω .

Many verbs in μ have no reduplication, particularly all those derived from verbs of more than two syllables; as, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\nu\mu\iota$ from $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\omega}$, $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\nu\mu\iota$ from $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\eta\mu\iota$ from $\kappa\rho\epsilon\mu\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\delta\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\iota$ from $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\varphi\eta\mu\iota$ from $\varphi\acute{\alpha}\omega$.

Obs. 1. The poets and Æolics give the terminations of verbs in μ to a great number of contract verbs, but without the reduplication; as, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ · $\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta\mu\iota$ · $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\delta\rho\eta\mu\iota$ · $\kappa\acute{\iota}\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\kappa\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\mu\iota$ · $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\eta\mu\iota$ · $\nu\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\nu\acute{o}\eta\mu\iota$ · $\delta\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\delta\nu\eta\mu\iota$ · $\varphi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\varphi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$. Barytons sometimes become verbs in μ · as, from $\beta\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$, $\varphi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, we meet with $\beta\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\mu\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\mu\iota$, $\varphi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\mu\iota$ · though the η of the penultima discovers that they are properly derived

from *βριθέω*, *έχέω*, *φερέω*, obsolete, it being usual for barytons to be changed into contract verbs.

Obs. 2. The poets sometimes repeat the two initial letters for a reduplication; as, *άλλάω*, *άλλάλημι* · *άχέω*, *άπάχημι*. To the common reduplication they sometimes add *μ* · as, *πλάω*, *πιμπλημι* · *πράω*, *πιμπροημι*. They also make the reduplication in the middle; as, *όνέω*, *ονινημι*. The Ionic and Bæotic dialects make the reduplication by *ε* · as, *έστημι*, *κέκλυμι*, *νερόημι*, *τέθνημι*, *τετέλημι*, *τέτλημι*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	<i>ιστημι</i>	<i>ισταθι</i>	<i>ιστάην</i>	<i>ισθῶ</i>	<i>ιστάναι</i>	<i>ιστάς</i>
Imp.	<i>ιστην</i>					
2d A.	<i>ιστην</i>	<i>στήθι</i>	<i>σταήν</i>	<i>σθῶ</i>	<i>στήναι</i>	<i>στάς</i>
1st F.	<i>στήσω</i>		<i>στήσοιμι</i>		<i>στήσειν</i>	<i>στήσων</i>
1st A.	<i>ίστησα</i>	<i>στήσον</i>	<i>στήσαιμι</i>	<i>στήσω</i>	<i>στήσαι</i>	<i>στήσας</i>
Perf.	<i>ίστηκα</i>	<i>ίστηκε</i>	<i>ίστήκοιμι</i>	<i>ίστήκω</i>	<i>ίστηκέναι</i>	<i>ίστηκώς</i>
Plup.	<i>ίστήκειν</i>					
Pres.	<i>τίθημι</i>	<i>τίθετι</i>	<i>τιθείην</i>	<i>τιθῶ</i>	<i>τιθέναι</i>	<i>τιθείς</i>
Imp.	<i>έτιθην</i>					
2d A.	<i>έτιην</i>	<i>θες</i>	<i>θείην</i>	<i>θῶ</i>	<i>θεῖναι</i>	<i>θείς</i>
1st F.	<i>θήσω</i>		<i>θήσοιμι</i>		<i>θήσειν</i>	<i>θήσων</i>
1st A.	<i>έθηκα</i>	<i>θήκον</i>	<i>θήκαιμι</i>	<i>θήκω</i>	<i>θήκαι</i>	<i>θήκας</i>
Perf.	<i>τέθεικα</i>	<i>τέθεικε</i>	<i>τεθείκοιμι</i>	<i>τεθείκω</i>	<i>τεθεικέναι</i>	<i>τεθεικώς</i>
Plup.	<i>έτεθείκειν</i>					
Pres.	<i>δίδωμι</i>	<i>δίδοθι</i>	<i>διδόην</i>	<i>διδῶ</i>	<i>διδόναι</i>	<i>διδούς</i>
Imp.	<i>έδιδων</i>					
2d A.	<i>έδων</i>	<i>δος</i>	<i>δοίην</i>	<i>δῶ</i>	<i>δοῖναι</i>	<i>δοῖς</i>
1st F.	<i>δώσω</i>		<i>δώσοιμι</i>		<i>δώσειν</i>	<i>δώσων</i>
1st A.	<i>έδωκα</i>	<i>δώκον</i>	<i>δώκαιμι</i>	<i>δώκω</i>	<i>δώκαι</i>	<i>δώκας</i>
Perf.	<i>έδωκα</i>	<i>έδωκε</i>	<i>εδεώκοιμι</i>	<i>εδεώκω</i>	<i>εδεωκέναι</i>	<i>εδεωκώς</i>
Plup.	<i>έδεδώκειν</i>					
Pres.	<i>δείκνυμι</i>	<i>δείκνυθι</i>			<i>δεικνύναι</i>	<i>δεικνύς</i>
Imp.	<i>έδεικνυν</i>					
1st F.	<i>δείξω</i>		<i>δείξοιμι</i>		<i>δείξαι</i>	<i>δείξων</i>
1st A.	<i>έδειξα</i>	<i>δείξον</i>	<i>δείξαιμι</i>	<i>δείξω</i>	<i>δείξαι</i>	<i>δείξας</i>
Perf.	<i>έδειχα</i>	<i>έδειχε</i>	<i>εδείχοιμι</i>	<i>εδείχω</i>	<i>εδειχέναι</i>	<i>εδειχώς</i>
Plup.	<i>έδειχαι</i>					

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵσταν-μι, ἦς, ἦσι,	ἄτον, ατον,	ἄμεν, ατε, ἄσι.
τίθ-μι, ἦς, ἦσι,	ετον, ετον,	εμεν, ετε, εἴσι.
δίδω-μι, ὤς, ὤσι,	οτον, οτον,	ομεν, οτε, οὔσι.
δείκν-υμι, υς, ὕσι,	ῥτον, υτον,	ῥμεν, υτε, ὕσι.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵσταν-ην, ἦς, ἦ,	ἄτον, ἄτην,	ἄμεν, ατε, ασαν.
έτιθ-ην, ἦς, ἦ,	ετον, έτην,	εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
έδιδ-ων, ὤς, ὦ,	οτον, ότην,	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.
εδείκν-υν, υς, υ,	ῥτον, ῥτην,	ῥμεν, υτε, υσαν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵσταν-ην, ἦς, ἦ,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
έτιθ-ην, ἦς, ἦ,	ετον, έτην,	εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
έδ-ων, ὤς, ὦ,	οτον, ότην,	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵστα-θι, } τίθε-τι, } δίδο-θι, } δείκνυ-θι, }	τον, των,	τε, τωσαν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
στέθι, στήτω,	στέτον, στήτων,	στέτε, στήτωσαν.
θές, θέτω,	θέτον, θέτων,	θέτε, θέτωσαν.
δός, δότω,	δότον, δότων,	δότε, δότωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵστα-ην, } τίθε-ην, } δίδο-ην, }	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν & εν

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>σται-ην,</i> <i>θελ-ην,</i> <i>δολ-ην,</i>	<i>ης, η,</i> <i>ητον, ήτην,</i>	<i>ημεν, ης, ησαν & εν.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ισι-ῶ,</i> <i>ῥς, ῥ,</i> <i>τιθ-ῶ,</i> <i>ῥς, ῥ,</i> <i>διδ-ῶ,</i> <i>ῥς, ῥ,</i>	<i>ᾱτον, ᾱτον,</i> <i>ῆτον, ῆτον,</i> <i>ῶτον, ῶτον,</i>	<i>ῶμεν, ᾱτε, ῶσι.</i> <i>ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.</i> <i>ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι.</i>

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>σιῶ, σιῆς, σιῆ,</i> <i>θῶ, θῆς, θῆ,</i> <i>δῶ, δῆς, δῆ,</i>	<i>σιῆτον, σιῆτον,</i> <i>θῆτον, θῆτον,</i> <i>δῶτον, δῶτον,</i>	<i>σιῶμεν, σιῆτε, σιῶσι.</i> <i>θῶμεν, θῆτε, θῶσι.</i> <i>δῶμεν, δῶτε, δῶσι.</i>

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present.

<i>ισιᾶναι.</i>	<i>τιθέναι.</i>	<i>διδόναι.</i>	<i>δεικνύναι.</i>
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Second Aorist.

<i>σιῆναι.</i>	<i>θεῖναι.</i>	<i>δοῦναι.</i>
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PARTICIPLE.

Present.

<i>ισι-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ἄν.</i>
<i>τιθ-εις, εισα, ἐν.</i>
<i>διδ-ους, οὔσα, ὄν.</i>
<i>δεικν-ῶς, ὕσα, ὕν.</i>

Second Aorist.

<i>σιᾱς, σιᾱσα, σιάν.</i>
<i>θεις, θεῖσα, θέν.</i>
<i>δους, δοῦσα, δόν.</i>

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The third person plural of the present indicative is commonly terminated in *ᾱσι* by the Attics; as, *τιθιᾶσι, διδῶσι, δεικνύσι*.

2. In the imperfect, use is generally made of the original contracted form with the reduplication; as, *ἴσταν, ας, α· ἐτίθουν, εις, ει· ἐδίδουν, ους, ου*. Sometimes also in the present; as, *τιθεῖς, διδοί*.

3. The second aorist indicative retains the long vowel in the penultima of the dual and plural, except in *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι* *ἔημι*.

The third person plural is often syncopated; as, *ἔβαν* for *ἔβησαν*, *ἔθην* for *ἔθεσαν*.

4. The *Æolies* and poets retain the long vowel in the present imperative; as, *ἴστηθι*, *τίθητι*, *δίδωθι*. And from both forms *θι* is often rejected; hence *ἴστη* and *ἴστα*, *τίθη*, *δαίνυ*, &c. The contracted form is also frequently used; as, *τίθει*, *δίδου*.

The second aorist imperative ends in *θι*, except in verbs from primitives in *ω*, as also in *δίδωμι*: as, *θίς*, *σχίς*, *φθίς*, *δός*.

5. The present infinitive has always the short vowel. The second aorist assumes the long vowel, except in verbs from primitives in *ω*, as also in *δίδωμι*, which change the short vowel into a diphthong.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *μ* into *ν*, and prefixing the augment, except when the verb begins with *ι*: as, *τίθημι*, *ἐτίθην*. *ἴσθημι*, *ἴσθην*.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, *ἐτίθην*, *ἔθην*. or by changing the improper reduplication into the augment; as, *ἴσθην*, *ἔσθην*.

Obs. If the verb have no reduplication, the second aorist is the same as the imperfect.

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
Pres.	<i>ἴσται</i>	<i>ἴστασθαι</i>	<i>ἴσταιμην</i>	<i>ἴστωμαι</i>	<i>ἴστασθαι</i>	<i>ἴσάμενος</i>
Imp.	<i>ἴσθην</i>					
Perf.	<i>ἴσταμαι</i>	<i>ἴστασθαι</i>	<i>ἴσταίμην</i>	<i>ἴστωμαι</i>	<i>ἴσασθαι</i>	<i>ἴσταμενος</i>
Plup.	<i>ἴσθην</i>					
P. p. F.	<i>ἴσασμαι</i>		<i>ἴσασίμην</i>		<i>ἴσασσθαι</i>	<i>ἴσασμενος</i>
1st A.	<i>ἴσάην</i>	<i>στάθηναι</i>	<i>στάθην</i>	<i>στάθω</i>	<i>στάθηναι</i>	<i>στάθεις</i>
1st F.	<i>στάσομαι</i>		<i>στάσώμην</i>		<i>στάσασθαι</i>	<i>στάσόμενος</i>

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τίθεμαι	τίθεσο	τιθείμην	τιθῶμαι	τιθέσθαι	τιθέμενος
Imp.	ἐτιθέμην					
Perf.	τέθειμαι	τέθεισο	τεθείμην	τεθῶμαι	τεθείσθαι	τεθειμένος
Plup.	ἐτεθείμην					
P. p. F.	τεθείσσομαι		τεθείσσοιμην		τεθείσσεσθαι	τεθείσόμενος
1st A.	ἐτίθην	τέθητι	τεθείην	τεθῆ	τεθῆναι	τεθείς
1st F.	τεθήσομαι		τεθήσοιμην		τεθήσεσθαι	τεθήσόμενος

Pres.	δίδομαι	δίδοσο	διδοίμην	διδῶμαι	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
Imp.	ἰδιδόμην					
Perf.	ἔδδομαι	ἔδδοσο	ἔδδοιμην	ἔδδῶμαι	ἔδδόσθαι	ἔδδομένος
Plup.	ἔδεδόμην					
P. p. F.	ἔδδσομαι		ἔδδσοιμην		ἔδδσσεσθαι	ἔδδσόμενος
1st A.	ἔδδοην	ἔδοθι	ἔδοιην	ἔδοθ	ἔδοθῆναι	ἔδοθεις
1st F.	ἔδοθήσομαι		ἔδοθήσοιμην		ἔδοθήσεσθαι	ἔδοθήσόμενος

Pres.	δείκνυμαι	δείκνυσο			δείκνυσθαι	δεικνόμενος
Imp.	ἰδεικνύμην					
Perf.	ἔδειγμαι				ἔδειγθῆναι	ἔδειγμένος
Plup.	ἔδειγμην					
1st A.	ἔδειχθην				δειχθῆναι	δειχθείς
1st F.	δειχθήσομαι				δειχθήσεσθαι	δειχθήσόμενος

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἰσθᾶ- τιθᾶ- δίδῳ- δείκνῦ-	μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθες, νται.

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἰσθᾶ- ἐτιθᾶ- ἔδιδῳ- ἔδεικνῦ-	μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθες, ντα.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἵστα-</i> <i>τιθε-</i> <i>δίδο-</i> <i>δεικνύ-</i>	<i>σο, σθω,</i> <i>σθον, σθων,</i>	<i>σθις, σθωσαν.</i>

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἵσταί-</i> <i>τιθεί-</i> <i>δίδοι-</i>	<i>μην, ο, το,</i> <i>μεθον, σθον, σθην,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθις, ντο.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἵσῃμαι, εῖ, αῖται,</i> <i>τιθῃμαι, ῆ, ῆται,</i> <i>διδῃμαι, ῶ, ῶται,</i>	<i>ᾠμεθον, ᾠσθον, ᾠσθον,</i> <i>ᾠμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,</i> <i>ᾠμεθον, ῶσθον, ῶσθον,</i>	<i>ᾠμεθα, ᾠσθις, ᾠνται.</i> <i>ᾠμεθα, ῆσθις, ᾠνται.</i> <i>ᾠμεθα, ῶσθις, ᾠνται.</i>

INFINITIVE.

Present.

ἵστασθαι.
τιθεσθαι.
διδασθαι.
δεικνυσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἱστάμενος,
τιθέμενος,
διδόμενος,
δεικνύμενος,

η, ον.

OBSERVATION.

The Ionics drop *σ* from the second person singular in *σαι* and *σο*, and the Attics contract the syllables; as, *ἵστασαι*, Ion. *ἵσταῖαι*, Att. *ἵστη· ἵθισσο*, Ion. *ἵθισο*, Att. *ἵθου· δίδοσο*, Ion. *δίδοο*, Att. *δίδου*.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.

The present is formed from the present active, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and shortening the penultima; as, *ἵστημι, ἵσταμαι* · except in *ἄημαι, ἀνά-*

χημαι, ἀλάλημαι, ἀλαλῶκηται, ἀποκτᾶμαι, δίζημαι, and ὄνηται, though ὄνᾶμαι is also used.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment, except when the verb begins with *ι* as, *τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην · ἰσταμαι, ἰσταμην*.

MIDDLE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	<i>ἵσταμαι</i>	<i>ἵτασο</i>	<i>ἵσταιμην</i>	<i>ἵσῶμαι</i>	<i>ἵτασθαι</i>	<i>ἵτάμενος</i>
Imp.	<i>ἵσάμην</i>					
2d A.	<i>ἵσάμην</i>	<i>στάσο</i>	<i>σταίμην</i>	<i>σῶμαι</i>	<i>στάσθαι</i>	<i>στάμενος</i>
1st A.	<i>ἵστησάμην</i>	<i>στήσαι</i>	<i>στησάμην</i>	<i>στήσωμαι</i>	<i>στήσασθαι</i>	<i>στησάμενος</i>
1st F.	<i>στήσομαι</i>		<i>στησοίμην</i>		<i>στήσεσθαι</i>	<i>στησόμενος</i>
Pres.	<i>τίθεμαι</i>	<i>τίθεσο</i>	<i>τιθείμην</i>	<i>τιθῶμαι</i>	<i>τίθεσθαι</i>	<i>τιθέμενος</i>
Imp.	<i>ἐτιθέμην</i>					
2d A.	<i>ἐθέμην</i>	<i>θέσο</i>	<i>θείμην</i>	<i>θῶμαι</i>	<i>θέσθαι</i>	<i>θέμενος</i>
1st A.	<i>ἐθηκάμην</i>	<i>θηκαι</i>	<i>θηκαίμην</i>	<i>θήκωμαι</i>	<i>θήκασθαι</i>	<i>θηκάμενος</i>
1st F.	<i>θήσομαι</i>		<i>θησοίμην</i>		<i>θήσεσθαι</i>	<i>θησόμενος</i>
Pres.	<i>δίδομαι</i>	<i>δίδεσο</i>	<i>δίδοιμην</i>	<i>διδῶμαι</i>	<i>δίδεσθαι</i>	<i>διδόμενος</i>
Imp.	<i>ἐδιδόμην</i>					
2d A.	<i>ἰδόμην</i>	<i>δόσο</i>	<i>δοίμην</i>	<i>δῶμαι</i>	<i>δόσθαι</i>	<i>δόμενος</i>
1st A.	<i>ἰδωκάμην</i>	<i>δῶκαι</i>	<i>δωκαίμην</i>	<i>δῶκωμαι</i>	<i>δῶκασθαι</i>	<i>δωκάμενος</i>
1st F.	<i>δῶσομαι</i>		<i>δωσοίμην</i>		<i>δῶσεσθαι</i>	<i>δωσόμενος</i>
Pres.	<i>δείκνυμαι</i>	<i>δείκνυσο</i>			<i>δείκνυσθαι</i>	<i>δεικνύμενος</i>
Imp.	<i>ἐδεικνύμην</i>					
1st A.	<i>ἐδειξάμην</i>	<i>δείξει</i>	<i>δειξαίμην</i>	<i>δείξωμαι</i>	<i>δείξασθαι</i>	<i>δειξάμενος</i>
1st F.	<i>δείξομαι</i>		<i>δειξοίμην</i>		<i>δείξεσθαι</i>	<i>δειξόμενος</i>

INDICATIVE MODE.

The Present and Imperfect as in the Passive.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἔστι</i> -	} <i>μην, σο, το,</i>	} <i>μεθον, σθον, σθην,</i>	} <i>μεθα, σθε, ντο.</i>
<i>ἔθ</i> -			
<i>ἔδ</i> -			

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
στιά- θί- δός } σο, σθω,	σθον, σθων,	σθες, σθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
στιά- θί- δός }	μην, ο, το,	μεθόν, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθες, ντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
σι-ῶμαι, ἦ, ἦται, θι-ῶμαι, ἦ, ἦται, δο-ῶμαι, ῶ, ῶται,	ᾠμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον, ᾠμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον, ᾠσθον, ᾠσθον, ᾠσθον,	ᾠμεθα, ῆσθες, ᾠνται. ᾠμεθα, ῆσθες, ᾠνται. ᾠμεθα, ᾠσθες, ᾠνται.

INFINITIVE.

Second Aorist.

στιάσθαι.
θίσθαι.
δόσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

στιά-
θί-
δός } μενος, μένη, μενον.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist middle is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, ἐτιθέμην, ἐθέμην · ἰσταῖμην, ἔσταμην.

TENSES PECULIAR TO THE PRIMITIVES OF VERBS
IN μ .

The tenses peculiar to the primitives of verbs in μ are regularly formed, according to the rules for verbs in ω · as, $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\sigma\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, $\xi\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\alpha$. But there are some deviations in particular verbs.

1. The first future active has sometimes the reduplication of the present ; as, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, *I will give*.

2. The perfect active and passive of $\tau\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\mu\iota$ and $\eta\gamma\mu\iota$ has $\epsilon\iota$ instead of η , and the first aorist passive has ϵ only ; as, $\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\gamma$ (for $\epsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\gamma$, τ being put for θ on account of the θ which follows) ; $\eta\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\gamma$ (though $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\gamma$ is sometimes found).

3. The perfect and first aorist passive of $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ and $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ shorten the long vowel of the perfect active ; as, $\xi\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\xi\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\gamma$ · $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\delta\acute{\delta}\theta\eta\gamma$.

Obs. 1. The perfect active of $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ has sometimes α instead of η · as, $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, which is distinct from the Doric form $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$. Very frequently it is syncopated ; as, $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}$, whence the participle $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega\varsigma$, and by crasis $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$. It is to be observed also, that the augment of $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$ retains the rough breathing of the present, and further often takes an ϵ in the pluperfect ; as, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\iota\upsilon$.

Obs. 2. The perfect, pluperfect, and second aorist active, of $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, have the intransitive signification *to stand*, and the rest of the tenses the transitive one *to place*. The perfect has also the signification of the present, and consequently the pluperfect that of the imperfect.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN $\mu\iota$.

Irregular verbs in $\mu\iota$ may be divided into three classes, each containing three verbs.

- I. From $\xi\omega$ are derived $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$, *to be* ; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ and $\eta\gamma\mu\iota$, *to go*.
- II. From $\xi\omega$ are derived $\eta\gamma\mu\iota$, *to send* ; $\eta\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, *to sit* ; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$, *to clothe one's self*.
- III. $\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$, *to lie down* ; $\gamma\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, *to know* ; $\phi\eta\mu\iota$, *to say*.

CLASS I.

1. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$, *to be*.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ or $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\iota$,	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$,	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\iota$.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ or ἦν,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

Imperfect Middle

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἦμην, ἦσο, ἦτο,	ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην,	ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

Future Middle.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσεται,	ἔσόμεθον, ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθον,	ἔσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσθι or ἔσο, ἔστω,	ἔστωρ, ἔστωρ,	ἔσθε, ἔστωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,	εἴητον, εἴήτην,	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν or εἴεν.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσολμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο,	ἔσολμεθον, ἔσοισθον, ἔσολσθην,	ἔσολμεθα, ἔσοισθε, ἔσονται.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ᾗ, ᾗς, ᾗ,	ᾗτον, ᾗτον,	ᾗμεν, ᾗτε, ᾗσι.

INFINITIVE.

Present.
εἶναι.

||

Future.
ἔσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.		Future.
<i>ὄν, ὄσα, ὄν.</i>		<i>ἰσόμεν-ος, η, ον.</i>

2. *Εἶμι, to go.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>εἶμι, εἷς or εἴ, εἴσι,</i>	<i>ἔον, ἔον,</i>	<i>ἔμεν, ἔτε, εἴσι, ἔσι, or ἔσι.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>εἶν, εἷς, εἴ,</i>	<i>ἔον, ἔτην,</i>	<i>ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν.</i>

Pluperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>εἶκ-εἶν, εἷς, εἴ,</i>	<i>εἶτον, εἶτην,</i>	<i>εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶσαν.</i>

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἔν, ἔς, ἔ,</i>	<i>ἔτον, ἔτην,</i>	<i>ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔν.</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἔθι or εἴ, ἔτω,</i>	<i>ἔον, ἔων,</i>	<i>ἔτε, ἔτωσαν.</i>

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἔ, ἔτω,</i>	<i>ἔτον, ἔτων,</i>	<i>ἔτε, ἔτωσαν.</i>

OPTATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἔμμι, ἔμς, ἔ,</i>	<i>ἔιτον, ἔιτην,</i>	<i>ἔιμεν, ἔιτε, ἔιεν.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ῥε,	ῥης,	ῥη,	ῥητον,	ῥητον,	ῥωμεν,	ῥητε,	ῥωσε.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

εἶναι or ἔναι.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

ἰὼν, ἰούσα, ἰόν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Perfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
εἶα	εἶας,	εἶε,	εἶάτον,	εἶατον,	εἶάμεν,	εἶατε,	εἶασι.

Pluperfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἦειν,	ἦεις,	ἦει,	ἦειτον,	ἦειτην,	ἦειμεν,	ἦειτε,	ἦεισαν,
					or ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.

First Future.

εἴσομαι,

First Aorist.

εἰσάμην.

Obs. 1. The present εἶμι has regularly the signification of the future ; as, εἶμι καὶ ἀγγεῖλω, Eurip. ; ἔμην καὶ ἐπιχειρήσομεν, Demosth. So in the infinitive and participle.

Obs. 2. The imperfect and second aorist belong to epic poetry ; but ἔε and ἔεν, ἔειπν and ἔειπν, are all that can be found, except in composition. ἦτον and ἦον, used by epic poets, and ἦειν, ἦια, and ἦα, in a pluperfect form, are also found in the sense of the imperfect.

3. ἵημι, to go.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἵημι,	ἵης,	ἵησι,	ἵετον,	ἵετον,	ἵεμεν,	ἵετε,	ἵεσι.

Imperfect.

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ἵσαν.
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OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
— <i>ιστη.</i> —	— — —	— — —

INFINITIVE.

Present.

ιέναι.

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ιείς, ιέντος.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἴσ-μαι, σαι, ται,</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθον,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, νται.</i>

Imperfect.

ἴε-μην, σο, το, | μεθον, σθον, σθην, | μεθα, σθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

ἴσσο, ἴσθω,

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἰέμεν-ος, η, ον.

CLASS II.

1. *ἵημι, to send.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι,</i>	<i>ἵστον, ἵστον,</i>	<i>ἵμεν, ἵτε, ἵσσι.</i>

Imperfect.

ἵην, ἵης, ἵη, | ἵστον, ἰέτην, | ἵμεν, ἵτε, ἵσαν.

First Future.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ῥσ-ω,	εις,	ει,	στον,	στον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.

First Aorist.

ῥκα.

Perfect.

|| ειχα.

Pluperfect.

εικειν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ῥν,	ῥς,	ῥ,	ειτον,	ειτην,	ειμεν,	ειτε,	εισαν,
					or ειμεν,	ειτε,	εισαν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

ειθι,	ιτω,		ιτον,	ιτων,		ιτε,	ιτωσαν.
-------	------	--	-------	-------	--	------	---------

First Aorist.

ῥκον.

||

Perfect.

ειξε.

Second Aorist.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
ει,	ιτω,	ειτον,	ιτων,	ιτε,	ιτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

ιελ-ην,	ης,	η,		ητον,	ῥτην,		ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.
---------	-----	----	--	-------	-------	--	-------	------	-------

First Future.

ῥσοιμι.

||

Perfect.

εικοιμι.

Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ελ-ην,	ης,	ης,	ητον,	ῥτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

ιω,	ιῥς,	ιῥ,		ιῥτον,	ιῥτην,		ιωμεν,	ιῥτε,	ιωσι.
-----	------	-----	--	--------	--------	--	--------	-------	-------

Perfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>εἶπ-ω, ἦς, ἦ</i>	<i>ἦτον, ἦτον,</i>	<i>ᾠμεν, ἦτε, ᾠσι.</i>

Second Aorist.

<i>ᾔδ, ᾔδς, ᾔδ,</i>	<i>ἦτον, ἦτον,</i>	<i>ᾔμεν, ἦτε, ᾔσι.</i>
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INFINITIVE MODE.

Present.

εἶναι.

||

First Future.

ἦσιν.

Perfect.

εἰπέναι.

||

Second Aorist.

εἶναι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

ἰς, ἰσῖσα, ἰς.

||

First Future.

ἦσων, ἦσουσα, ἦσων.

Perfect.

εἰπὼς, εἰκυῖα, εἰπός.

||

Second Aorist.

εἷς, εἷσα, ἷν.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἴσ-μαι, σαι, ται,</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθον,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, νται.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>ἴσ-μην, σο, το,</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθην,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, ντο.</i>
------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------

Perfect.

<i>εἰ-μαι, σαι, ται,</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθον,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, νται.</i>
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Pluperfect.

<i>εἰ-μην, σο, το,</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθην,</i>	<i>μεθα, σθε, ντο.</i>
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Paulo-post-Future.

εἴσομαι.

First Aorist.

|| *εἶθην & εἶθην.* ||

First Future.

εἰθήσομαι.

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

First Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἤκ-αμην, ω, ἄτο,	ἄμεθον, ασθον, ἄσθην,	ἄμεθα, ασθε, αντο.

First Future.

ἦσ-ομαι, η, σται,	ἕμεθον, εσθον, εσθην,	ἕμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
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Second Aorist.

εἶμην, ἔσο, ἔτο,	ἔμεθον, ἐσθον, ἐσθην,	ἔμεθα, ἐσθε, ἔντο.
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

ἔσω, ἔσθω,	ἔσθον, ἔσθων,	ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MODE.

First Future.

ἦσσε-μην, ο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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Second Aorist.

εἶ-μην, ο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

ᾔδαι, ᾔῃ, ἦται,	ᾔμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθον,	ᾔμεθα, ἦσθε, ᾔνται.
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INFINITIVE MODE.

First Future.

ἦσεσθαι.

||

Second Aorist.

ἔσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

First Future.

ἡσόμεν-ος, η, ον,

||

Second Aorist.

ἔμεν-ος, η, ον.

Obs. 1. This verb is placed here among the rest derived from ἴω, whence it is formed by an improper reduplication; but it has scarcely any irregularities, since it conforms almost entirely to τίστημι.

Obs. 2. ἴμαι and ἴμην, the present and imperfect middle, signify *I send myself, &c.*, or *I am impelled*. Hence they are generally used in the sense of *wishing*; thus ἵεται αἰνῶς, *he earnestly wishes*, Hom. Odys. β'. 327.

2. ἵμαι, to sit.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵμαι, ἵσαι, ἵται,	ἵμεθον, ἵσθον, ἵσθον,	ἵμεθα, ἵσθε, ἵνται.

Imperfect.

ἴμην, ἴσο, ἴτο or ἴστο,	ἴμεθον, ἴσθον, ἴσθην,	ἴμεθα, ἴσθε, ἴντο.
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

ἴσο, ἴσθω,	ἴσθον, ἴσθων,	ἴσθε, ἴσθωσαν.
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INFINITIVE.

Present.

ἵσθαι.

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἵμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Εἶμαι, to clothe one's self.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present and Perfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶμαι, εἶσαι, εἶται & εἴσται,	_____	_____ εἴνται.

Pluperfect.

εἴμην, εἴσω & εἴσσο, εἴτο,	_____	_____ εἴντο.
εἴστο, εἴσσο, & εἴστο,	_____	

First Aorist.

εἶσ-	} ἄμην, ω, ἄτο, ἄμεθον, ἀσθον, ἀσθην, ἄμεθα, ἀσθε, ἀντο.
εἶσ-	
εἶσ-	

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Perfect.

εἰμένος.

||

First Aorist.

εἰσάμενος.

Obs. This verb may be considered as middle. The active is ἴω or ἴννυμι, forming ἴσω 1st Fut., and εἴσω 1st Aor., Inf. εἴσαι, with σ generally doubled; thus ἴσω μιν, *I will clothe him*, Hom. Odys. π'. 79.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φῶ, φῆς, φῆ,	φῆτον, φῆτον,	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσα.

First Aorist.

φῆσ-ω, ἦς, ἦ,	ἦτον, ἦτον,	ῶμεν, ἦτε, ῶσι.
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INFINITIVE.

Present.

φάναι.

||

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

φάς, φᾶσα, φάν.

First Aorist.

φῆσαι.

||

First Future.

φήσων.

Second Aorist.

φῆναι.

||

First Aorist.

φήσας.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Perfect. πέφᾶται.

||

IMPERATIVE.

πεφάσθω.

INFINITIVE.

πεφάσθαι.

||

PARTICIPLE.

πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔφᾶ-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθες, ντα.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

φάσ-ο, θω,	θον, θων,	θε, θωσαν.
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INFINITIVE.

Second Aorist.

φάσθαι.

||

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

Obs. For ἔφην, ἔφη, are frequently put ἔην, ἔη · as, ἔην δ' ἐγώ, said I, ἔ δ' ἐς, said he. So ἡμι, for φημι, say I, Aristoph. Ran. 37

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Many Greek verbs are defective in some of their tenses, which they supply from other verbs of the same derivation and signification, or of the same signification only. Thus, λαμβάνω, *to receive*, and φέρω, *to bear*, are used only in the present and imperfect; the former borrows the other tenses from λήβω, and the latter from ὄω, &c. Such is the case in some Latin verbs: thus, *gigno* borrows *genui*, *genitum*, from the obsolete *geno*.

Obs. No Greek verb is used in all the modes and tenses, τύπτω and others having been given in the preceding pages merely as examples, to exhibit all the parts in one view; but those verbs only are here instanced as defective which are strikingly so, and which are obliged to borrow some of their principal parts from other forms related to them in derivation or signification.

The verbs in the first column of the following list, as also those whose terminations alone are given, are used only in the present and imperfect. The verbs in the next column are generally obsolete in the present and imperfect, and are followed by such of their tenses as are borrowed by the verbs in the first column.

A.

ἀγᾶμαι,	<i>to admire,</i>	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἡγασάμην, ἡγάσθην.
ἀγκίω,	<i>to break,</i>	ἄγω,	ἄξω, ἦξα & ἔαξα, ἔαγην, ἔαγα,
ἄγνυμι,			the syllabic augment being commonly used instead of the temporal.
ἄγω,	<i>to bring,</i>	ἀγάγω,	ἡγάγαν, ἡγαγόμεν.
ἄξω,			
ἦχα,	<i>to please,</i>	ἀδέω,	ἀδήσω, ἡδήκα, ἡδον & ἔαδον,
ἄδω,			ἔαδα, Æol. εὔαδα.
ἀνδᾶνω,			

Verbs in αθω and αιω, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, ἀμυνᾶθω from ἀμύνω, *to defend*; σκεδαίω from σκεδάω, *to scatter*.

αἰρέω,	<i>to take,</i>	ἔλω,	εἶλον, εἰλόμην, ἐλῶ, ἐλοῦμαι,
αἰρήσω,			εἰλάμην.
ᾗρηκα,			
αἰσθάνομαι,	<i>to perceive,</i>	αἰσθίω,	αἰσθήσομαι, ᾗσθημαι, ᾗσθόμεν.
ἄλδαινω,	<i>to increase,</i>	ἄλδέω,	ἄλδήσω, ἡλδηκα.
ἄλδήσχω,			
ἀλέξω,	<i>to ward off,</i>	ἀλέκω,	ἀλέξασθαι.
		ἀλεξέω,	ἀλεξήσω, ἀλεξήσαι.

ἀλέομαι,	to avoid,	{	ἀλέω,	ἤλευσα, ἤλευσμαι & ἤλεσμαι by syncope.
ἀλινδέω,	to roll,	{	ἀλλω,	ἀλίσσω, ἤλιξα.
ἀλλισκω,	to take,	{	ἀλόω,	ἀλώ-σω, σομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα & ἐάλωκα, ἤλωμαι.
ἀλφαινω,	to find,	{	ἄλωμι,	ἤλων & ἐάλων.
		{	ἀλφείω,	ἀλφίσσω & ἀλφείσω, ἤλφον.
ἀμαρτάνω,	to err,	{	ἀμαρτέω,	ἀμαρτή-σω, σομαι, ἡμάρτη-σα, κα, μαι, ἡμαρτήθην, ἡμαρτιον.
		{	ἀμβροτέω,	ἡμβροτον.
ἀμβλισκω,	to miscarry,	{	ἀμβλόω,	ἀμβλώσω.

Verbs in *ανω*, derivatives from other verbs, take their tenses from their primitives; as, *αὐξάνω*, to increase, *αὐξήσω*, *ἡύξηκα*, from *αὐξέω*.

ἀνώγω, ἀνώξω, ἡνωγα & ἄνωγα,	} to order,	{ ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγημι,	Imp. ἡνώγουν.	
			Imper. ἀνώγηθι, ἄνωχθι.	
ἀπεχθάνομαι, to be hated,	{ ἀπεχθέω, ἀπεχθήσομαι, ἀπτήχθημαι, ἀπηχθήθην.	{ ἀρέω, ἀρέ-σω, σομαι, ἤρεσα, ἤρεσάμην, ἤρεσμαι, ἤρεσθην.		
ἀρέσκω, to please,				
αὐξάνω, αὕξω, ἀέξω,	} to increase,	{ αὐξέω, αὐξή-σω, σομαι, ἡύξησα, κα, μαι, ἡύξθην.		
ἄχθομαι, to be indignant,	{ ἄχθέω, ἄχθέσομαι & ἄχθίσσομαι, ἡχθέσθην, ἄχθισθίσομαι.	{		

Verbs in *ω*, desideratives, inceptives or imitatives, and poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, *μαθητιάω*, to desire to learn; *κελαινιάω*, to be blackish; *ισχανάω* from *ισχάνω*, to restrain.

B.

βαίνω,	to go,	{	βάω,	βή-σω, σομαι, ἔβησα, ἔβησάμην, βέβηκα & Ion. βέβᾱ, βέβημαι & βέβᾱμαι, ἔβᾱθην, 2d F. M. βέομαι.
		{	βιβάω,	Pres. Part. βιβῶν.
		{	βιβημι,	2d A. ἔβην, Pres. Part. βιβῶς.

βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον,	} to throw,	{	βλέω,	βγῆσω, βέβλη-κα, μαι, βεβλή- σομαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι.
			βαλλέω, βλήμι,	βαλλήσω. ἔβλην, 2d A. Optat. M. 2d Pers. βλέο.
βιάσχω,	to live,	{	βόλεω, βίω,	βεβόλημαι, βέβολη. βιώ-σω, σομαι, ἐβίωσα, ἐβιω- σάμην, βεβίω-κα, μαι.
βλαστᾶν,	to bud,	{	βίωμι, βλαστέω,	ἐβίων. βλαστήσω, ἐβλάστησα, βε- βλάστηκα & ἐβλάστηκα, ἔβλαστον.
βόσχω,	to feed,	{	βοσκέω, βόω,	βοσκή-σω, σομαι, ἐβόσκησα, βεβόσκηκα, βοσκηθήσομαι. βόσω, ἔβοσα & ἔβωσα, βέβο- κα & βέβωκα.
βούλομαι,	to will,	{	βουλέω, βρώ,	βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην, προβέβουλα.
βρώσχω, βιβρώσχω,	} to eat,	{	βρώω, βρῶμι,	βρώσω, βέβρω-κα, μαι, βε- βρώσομαι, ἐβρώθην, βρωθή- σομαι.
			βρῶν. βεβρώθω, βεβρώθους.	

Verbs in βω, preceded by a consonant, or by ε· as, φέρω,
to feed; σέβω, to honor.

Γ.

γαμέω, γαμήσω, γαμέσω, γεγάμηκα,	} to marry,	{	γάμω,	γαμῶ, ἔγημα, ἐγημάμην.
			γηράω, γήρημι,	γηράσομαι, ἐγήρασα, γεγή- ρακα. Pres. Inf. γηράναι, Part. γηράς.
γηράσχω,	to grow old,	{	γενέω, γελνῶ,	γενήσομαι, ἐγενήσάμην, γε- γένημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, ἔγεγονα.
γίγνομαι, γίνομαι,	} to become,	{	γείνω, γάω, γνώω,	γείνομαι, ἐγεινᾶμην. γέγαα, Ion. for γέγηκα. γνώσομαι, ἔγνωσα, ἔγνω-κα, σμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσο- μαι.
γινώσκω, γινώσκω,			γνώμι,	ἔγνω.

Δ.

δαίω,	to learn,	{	δαέω,	δαή-σω, σομαι, δεδάη- κα, μαι, ἐδάην, δέδαα, (P. M. δέδηα, 2d A. M. δάωμαι, from δαίω, to burn.)
δαίω,	to divide,	{	δάζω,	δάσομαι, ἐδασάμην, δέδασμαι.
δάκνω,	to bite,	{	δήκω,	δήξομαι, δέδηγμαί, ἐδήχθην, δηχθήσομαι, ἔδακνον.
δαρδάνω,	to sleep,	{	δαρδέω,	δαρδήσομαι, δεδάρ- θηκα, ἐδάρθην, ἔδαρ- θον & ἔδραθον.
δεῖδω,	to fear,	{	δέδωμι,	Imperat. δέδωθι, Poet. δεῖδιθι.
δεῖσω,			δίω,	ἔδιον, δέδια.
δέδεσκα,			δεέω,	δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.
δέομαι,	to want,	{		
διδάσκω,	to teach,	{	διδασκέω,	διδασκήσω, ἐδιδάσκη- σα.
διδάξω,				
δεδιδάχα,				
διδράσκω,	to run away,	{	δράω,	δρά-σω, σομαι, ἔδρα- σα, δέδρακα.
		{	δρῆμι,	ἔδρην & ἔδραν.
δοκέω,	to seem,	{	δόκω,	δόξω, ἔδοξα, δέδογμαί.
Poet. δοκήσω,				
δεδόκηκα,				
δύνάμαι,	to be able,	{	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνήσα- μην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυ- νήθην.
		{	δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
δύνω,	to go in, put on,	{	δίω,	δύ-σω, σομαι, ἔδυσα, ἐδυσάμην, δέδυ-κα, μαι, ἐδύθην, δυθή- σομαι.
		{	δύμι,	ἔδυν.

Verbs in δω preceded by a consonant ; as, κυλινδω, to roll.

Ε.

ἐγείρω, to rouse, ἔγρω, ἡγρόμην, ἐγρήγορα.

ἔδω, ἔδομαι, 2d F. M. for } ἔδομαι,	to eat,	ἔδέω, ἔδομαι, ἔδομαι,	ἔδεκα & ἔδηδε-κα, σμαι, ἔδεσθην, ἔδα & ἔδηδα. ἔδοκα & ἔδηδο-κα, μαι.
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Verbs in εἶω, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, φλέ-
 γέω from φλέγω, to burn.

εἶω, εἶσω, εἶδον, ἴδον, οἶδα,	to see, or to know,	εἶδέω, εἶδω, εἶδω,	εἶδήσω, εἶδησα, εἶδη- κα, Sync. εἶδα, Inf. εἶδέναι, Plup. εἶδη- καιν, Sync. εἶδεν, Att. ἦδεν. Optat. εἶδειν.
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Verbs in εἶνω, polysyllable derivatives; as, ἀλεεῖνω from
 ἀλεῖω, to avoid.

εἶρω, εἶρω,	to say, to ask,	εἶρέω, εἶρεκα, μαι, Paul.-p.- F. εἶρήσομαι, εἶρέσθην.
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Verbs in εἶω, desideratives formed from futures; as, γαμη-
 σέω, to desire to marry, from γαμέω, γαμήσω.

ἐλάττω, ἐλάττω,	to drive,	ἐλάω, ἐλάω,	ἐλάσω, Att. ἐλῶ, ἡλῶ- σα, ἡλασάμην, ἡλῶκα & ἐλήλῳκα, ἡλῶμαι, ἐλήλῳμαι & ἡλασάμην, ἡλῶσθην & ἡλῶσθην.
ἐρομαι, ἐρομαι,	to ask,	ἐρέω, ἐρέω,	ἐρήσομαι. ἐρήσομαι.
ἐρύω, ἐρυθάνω, ἐρυθάνω,	to go to ruin, to make red,	ἐρύω, ἐρύω,	ἐρύήσω, ἡρύήσα. ἐρυθέω, ἐρυθήσω, ἡρυθήκα.
ἐρχομαι, ἐρχομαι,	to come,	ἐλεύω, ἐλεύω,	ἐλεύσομαι, ἡλευσα, ἡλύθον, Sync. ἡλύθον, Perf. M. ἡλύθα & ἐλήλυθα.
ἔσθω, ἔσθω,	to eat,	ἔδω,	which see.
εὐδω, εὐδω,	to sleep,	εὐδέω, εὐδέω,	εὐδήσω. εὐρήσω, εὐρησάμην, Sync. εὐράμην, εὐρη- κα, μαι, εὐρέσθην, εὐρεσθήσομαι, εὐρον, εὐρόμην.
εὐρίσκω, εὐρίσκω,	to find,	εὐρίσκω,	εὐρίσκω,

ἔχω, } ἔξω, }	to have,	{ σχέω, σχῆμι, ἔψέω,	σχῆ-σω, σομαι, ἔσχη- κα, μαι, ἐσχέθην, σχε- θήσομαι, ἔσχον, ἐσχό- μην. 2d A. Imper. σχέε. ἔψῃ-σω, σομαι.
ἔψω,	to cook,		

Z.

ζάω, } ζήσω, }	to live,	ζῆμι,	ἔζην, ζῆθι & ζῆ.
ζωννύω, } ζώνῃμι, }	to gird,	{ ζώω, ζῶμαι,	ζώ-σω, σομαι, ἔζω- σα, ἐζωσάμην, ἔζω-κα, σομαι, ἐζώσθην.

H.

ἡβάσκω,	to be young,	ἡβάω,	ἡβήσω, ἡβη-σα, κα
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Θ.

θέλω,	to will,	{ θελέω, θήλω,	θελήσω, ἐθέλησα, τε- θέληκα.
θηγάνω,	to sharpen,	{ θήγω, θίγω,	θήξω, ἔθηξα, ἐθηξά- μην, τέθηγαί. θί-ξω, ξομαι, ἔθιγον.
θιγγάνω,	to touch,	{ θινάω, θίνω,	τέθνηκα, τέθνηα, τέ- θνηκα & τέθνηα, τεθνεώς, (-ῶσα, gen. -ῶτος.)
θνήσκω, } θνήξω, }	to die,	{ θήνω, τεθνήκω, τέθνημι,	ἔθانون, 2d F. M. θά- νοῦμαι. τεθνή-ξω, ξομαι. Pr. Imperat. τέθνη- θι, Opt. τεθναίην, Inf. τεθναίνει, Part. τεθνάς, 2d A. ἔθνην.
θορύνω, } θόρῃμι, θρόσκω, }	to leap,	{ θορέω, θρήσκω,	θορήσω, ἔθορον, θο- ροῦμαι.

I.

ἰδρύνω, } ιδρύσθην, }	to place,	{ ἰδρύω, ἰζάω, ἰζώω,	ιδρύσω, ἰδρύσα, ἰδρυ- σάμην, ἰδρύ-κα, μαι, ιδρύσθην. ἰζή-σω, σομαι, ἰζησα. ἰ-σω, σομαι, ἰσα.
ἰζάνω,	to set,		

Verbs in *ιζω*, derived from contracts of the same signification; as, *νεμεσίζω*, from *νεμεσάω*, *to be angry*; *πολεμίζω*, from *πολεμέω*, *to wage war*.

<i>ιθύνω,</i>	<i>to direct,</i>	<i>ιθύνω,</i>	<i>ιθύνω, ιθύνω.</i>
<i>ικνέομαι,</i>	<i>to come,</i>	<i>ἴκω,</i>	<i>ἴξομαι, ἴγμαι, ἰκόμεν.</i>
		<i>ἴξω,</i>	<i>ἴξον.</i>
		<i>ἰλάω,</i>	<i>ἰλάσσομαι, ἰλασάμεν,</i>
<i>ἰλάσκομαι,</i>	<i>to propitiate,</i>		<i>ἰληκα, ἰλάσθην, ἰλασθήσομαι.</i>
		<i>ἰλήμι,</i>	<i>ἰλάθι, Pr. M. ἰλάμαι.</i>
<i>ἰπτειμι, }</i>	<i>to fly,</i>	<i>πτίω,</i>	<i>πτίψω, σομαι, πτίπται.</i>
<i>ἰπτειν, }</i>			

K.

<i>καίω,</i>	<i>to burn,</i>	<i>κάω,</i>	<i>ἕκηα, ἕκηάμεν.</i>
<i>καύσω,</i>		<i>κέλω,</i>	<i>ἕκωα, ἕκαάμεν.</i>
<i>κέκαυκα, }</i>			
	<i>to mix,</i>	<i>κεράω,</i>	<i>κεράσω, ἐκέρασα, ἐκερασάμεν, κεκέρασμαι, ἐκεράσθην, κερασθήσομαι.</i>
<i>κεραννύω,</i>		<i>κράω,</i>	<i>κράσω, κέκρα-κα, μαι, ἐκράθην, κραθήσομαι.</i>
<i>κεράννυμι, }</i>			
<i>κίρνημι, }</i>			
	<i>to gain,</i>	<i>κερδέω,</i>	<i>κερδήσω, σομαι, ἐκέρδησα, κεκέρδηκα, κερδηθήσομαι.</i>
<i>κερδαίνω,</i>			
<i>κερδᾶνῶ,</i>			
<i>κεκέρδακα, }</i>			
<i>κίχῶνω,</i>	<i>to overtake,</i>	<i>κίχῶ,</i>	<i>κίχῶσομαι, ἐκίχησα, ἐκίχησάμεν, ἐκίχον.</i>
<i>κίχημι, }</i>			
<i>κλαίω,</i>	<i>to weep,</i>		
<i>κλαύσω,</i>		<i>κλαίω,</i>	<i>κλαίψω.</i>
<i>κέκλαυκα, }</i>			
<i>κλέω,</i>	<i>to hear,</i>	<i>κλύμι,</i>	<i>Imperat. κλύθι & κέκλυθι.</i>
		<i>κορέω,</i>	<i>κορέσω, ἐκόρεσα, ἐκορεσάμεν, κεκόρηκα, ημαι & εσμαι, ἐκορέσθην.</i>
<i>κορεννύω,</i>	<i>to satisfy,</i>		
<i>κορέννυμι, }</i>			
	<i>to hang,</i>	<i>κρεμάω,</i>	<i>κρεμάσω, κρεμήσομαι, ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμασάμεν, ἐκρεμάσθην.</i>
<i>κρεμάννυμι, }</i>			
<i>κρεμαννύω, }</i>		<i>κρέμηνμι,</i>	<i>κρέμάμαι.</i>

κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἐκτᾶκα & ἐκταγκα,	} to kill,	{	κτῆμι,	ἐκτην, 2d A. M. ἐκτᾶ- μην, Inf. κτάσθαι, Part. κτάμενος.
κυλινδῶ,			κυλίω,	κυλίσω, ἐκύλισα, ἐκυ- λισθην, κυλισθήσε- μαι.
κυνέω, κυνήσω,	} to kiss,	{	κυλινδέω,	κυλινδήσω.
			κύω,	κύσω, ἔκυσσα & ἔκυσ- σα.

A.

λαγχάνω,	to obtain by lot,	{	λήγω,	λήξομαι, λέληχα, Att. εἴληχα, εἴληγμαι, ἔλᾶ- χον.
			λέγγω, λήβω,	λέλογχα. λήψομαι, λέληφα, Att. εἴληφα, λέλημμαι & εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην, ληφθήσομαι, ἔλαβον, ἐλαβόμην.
λαμβάνω,	to receive,	{	λαβέω, λάμβω,	λελάβηκα. λάμψομαι, ἐλαμψά- μην, ἐλάμμαι, ἐλάμ- φθην.
λανθάνω,	to be concealed,		λήθω,	Imp. Ἐληθον, λή-σω, σομαι, λέλησμαι, & λέλασμαι, λελήσομαι, ἐλήσθην, ἔλαθον, ἐλα- θόμην, λέληθα.

M.

μανθάνω,	to learn,	{	μαθέω,	μαθήσομαι, μεμάθη- κα, ἔμαθον.
μάχομαι,	to fight,		μαχέω,	μαχέσομαι & μαχή- σομαι, ἐμαχεσάμην & ἐμαχησάμην, μεμάχη- μαι, 2d F. μαχοῦμαι.
μέλλω,	to be about to do,	{	μελλέω,	μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα.
μέλω,	to be a concern to,		μελέω,	μελή-σω, σομαι, ἐμέ- λησα, μεμέληκα, μαι & μέμβλημαι, ἐμελή- θην, ἔμελον, μέμηλα.

μιγνύω, } μινύμι, }	to mix,	{	μίγω, μι-ξω, ξομαι, ξμιξα, μέμιγμαi, μεμίξομαι, ἐμίχθην, ἐμίγην, μίγη- σομαι.
μιμνήσκω,	to remember,	{	μνάω, μνή-σω, σομαι, ξμνη- σα, ξμνησάμην, μέ- μνημαι, μεμνήσομαι, ἐμνήσθην, μνησθήσο- μαι.
μῖμνω, } μοργνύω, } μόργνυμι, }	to remain, to wipe off,	μενέω, } μόργω, }	μεμένηκα. μόρξω, ἐμορξάμην.

N.

ναίω,	to dwell,	{	νάω, νάσομαι, ἐνάσα, ἐνα- σάμην, ἐνάσθην.
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Verbs in *ναω* and *νεω*, formed from others by inserting *ν*· as, *πενάω*, to sell, from *περάω*· some of which change *ε* into *ι*· as, *πιντέω*, to fall, from *πέτω*.

O.

ὀδάζω,	to bite,	ὀδαξέω,	ὀδαξήσω.
ὀζω, } ὀσω, } ὀδα, } Att. ὀδωδα, }	to smell,	{	ὀζέω, ὀζέσω & ὀζήσω, ὀζεσα.
οἰδαίνω, } οἰδᾶνῶ, } οἰδίσκω, }	to swell,	οἰδέω,	οἰδήσω, ᾤδη-σα, κα.
οἶομαι, } οἶμαι, }	to think,	{	οἶέω, οἶήσομαι, ᾔημαι, ᾔή- θην.
οἴχομαι,	to go away,	{	οἰχέω, οἰχήσομαι, ᾔχη-κα, μαι.
ὀλισθαίνω, } ὀλισθαίνω, }	to slide,	{	οἰχόω, ᾔχωκα.
ὀλλύω, } ὀλλύμι, }	to destroy,	{	ὀλισθίεω, ὀλισθήσω, ὀλισθη- σα, κα, ὀλισθον, ὀλισθην.
		{	ὀλέω, ὀλέσω, ὤλεσα, ὤλεκα & ὀλώλεκα, ὤλεσθην, ὤλον ὀλῶ, ὤλδμην, ὀλοῦμαι, ὤλα & ὤλω- λα.

ὀμνῶ, } ὀμνῦμι, }	<i>to swear,</i>	{ ὀμῶ, ὀμῶσω, ὀμοσα, ὀμοσάμην, ὀμώμο-κα, μαὶ δε σμαι, ὀμόθην, 2d F. M. ὀμοῦμαι.
ὀμόρηνυμι, } ὀνημι, } ὀνλημι, }	<i>to wipe off,</i> <i>to benefit,</i>	{ ὀμόρηνω, ὀμόρξω, ὀμορξάμην. { ὀνάω, ὀνή-σω, σομαι, ὀνησα, ὀνησάμην δε ὀνάμην, ὀνημαι, ὀνήθην.
ὀρνῶ, } ὀρνῦμι, }	<i>to excite,</i>	{ ὄρω, ὄρσω, ὄρσα, ὄρμαι, ὄρωρα δε ὄρορα, ὄρόμην.
ὀσφραίνομαι, } ὀφείλω, } ὀφλω, } ὀφλισκάνω, }	<i>to smell,</i> <i>to owe,</i>	{ ὀσφρέω, ὀσφρήσομαι, ὀσφρόμην. { ὀφείλω, ὀφείλῃσω, ὀφείλη-σα, κα, ὀφείλον δε ὀφελον. { ὀφλέω, ὀφλήσω, ὀφλη-σα, κα.

II.

πάσχω, } πέσσω, }	<i>to suffer,</i> <i>to cook,</i>	{ πήθω, πείσομαι, Bæot. for πήσομαι, ἔπησα, ἔπαθον, πέπηθα. { παθέω, παθήσω, ἐπάθῃσα, πεπάθηκα. { πένθω, πέπονθα. { πέπτω, πέψω, ἔπεψα, πέπεμαι, ἐπέφθην.
πεταννῶ, } πετάννυμι, }	<i>to spread,</i>	{ πετάζω, πετάσω, ἐπέϊσα, πεπέτασμαι, πέπιασμαι, δε πέπτάμαι, ἐπετάσθην.
πέτομαι, } πέτῃμαι, }	<i>to fly,</i>	{ πετάω, πετήσομαι, ἐπετάσθην. { ποτάω, ποτήσομαι, πεπότῃμαι.
πηγνῶ, } πηγνῦμι, }	<i>to fasten,</i>	{ πήγω, πήξω, ἔπηξα, ἐπηξάμην, πέπηγμαι, ἐπήχθην, ἐπάγην, παγήσομαι, πέπηγα.
πίνω, } πίῃμι, }	<i>to drink,</i>	{ πῶω, πῶσω, πέπωκα, πέπομαι, ἐπόθην, ποθήσομαι. { πῖω, πῖσομαι, ἔπιον, 2d F. M. πῖομαι for πιῶμαι. { πῖμι, Imperat. πῖθι.

πιπίσκω,	to give to drink,	πίω,	πίσω, ἔπισα.
πιπλήμι,	} to fill,	πλάω,	πλήσω, ἐπλήσα, ἐπλη-
πιμπλήμι,		{	σάμην, πέπλησμαι,
πιμπλάνω,			ἐπλήσθην, πέπληθα.
		πλήμι,	Imp. Pas. ἐπλήμην.
πιπράσκω,	to sell,	περάω,	Sync. πράω, πράσω,
		{	πέπρα-κα, μαι, πε-
			πράσομαι, ἐπραθην,
			πραθήσομαι.
πιπρημι,	} to burn,	πρήθω,	πρήσω, ἔπρησα, πέ-
πιμπρημι,		{	πρη-κα, σμαι, πεπρη-
			σομαι, ἐπρήσθην.
πίπτω,	to fall,	πτόω,	πέπτωκα.
		πέτω,	ἔπεσα, ἐπεσάμην.
		πεσέω,	ἔπεσον, 2d F. M. πε-
πτάρνυμαι,	to sneeze,	πταίρω,	σέσμαι.
πυνθάνομαι,	to inquire,	πτεύθω,	ἔπταρον.
		{	πέψομαι, πέψνυμαι,
			ἐπυνθόμην.

P.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ῥέζω,} \\ \text{ῥέξω,} \\ \text{ῥόρεξα,} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>to do,</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ῥεγώ,} \\ \text{ῥύεω,} \end{array} \right\}$	Att. ῥεῶω, ῥεξω, P. M. ῥεργα.
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ῥέω,} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>to flow,</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ῥήσσω,} \end{array} \right\}$	ῥύησομαι, ἐῤῥέηκα, ἐῤῥέην.
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ῥηγνύω,} \\ \text{ῥήγνυμι,} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>to break,</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ῥώω,} \end{array} \right\}$	ῥήξω, ῥήξῃ, ἐῤῥήξα- μην, ῥήρηγα δε ῥήω- γα, ἐῤῥάγην, ῥαγή- σομαι.
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ῥωννύω,} \\ \text{ῥώννυμι,} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>to strengthen,</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ῥώω,} \end{array} \right\}$	ῥώσω, ῥήρωσα, ῥήρω- μαι, ἐῤῥώσθην, ῥω- σθήσομαι, ῥήρωσο, farewell.

Σ.

σβεννύω,	} to extinguish,	σβέω,	σβέσω, ἔσβεσα, ἔσβεκα
σβέννυμι,		{	δε ἔσβηκα, ἔσβεσμαι,
			ἔσβέσθην, σβεσθήσο-
			μαι.
		σβῆμι,	ἔσβην.
σκεδαννύω,	} to scatter,	σκεδάω,	σκεδάσω, ἐσκεδάσα,
σκεδάννυμι,		{	ἐσκεδάσμαι, ἐσκεδά-
			σθην.

σκέλλω,	to dry up,	{ σκάλλω, ξσκηλα. σκλάω, ξσκληκα. σκλημι, 2d A. Inf. σκληναι.
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Verbs in σκω, derivatives from verbs in ω pure, form their tenses from their primitives; as, εὗρισκω, *to find*, εὗρισθω, εὗρηκα, from εὕρεω.

σπένδω,	to pour out.	{ σπειώ, σπει-σω, σομαι, ξσπει- σα, ξσπεισάμην, ξσπει- σμαι, ξσπεισθην.
στορεννύω,	} to spread,	{ στορέω, στορέσω, ξστορέσα, ξστορεσάμην, ξστορέ- σθην.
στορέννυμι,		
στρώννυμι,	} to spread,	{ στρώω, στρώσω, ξστρώσα, ξ- στρώσάμην, ξστρώμαι.
στρώννυμι,		
σχέθω,	to have,	σχέω, See έχω.

T.

ταλάω,	} to bear,	{ τλάω, τλήσομαι, τέτληκα. τέτλημι, τέτλην.
τανύω,		
τανύσω,	} to extend,	{ τάζω, ξιᾶγον, τέτᾳγα.
τέμνω,		
τεμῶ,	} to cut,	{ τεμέω, τεμήσω. τεμήγω, ξτεμήξα, ξτεμά- γον, ξτεμάγην.
τέτμηκα,		
τίκτω,	to bring forth,	{ τέκω, τέ-ξω, ξομαι, έτέχθην, ξτεκον, έτεκόμην, τέ- τοκα.
τιτράω,	} to bore,	{ τράω, τρήσω, ξτρησα, τέτρη- μαι.
τίτρημι,		
τετραίνω,		
τετρανῶ,		
τιτρώσκω,	to wound,	{ τρώω, τρώ-σω, σομαι, ξτρω- σα, τέτρωμαι, έτρώ- θην, τρωθήσομαι.
τρέχω,	} to run,	{ δραμέω, δεδράμη-κα, μαι. δρέμω, ξδράμον, 2d F. M. δραμοῦμαι, δέδρομα.
θρέξω,		
τρώγω,	} to eat,	{ φάγω, ξφᾶγον, 2d F. M. φά- γομαι for φαγοῦμαι.
τρώξομαι,		
έτράγον,		

τυχᾶνω, to obtain, happen,	{	τεύχω,	τεύξομαι, τέτυχα, ἔ- τευχον.
		τυχέω,	τυχήσω, ἐτύχησα, τε- τύχηκα.

Υ.

ὑπωχνόμαι, to promise,	{	ὑποσχέω,	ὑποσχήσομαι, ὑπέσχη- μαι, ὑπεσχέσθην, ἤ- μην.

Verbs in ὑθω, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, φθινῦθω from φθίλω, to destroy.

Verbs in ῶ, polysyllables; as, δεικνῶ, to show.

Φ.

φασκω, πιφάσκω, πιφαύσκω,	} to say,	{ φάω, φήσω, ἔφησα. φημι, ἔφην, ἐφάμην.
		{ οἶω, οἶ-σω, σομαι, οἰσθή- σομαι. ἐνέγκω, 1st A. ἡνεγκα, ἡνεγκά- μην, ἡνεγκον, ἡνεγκό- μην. ἐνέκω, ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἡνέχθην, ἐνεχθήσομαι. Ion. ἐνείκω, 1st A. ἡνεικα, ἡνει- κάμην, ἐνήνειγμαι, ἡνείχθην. φορέω, φορήσω, ἐφόρησα, πεφόρημαι, Sync. φρέω, φρήσω, ἔφρησα. φρήμι, 2d A. Imperat. φρές. φθάω, φθάσω, φθήσομαι, ἔφθᾶ-σα, κα. φθῆμι, ἔφθην. φθίω, φθί-σω, σομαι, ἔφθι- σα, ἔφθικα, ἔφθίμαι. φύμι, ἔφυν.
φέρω,	to bear,	
φθάνω,	to be sooner,	
φθίλω,	to destroy,	
φύω, φύσω, πέφῡκα,	} to produce,	

X.

χαίρω,
χαρῶ,
κέχαρκα, } *to rejoice,*

χανδᾶνω, *to receive, hold,*

χάσσω,
χασκάζω, } *to gape,*

χρῶννῶ,
χρῶννῦμι, } *to color,*

χωννῶ,
χῶννῦμι, } *to heap up,*

χαρῶ, χαρῆ-σω, σομαι, κε-
χάρη-κα, μαι, κεχα-
ρήσομαι, ἐχάρην.

χαίρῶ, χαιρήσω, ἐχαιρήσα.
χάζω, ἔχᾶδον, κέχανδα for
κέχᾶδα.

χέλω, χείσομαι.
χαίνω, χανούμαι, ἔχᾶ-
νον, κέχηνα.

χρῶω, χρώσω, ἐχρώσα, κέ-
χρωσμαι.

χῶω, χῶσα, κέχω-
κα, σμαι, ἐχῶσθην,
χῶσθήσομαι.

Ω.

ὠθίω,
ὠώθουν, } *to push,*
ὠώθισα,

ὠθῶ, ὠ-σω, σομαι, ὠσα &c
ἔωσα, ἐωσάμην, ἔω-
κα, σμαι, ἐώσθην,
ὠσθήσομαι

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are either used alone, or they are accompanied by an infinitive or part of a sentence with which they agree. Most of them are also more or less frequently used personally, sometimes with rather a different meaning. The following are some of those in most frequent use.

ἀνήκει, προσήκει, *it belongs, it is suitable*; ἀρέσκει, *it pleases*; δεῖ, *it is necessary*; δοκεῖ, *it seems*; ἐνδέχεται, *it is possible*; ἔνεστι, ἔξεστι, πάρεστι, *it is lawful, it is allowable*; ἔοικε, *it befits, it is likely*; ἐπέρχεται, *it occurs, it offers*; μέλει, *it is a concern*; γίγνεται, *it becomes*; συμβαίνει, *it happens*; συμφέρει, *it is profitable*; φιλεῖ, *it is wont*; χρεῖ, *it behoves*; ἀπόχρη, *it suffices, it is sufficient*.

Obs. 1. Under impersonal verbs may be comprehended those which denote changes of the weather, as, ὕει, νίφει, βροεῖ, which grammarians explain by an ellipsis of Θεός, Ζεὺς, or Δις, sometimes expressed, as, ὕει ὁ Θεός, Herodot.

Obs. 2. Many verbs are used impersonally in the passive voice, even neuters which otherwise can have no proper passive, as, λίγεται, λείπεται, ἴγνωσται, εἴρηται, ἤκουσται, εἴμαρται, βεβίωται, κεχύρηνται.

PARTICLES.

The name of *particles* is given to the adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, that is, to the indeclinable parts of speech.

ADVERBS.

I. The article, substantives, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs, are used adverbially.

1. Substantives and adjectives in the accusative, frequently with the article; as, *ὁρμήν, altogether*; *τέλος, finally*; *τὴν πρώτην, at first*; *τὴν ταχίστην, in the quickest manner*. Particularly neuter adjectives; as, *ταχὺ, quickly*; *συνεχὲς, continually*; *τὸ παλαιόν, formerly*; *ἡσυχά, quietly*; *τὰ τελευταῖα, at last*.

2. The article, substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, in the dative; as, *τῇ, here, or there*; *σπουδῇ, hardly*; *δημοσίᾳ, publicly*; *ιδίᾳ, privately*; *τῷ δικαίῳ, justly, with justice*; *ταύτῃ, this way, thus*.

3. Substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, in the genitive; as, *τοῦ λοιποῦ, henceforth, hereafter*; *αὐτοῦ, there, here*.

4. Substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, with prepositions preceding; as, *παράχρῃμα, immediately*; *ἐκποδῶν, out of the way, afar off*; *καθόλου, universally, altogether*; *καθ' ἃπερ, just as*.

5. The imperatives of some verbs; as, *ἄγε, φέρε, ἔθι, ἔτε, come on*; *ἀμέλει, nay, indeed, assuredly*. So the second aorist indicative *ᾤφελον, or ὄφελον, I wish*; and the optative *εἴην, be it so, well, from εἶη*.

II. Derivative adverbs come from nearly all the parts of speech, and are too numerous to be specified, but some of their principal terminations are *ως, δον, δην, ει, τι, ιστι, ακις, and ω*.

1. Adverbs in *ως* are formed from the genitive plural; as, from *σοφῶν, wisely*; *πρεπόντων, πρεπόντως, suitably, in a becoming manner*.

2. Those in *δον* are generally derived from the nominative; as, from *ἀγέλη, ἀγελῶν, in flocks*; *ὁμόθυμος, ὁμοθυμᾶδον, unanimously*; *κύων, κυνός, κυνηδόν, like a dog*.

3. Others in *δην* generally come from verbs, but some in *αδην* or *ινδην* from substantives; as, from *συλλαμβάνω, συλλήβδην, in a word, summarily*; *κρύπτω, κρύβδην, secretly*; *σκορῶς, σκορᾶδην, here and there, scatteringly*; *πλουτίνδην, according to wealth*.

4. Some adverbs derived and compounded from substantives and verbs end in *ει* and *τι*; as, *πανδημει, in a body*; *ἀμαχητι* and *ἀμάχει, withoua fighting*; *ἐγρηγορτι, watchfully*.

5. Those in *ιστι* are mostly derived from verbs; as, from *Ἑλληνίζει, Ἑλληνιστι, after the manner of the Greeks, in Greek*.

6. Those in *ακις* come from numerals above *τρίς*; as, from *πέντε, πεντάκις, five times*.

7. Adverbs formed from prepositions end in *ω*; as, from *ἐξ, ἔξω, with-out*; *κατά, κάτω, below*.

III. Certain adverbs of place, answering to the questions *where? whither? whence?* are chiefly derived from nouns; those denoting the place *where* ending in *αι, ει, οι, ου, σι, θι, ω*, and a few in *χη* · *whither*, in *δε, ζε, σε* · and *whence*, in *θεν*.

PRIMITIVES.	WHERE.	WHITHER.	WHENCE.
	<i>χαμαί,</i> <i>on the ground,</i>	<i>χαμάς,</i> <i>to the ground,</i>	<i>χαμάθεν,</i> <i>from the ground.</i>
<i>ἐκεῖνος,</i>	<i>ἐκεῖ,</i> <i>there,</i>	<i>ἐκεῖσα,</i> <i>thither,</i>	<i>ἐκεῖθεν,</i> <i>thence.</i>
<i>οἶκος,</i>	<i>οἶκοι,</i> <i>at home,</i>	<i>οἰκάδε,</i> <i>home, or towards home,</i>	<i>οἰκοθεν,</i> <i>from home.</i>
<i>ὁμῶς,</i>	<i>ὁμοῦ,</i> <i>in the same place,</i>	<i>ὁμόσα,</i> <i>to the same place.</i>	<i>ὁμόθεν,</i> <i>from the same place</i>
<i>Ἀθῆναι,</i>	<i>Ἀθήνησι,</i> <i>at Athens,</i>	<i>Ἀθήνας,</i> <i>to Athens,</i>	<i>Ἀθήνηθεν,</i> <i>from Athens.</i>
<i>Ὀλυμπία,</i>	<i>Ὀλυμπιάσι,</i> <i>at Olympia,</i>	<i>Ὀλυμπιάδε,</i> <i>to Olympia,</i>	<i>Ὀλυμπιάθεν,</i> <i>from Olympia.</i>
<i>Οὐρανός,</i>	<i>Οὐρανόθι,</i> <i>in Heaven,</i>	<i>Οὐρανός,</i> <i>to Heaven,</i>	<i>Οὐρανόθεν,</i> <i>from Heaven.</i>
<i>ἄνω,</i>	<i>ἄνω,</i> <i>above,</i>	<i>ἄνω,</i> <i>upwards,</i>	<i>ἄνωθεν,</i> <i>from above.</i>
<i>πᾶς, παντός,</i>	<i>πανταχῇ,</i> <i>every where,</i>	<i>πανταχόσα,</i> <i>to every side,</i>	<i>πανταχόθεν,</i> <i>from every side.</i>

Obs. Adverbs derived from prepositions have but one termination for the place *where* and *whither*; thus, *κάτω* stands for *below* and *downwards*. Likewise *ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα, ἐνταυθοῖ, ὅδε*, stand for *here* and *hither*; *οὐ, ὅπου, οἱ, ὅποι, where, whither*; *ἄλλοχοῦ, elsewhere, to another place*; and sometimes *ἐκεῖ, there, thither*. Moreover some adverbs in *θεν* denote the place *where*, as *ἐγγύθεν, πρόσθεν, ἱμπερόθεν, ὅπισθεν*.

IV. Some adverbs have such an affinity, that, beginning with a vowel, they are *indefinites*; with *π*, *interrogatives*; with *τ*, *redditives*.

INDEFINITE.	INTERROGATIVE.	REDDITIVE.
<i>ἥ, ὅπῃ,</i> { <i>which way,</i> <i>by what means.</i>	<i>πῇ;</i> { <i>which way?</i> <i>by what means?</i>	<i>τῇδε,</i> { <i>this way.</i> or <i>ταύτῃ,</i> { <i>by that means.</i>
<i>ῥῶ,</i> { <i>how far,</i> <i>for what reason.</i>	<i>πῶ;</i> { <i>how far?</i> <i>for what reason?</i>	<i>τῷ,</i> { <i>so far,</i> <i>for that reason.</i>
<i>ὅτε, ὁπότε,</i> } <i>when.</i>	<i>πότε;</i> } <i>when?</i>	<i>τότε,</i> } <i>then.</i>
<i>ἥνικα,</i> } <i>when.</i>	<i>πηνίκα;</i> } <i>when?</i>	<i>τηνίκα,</i> } <i>then.</i>
<i>ὅθεν, ὁπόθεν, whence.</i>	<i>πόθεν; whence?</i>	<i>τόθεν, thence.</i>
<i>ὅθι, where.</i>	<i>πόθι; where?</i>	<i>τόθι, there.</i>
<i>ὅσον, how much.</i>	<i>πόσον; how much?</i>	<i>τόσον, so much</i>
<i>ὅσῳ, after what manner.</i>	<i>πόσῳ; after what manner.</i>	<i>τόσῳ, after that manner.</i>
<i>ὡσάκις, how often.</i>	<i>πόσάκις; how often?</i>	<i>τόσάκις, so often.</i>

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES USED IN COMPOSITION.

Αρι, ερι, βου, δα, ζα, λα, λι, βρι, prefixed to words, increase their signification; as, *ἁρλίδης*, *very manifest*; *ἐριβρομος*, *loudly roaring*; *βουλῖμος*, *excessive hunger*; *δάσκιος*, *very shady*; *ἐάπλουτος*, *very rich*; *λαβρος*, *voracious*; *λιπόνηρος*, *very bad*; *βριήπυος*, *loudly shouting*.

Δυσ signifies *trouble, difficulty, or misfortune*; as, *δυσβάστακτος*, *difficult to be borne*; *δυστυχίω*, *to be unfortunate*. Its opposite is *ευ*, which, however, is not an inseparable particle; as, *εὐβάστακτος*, *easy to be borne*; *εὐτυχίω*, *to be fortunate*.

Νε and *νη* denote *privation*; as, *νίποδες*, *having no feet, or very short feet*; *νήκιστος*, *incurable*; *νίριθμος*, *innumerable*: but sometimes *νη* increases; as, *νήχυτος*, *widely flowing*.

Α from *ἄνευ* or *ἄτερ* signifies *privation*; as, *ἀόρατος*, *invisible*. From *ἄγαν* it denotes *increase*; as, *ἄξύλος*, *very woody*. From *ἅμα* it implies *union and collection*; as, *ἅλογος*, *one of the same bed, a wife*. Sometimes it is redundant; as, *ἄστᾶχυς*, the same as *σταχύς*, *an ear of corn*. It often assumes *ν* before a vowel; as, *ἀνάξιος*, *unworthy*.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are included in Greek under adverbs of exclamation, of which the following are the principal.

1. *Rejoicing*; as, *λού*.
2. *Grieving*; as, *λού, ὦ*.
3. *Laughing*; as, *ἄ, ἄ*.
4. *Bewailing*; as, *αἶ, οἶ, ἰὼ, ὅτοτοτ, or ὅττοτοτ*.
5. *Wishing*; as, *εἰ, εἴθε*.
6. *Rejecting*; as, *ἄπαγε*.
7. *Praising*; as, *εἰα, εὖγε*.
8. *Condemning*; as, *ὦ, φεῦ*.
9. *Admiring*; as, *ὦ, βαβαί, παπαί, αἰβοῦ*.
10. *Deriding*; as, *λού*.
11. *Calling*; as, *ὦ*.
12. *Enjoining silence*; as, *ἦ, ἦ*.
13. *Threatening*; as, *οὐαί*,
14. *Raging*; as, *εὐοῖ*.

Obs. The Greek grammarians seem to have improperly reckoned as adverbs, what in the Latin, and other languages, are called interjections; since the latter are, mere sounds excited by strong emotion, and have no close connection with the rest of the sentence, for the cases joined with some of them may be easily explained by an ellipsis, except the vocative, which is always placed absolutely; while, on the contrary, adverbs, properly so called, always qualify the signification of some verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb. It may be further observed, that many words are considered as adverbs by some grammarians, and as conjunctions by others.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs derived from the genitive plural by changing *ων* into *ως*, form their comparative and superlative in the same manner from the genitive plural of the comparative and super-

κτείνω,
κτενῶ,
ἐκτάκα &
ἐκταγα, } *to kill,*

κυλινδω, *to roll,*

κυνέω,
κυνήσω, } *to kiss,*

{ κτῆμι, ἔκτην, 2d A. M. ἐκτά-
μην, Inf. κτάσθαι,
Part. κτάμενος.

{ κυλίω, κυλίσω, ἐκύλισα, ἐκυ-
λισθην, κυλισθήσο-
μαι.

{ κυλινδέω, κυλινδήσω.

{ κύω, κύσω, ἔκυσσα & ἔκυσ-
σα.

A.

λαγχάνω, *to obtain by lot,*

λαμβάνω, *to receive,*

λανθάνω, *to be concealed,*

{ λήγω, λήξομαι, λέληχα, Att.
εἴληχα, εἴληγμαι, ἔλ-
χον.

{ λέγγω, λέλογχα.

{ λήβω, λήψομαι, λέληφα, Att.
εἴληφα, λέλημμαι &
εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην,
λήφθῆσομαι, ἔλαβον,
ἐλαβόμην.

{ λαβέω, λελάβηκα.

{ λάμβω, λάμψομαι, ἐλαμψά-
μην, ἐλάμμαι, ἐλάμ-
φθην.

{ λήθω, Imp. ἔληθον, λή-σω,
σομαι, λέλησμαι, &
λέλασμαι, λελήσομαι,
ἐλήσθην, ἔλαθον, ἐλα-
θόμην, λέληθα.

M.

μανθάνω, *to learn,*

μάχομαι, *to fight,*

μέλλω, *to be about to do,*

μέλω, *to be a concern to,*

{ μαθέω, μαθήσομαι, μεμάθη-
κα, ἔμαθον.

{ μαχέω, μαχέσομαι & μαχή-
σομαι, ἐμαχεσάμην &
ἐμαχησάμην, μεμάχη-
μαι, 2d F. μαχοῦμαι.

{ μελλέω, μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα.

{ μελέω, μελή-σω, σομαι, ἐμέ-
λησα, μεμέλη-κα, μαι
& μέμβλημαι, ἐμελή-
θην, ἔμελον, μέμηλα.

μιγνῶ, } μινῡμι, }	to mix,	{	μιγω, μι-ξω, ξομαι, ξμιξα, μέμιγμαι, μεμίξομαι, ἐμίχθην, ἐμίγην, μίγη-σομαι.
μυμήσκω,	to remember,	{	μνάω, μνή-σω, σομαι, ἔμνη-σα, ἐμνησάμην, μέ-μνημαι, μεμνήσομαι, ἐμνήσθην, μνησθήσο-μαι.
μῑμνω,	to remain,	μενέω,	μεμένηκα.
μοργνῶ, } μόργνυμι, }	to wipe off,	μόργω,	μόρξω, ἐμορξάμην.

N.

ναω,	to dwell,	{	νάω, νάσομαι, ἔνασα, ἐνα-σάμην, ἐνάσθην.
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Verbs in *ναω* and *νεω*, formed from others by inserting *ν* as, *περνάω*, to sell, from *περάω* some of which change *ε* into *ι* as, *πινέω*, to fall, from *πέτω*.

O.

ὀδάζω,	to bite,	ὀδαξέω,	ὀδαξήσω.
ὀζω,	} to smell,	{	ὀζέω, ὀζέσω & ὀζήσω, ὀζεσα.
ὀσω,			
ὀδα,			
Att. ὀδωδα,			
οἰδαίνω,	} to swell,	οἰδέω,	οἰδήσω, ᾤδη-σα, κα.
οἰδᾶνῶ,			
οἰδίσκω,			
οἶομαι,	} to think,	{	οἶέω, οἶήσομαι, ᾤημαι, ᾤή-θην.
οἶμαι,			
οἶχομαι,	to go away,	{	οἶχέω, οἶχήσομαι, ᾤχη-κα, μαι.
		{	οἶχόω, ᾤχωκα.
ὀλισθαίνω,	} to slide,	{	ὀλισθίεω, ὀλισθήσω, ὠλισθη-σα, κα, ὠλισθον, ὠλισθην.
ὀλισθαίνω,			
ὀλλῶ,	} to destroy,	{	ὀλέω, ὀλέσω, ὤλεσα, ὤλεκα & ὀλώλεκα, ὤλέσθην, ὤλον ὀλῶ, ὤλωμην, ὀλοῦμαι, ὤλα & ὤω-λα.
ὀλλυμι,			

ὀμνῶ, } ὀμνῦμι, }	<i>to swear,</i>	ὀμῶ, }	ὀμῶσω, ὀμῶσα, ὀμο- σάμην, ὀμώμο-κα, μαί δε σμαι, ὀμόθην, 2d F. M. ὀμοῦμαι.
ὀμόργνυμι, }	<i>to wipe off,</i>	ὀμόργω, }	ὀμόρξω, ὀμορξάμην.
ὀνέμω, } ὀνέμυμι, }	<i>to benefit,</i>	ὀνάω, }	ὀνή-σω, σομαι, ὠνησα, ὠνησάμην & ὠνάμην, ὠνέμαι, ὠνήθην.
ὀρνῶ, } ὀρνῦμι, }	<i>to excite,</i>	ὄρω, }	ὄρσω, ὄρσα, ὄρμαι, ὄρωρα & ὄρορα, ὄρό- μην.
ὀσφραίνομαι, }	<i>to smell,</i>	ὀσφρῶ, }	ὀσφρήσομαι, ὠσφρό- μην.
ὀφείλω, } ὀφλω, } ὀφλισκάνω, }	<i>to owe,</i>	ὀφείλω, }	ὀφείλῃσω, ὠφείλη-σα, κα, ὠφείλον & ὠφελον. ὀφλήσω, ὠφλη-σα, κα.

II.

πάσχω, }	<i>to suffer,</i>	πήθω, }	πέισομαι, Bæot. for πήσομαι, ἔπησα, ἔπα- θον, πέπηθα.
πέσσω, }	<i>to cook,</i>	παθῶ, }	παθήσω, ἐπάθησα, πεπάθηκα.
πεταννῶ, } πετάννυμι, }	<i>to spread,</i>	πένθω, }	πέπονθα.
πέτομαι, } πέτῃμαι, }	<i>to fly,</i>	πέπτω, }	πέψω, ἔπεψα, πέπεμ- μαι, ἐπέφθην.
πηγνῶ, } πηγνῦμι, }	<i>to fasten,</i>	πετάζω, }	πετάσω, ἐπέτασα, πε- πέτασμαι, πέπιασμαι, & πέπτᾶμαι, ἐπετά- σθην.
πίνω, } πῖμι, }	<i>to drink,</i>	πετάω, }	πετήσομαι, ἐπετά- σθην.
		ποτάω, }	ποτήσομαι, πεπότη- μαι.
		πήγω, }	πήξω, ἔπηξα, ἐπηξά- μην, πέπηγμαι, ἐπή- χθην, ἐπάγην, παγή- σομαι, πέπηγα.
		πῶω, }	πῶσω, πέπωκα, πέπο- μαι, ἐπόθην, ποθή- σομαι.
		πίω, }	πίσομαι, ἔπιον, 2d F. M. πίομαι for πιού- μαι.
		πίμι, }	Imperat. πῖθι.

πιπίσκω,	to give to drink,	πίω,	πίσω, ἔπισα.
πίπλημι,	} to fill,	πλάω,	πλήσω, ἐπλησα, ἐπλη- σάμην, πέπλησμαι, ἐπλήσθην, πέπληθα.
πίμπλημι,		πλήμι,	Imp. Pas. ἐπλήμην.
πιμπλάνω,		περάω,	Sync. πράω, πράσω, πέπρα-κα, μαι, πε- πράσομαι, ἐπραθην, πραθήσομαι.
πιπράσκω,	to sell,	πρήθω,	πρήσω, ἐπρησα, πέ- πρη-κα, σμαι, πεπρή- σομαι, ἐπρήσθην.
πίπρημι,	} to burn,	πτόω,	πέπτωκα.
πίμπρημι,		πέτω,	ἔπεσα, ἐπεσάμην.
πίπτω,	to fall,	πεσέω,	ἔπεσον, 2d F. M. πε- σῶμαι.
πτάρνυμαι,	to sneeze,	πταίρω,	ἐπτάρον.
πυνθάνομαι,	to inquire,	πεύθω,	πέψομαι, πέψυσμαι, ἐπυθόμην.

P.

ῥέζω,	} to do,	ῥεγώ,	Att. ῥεδω, ῥεξω, P. M. ῥεργα.
ῥέξω,		ῥύεω,	ῥύησομαι, ἐῤῥύηκα, ἐῤῥύην.
ῥέρεξα,		ῥήσσω,	ῥήξω, ῥέρεξα, ἐῤῥήξα- μην, ἐῤῥήγα δε ῥέρω- γα, ἐῤῥάγην, ῥαγή- σομαι.
ῥηγνύω,	} to break,	ῥόω,	ῥώσω, ῥέρωσα, ῥέρω- μαι, ἐῤῥώσθην, ῥω- σθήσομαι, ῥέρωσο, farewell.
ῥήγνυμι,			
ῥωννύω,	} to strengthen,		
ῥώννυμι,			

Σ.

σβεγνύω,	} to extinguish,	σβέω,	σβέσω, ἔσβεσα, ἔσβεκα δε ἔσβηκα, ἔσβεσμαι, ἔσβέσθην, σβεσθήσο- μαι.
σβέννυμι,		σβῆμι,	ἔσβην.
σκεδαννύω,	} to scatter,	σκεδάω,	σκεδάσω, ἐσκεδάσα, ἐσκεδάσμαι, ἐσκεδά- σθην.
σκεδάννυμι,			

σκέλλω,	to dry up,	{ σκάλλω, ἔσκηλα. σκλάω, ἔσκληκα. σκληῖμι, 2d A. Inf. σκληῖναι.
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Verbs in σκω, derivatives from verbs in ω pure, form their tenses from their primitives; as, εὗρισκω, *to find*, εὕρησκα, εἕρηκα, from εὕρω.

σπένδω,	to pour out.	{ σπειώ, σπει-σω, σομαι, ἔσπει- σα, ἐσπείσαμαι, ἔσπει- σμαι, ἐσπείσθην.
στορεννύω, στορέννυμι, στόρνυμι, στρωννύω, στρώννυμι, σχέθω,	{ to spread, to spread, to have,	{ στορέω, στορέσω, ἐστόρεσα, ἐστορεσάμην, ἐστορέ- σθην. στρώω, στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἐ- στρωσάμην, ἔστρωμαι. σχέω, See ἔχω.

T.

ταλάω, } τέτλημι, }	to bear,	{ τλάω, τλήσομαι, τέτληκα. τλήμι, ἔτλην.
τανύω, } τανύσω, }	to extend,	τάζω, ἔιταγον, τέταγα.
τέμνω, } τεμῶ, } τέτιμκα, }	to cut,	{ τεμέω, τεμήσω. τεμήγω, τεμήξω, ἔτεμξα, ἔτεμά- χον, ἐτεμάχην.
τίκτω,	to bring forth,	{ τέκω, τέ-ξω, ξομαι, ἐτέχθην, ἔτεκον, ἐτεκόμην, τέ- τοκα.
τιτράω, τίτρημι, τετραίνω, τετρανῶ,	{ to bore,	{ τράω, τρήσω, ἔτρησα, τέτρη- μαι.
τιτρώσκω,	to wound,	{ τρώω, τρώ-σω, σομαι, ἔτρω- σα, τέτρωμαι, ἐτρώ- σθην, τρωθήσομαι.
τρέχω, θρέξω,	to run,	{ δραμέω, δεδράμη-κα, μαι. δρέμω, ἔδραμον, 2d F. M. δραμοῦμαι, δέδρομα.
τρώγω, τρώξομαι, ἔτραγον,	{ to eat,	{ φάγω, ἔφαγον, 2d F. M. φά- γομαι for φαγοῦμαι.

τυγχάνω, <i>to obtain, happen,</i>	{	τεύχω,	τεύξομαι, τέτευχα, ἔ- τύχον.
		τυχέω,	τυχήσω, ἐτύχησα, τε- τύχηκα.

Υ.

ὑποσχέομαι, <i>to promise,</i>	{	ὑποσχέω,	ὑποσχέσομαι, ὑπέσχη- μαι, ὑπέσχη-έθην, ὑ- μην.

Verbs in υθω, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as,
φθινύθω from φθίνω, *to destroy*.

Verbs in ιω, polysyllables; as, δεικνύω, *to show*.

Φ.

φάσκω, πιφάσκω, πιφαύσκω,	} to say,	{	φάω,	φήσω, ἔφησα.
			φημι,	ἔφην, ἔφαμην.
	οἶω,		οἶ-σω, σομαι, οἶσθι- σομαι.	
	ἐνέγκω,		1st A. ἤνεγκα, ἤνεγκά- μην, ἤνεγκον, ἤνεγκό- μην.	
	ἐνέκω,		ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἤνέχθην, ἐνεχθήσομαι.	
φέρω,	to bear,		Ion. ἐνείκω, 1st A. ἤνεικα, ἤνε- κάμην, ἐνήνειγμαι, ἤνειχθην.	
			φορέω,	φορήσω, ἐφόρησα, πεφόρημαι, Sync. φρέω, φρήσω, ἔφρησα.
			φρῆμι,	2d A. Imperat. φρέε.
φθάνω,	to be sooner,		φθάω,	φθάσω, φθήσομαι, ἔφθα-σα, κα.
			φθῆμι,	ἔφθην.
φθίνω,	to destroy,		φθίω,	φθι-σω, σομαι, ἔφθι- σα, ἔφθικα, ἔφθίμαι.
φύω,	} to produce,		φύμι,	ἔφυν.
φύσω, πέφυκα,				

Obs. 1. The pronoun accusative before the infinitive is sometimes understood; as, *εἰ τις σοῦ λαβόμενος, εἰς τὸ δεσμοωτήριον ἀπάγοι, φάσκων ἀδικεῖν*, sc. *σέ*, if any one should seize you, and lead you away to prison, saying that you acted unjustly, Plato. Thus in Latin, *nos abiisse rati*, sc. *eos*, Virg.

An adjective or participle expressed may agree with the pronoun understood; as, *ἀφ᾽ ἧς μοι, ἐλθόντα λέγειν τάληθῃ*, that is, *ἐμὲ ἐλθόντα λέγειν*, he gave me leave to come and represent the truth, Xen.; *δέομαι ὑμῶν, μεμνημένους τῶν εἰρημένων, βοηθεῖν ἡμῶν*, sc. *ὑμᾶς*, I entreat you, remembering what has been said, to assist us, Lys.

Obs. 2. The accusative with the infinitive is put especially after the verbs *λέγω*, *ἀγγέλλω*, and similar verbs of speaking. When these are in the passive, either the accusative remains before the infinitive, or it is changed into the nominative of the leading verb; as, *τὸν Κύρον λέγεται εἰπεῖν*, Xen.; *λέγεται εἰπεῖν ὁ Κύρος*, Id. *δοκεῖ, videtur*, has the same construction.

Obs. 3. Use is very frequently made of *ὅτι* or *ὥς* with the indicative or optative, instead of the accusative with the infinitive; as, *νομίζω ὅτι στασιάζει*, Xen.; *ἔλεγον ὥς ἄνθρωπος ἦκοι*, Herodot. Both constructions are sometimes united; as, *ταῦ Νίσου λέγεται θυγατέρα ἐρασθῆναι Μίνω, καὶ ὥς ἐπέκειρε τὰς τρίχας τοῦ πατρὸς*, it is said that the daughter of Nisus fell in love with Minos, and that she sheared off her father's hair, Pausan. Sometimes even the accusative with the infinitive follows *ὅτι* or *ὥς*: as, *μυθολογοῦσιν ὅτι τὰς μοῖρας εἰπεῖν*, they relate that the fates said, Diod. Sic.; *ἐλπίζει διὰ χρῆ, ὥς ἄνδρας ἀγᾶθούς αὐτοὺς γινήσασθαι*, Xen. In a few instances *ὅπως* has a similar construction.

Exc. The infinitive takes before it the same case as the preceding verb, when both verbs relate to the same person; as,

φησὶν αὐτὸς γεγενῆσθαι αἴτιος, he says that he was the cause.

Obs. 1. As the infinitive takes before it the same case as the preceding verb, when both verbs relate to the same person, and the accusative when they do not, it sometimes takes both the nominative and accusative; as, *οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκείνον στρατηγεῖν*, he said that not he, but the other, had the command, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. When the infinitive and the preceding verb relate to the same person, the subject of the infinitive is generally omitted, but expressed when an emphasis lies upon it; as, *ἔφη ἀκοῦειν*, sc. *αὐτὸς*, he said that he heard, Xen.; *ἔφησθα οὐ, λουγὸν ἀμῦναι*, sc. *αὐτή*, you said that you alone warded off destruction, Hom. Thus also before the infinitives of verbs which take the same case after as before them; as, *ἐφασκες εἶναι δεσπότης*, sc. *αὐτὸς*, Aristoph.

Obs. 3. This rule obtains also, when the infinitive is preceded by the article *τὸ*, or by the particle *ὅστις*: as, *οὐ σεμνύνο*

μαι τῷ γραφεὶς ἀποφύγειν, *I am not proud of having escaped when accused*, Demosth.; διεπράξατο, ὥστε αὐτὸς ἐκπλεῦσαι ἀρμοστής εἰς Ἀβυδὸν, *he brought it to pass, that he himself sailed out governor to Abydus*, Xen.

Obs. 4. Sometimes the infinitive has before it an accusative, and the preceding verb a nominative, although both verbs relate to the same person; as, οἶμαι με σοφίας πληρωθῆσθαι, *I think that I shall be filled with wisdom* Plato; ἔλεγεν ἑαυτὸν εἶναι Δία, Apollod.

The same Case after a Verb as before it.

V. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, *when both words refer to the same thing*; as,

ἐγὼ εἰμι Σωκράτης, *I am Socrates*.

σύ μένεις δοῦλος, *you remain a slave*.

ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Εὐφράτης, *the river is called Euphrates*.

σύ φῆς εἶναι θεός, *you say that you are a god*.

ἔδιδοντο αὐτοῦ εἶναι προθύμου, *they begged him to be zealous*.

ἀπέπειν αὐτοῖς ναύταις εἶναι, *he forbade them to be navigators*.

νομίζομεν τὴν γῆν σφαῖραν εἶναι, *we think the earth to be a sphere*.

ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι, φρούριον κατίστη, *instead of being a city, it became a castle*.

Obs. 1. The verbs which most frequently have the same case after them as before them, are,

1. Substantive and neuter verbs; as, εἰμι, ἐπάρχω, γίγνομαι, μένω, πέφυκα, κατέστην, &c.

2. The passive of verbs of calling or naming, choosing, appearing, &c.; as, καλοῦμαι, ὀνομάζομαι, αἰρουμαι, χειροιο-νοῦμαι, φαίνομαι, νομίζομαι, &c.

Obs. 2. To this rule belongs also ἀκούω, signifying *to be called*; as, οὐτ' ἀκούσομαι κακός, Soph.; ὄψα ἐσθλὸς ἀκούσης, Theocrit. So in Latin, *rexque paterque audisti coram*, Hor. Epist. i. 7, 37.

Obs. 3. When any of the above verbs are placed between two nominatives of different numbers, they are commonly governed in number by the former; as, ἡ τάξις ἦν ἑκατὸν ἄνδρες, *the division was a hundred men*, Xen.; στέφανοι εἰσιν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον, Demosth.; but sometimes by the latter; as, ἑστὸν δι' ὧ λόφω ἡ Ἰδομένη ἐψηλῶ, Thucyd. iii. 112. So participles standing between two substantives of different genders commonly agree with the former, but sometimes with the latter; as, λίμνη ἰστὶν ὀνομαζόμενον Νίμφαιον, Pausan.

Obs. 4. An infinitive having the genitive or dative before it, governed by any other word, may be followed by the accusative; as, σοὶ ἐπέαμ' ἔδωκε νέον εἶναι, that is, σὲ νέον εἶναι, *she granted your petition to be young*, Lucian; Ἀθηναίων ἐδεῖ/θησαν ἁπλῶς βοηθοῦς γενέσθαι, αὐτοὺς being understood, *they entreated the Athenians to assist them*, Herodot.

Obs. 5. The Latin poets, in imitation of the Greeks, sometimes put the nominative instead of the accusative after the infinitive, when it relates to the same person with the nominative to the preceding verb; as, *rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos*, for *se esse pronepōtem*, Ovid.

The Construction of Relatives.

VI. The relative $\delta\varsigma$, $\eta\grave{\iota}$, $\delta\acute{\iota}$, agrees with the antecedent in gender, number, and person; and is construed through all the cases as the antecedent would be in its place; as,

οὗ δς ἐμὶ ἔσωσας, you who saved me.

οἱ στρατιῶται ὧν ἔρχε, the soldiers whom he commanded.

αἱ κῶμαι ἐν αἷς ἐσκήνουν, the villages in which they encamped.

ἡ ἐπιστολὴ ἣν ἔγραψε, the letter which he wrote.

If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be the nominative to the verb.

But if a nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be of that case, which the verb or noun following, or the preposition going before, usually governs.

Obs. 1. The antecedent often stands in the same clause, and in the same case, with the relative; as, *οὗτός ἐστιν ὃν εἶδες ἄνδρα, this is the man whom you saw*; *εἰς ἣν ἀφίκοντο κώμην μεγάλη ἦν*, Xen.; *ἐκεῖνοι, ὧν ὀνόματα μεγάλα λέγεται ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, Πιττακοῦ τε καὶ Βιαντος*, Plato; *τάς τιμὰς δς ἔλαβε φανεραί*, sc. *εἰσί*, Xen.; *ὁμολογήκαμεν, πράγματος οὐ μήτε διδάσκαλος μήτε μαθηταί εἶεν, τοῦτο διδάκτον μὴ εἶναι*, Plato.

Obs. 2. The relative frequently stands alone, the antecedent being understood; as, *σώζουσιν οὗς φιλοῦσι*, for *σώζουσι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὗς φιλοῦσι*. Sometimes the relative is expressed in one case, and must afterwards be supplied in another; as, *διὰ τινος μηχανῆς, ἣν ἐπενόησε μὲν Ἀρχιμήδης, ὀνομάζεται δὲ κοχλίας*, for *ἣ ὀνομάζεται, by means of a certain engine, which Archimedes invented, and is named cochlia*, for and which is named, Diod. Sic.

Obs. 3. When the relative comes after two words of different persons, it agrees with the first or second person rather than the third; as, *εἰμὶ δ' ἐγὼ βασιλεὺς δς τιμῶμαι*, Hom.

Obs. 4. The antecedent is often implied in a preceding word; as, *οἰκία πολλὰ μελίων ἢ ὁμότερα τῆς ἐμῆς, οἷ γε οἰκία χρῆσθε γῇ τε καὶ οὐρανῷ*, where *οἷ* is referred to the personal pronoun contained in *ὁμότερα*, Xen.; *κουροτρόφος, οἷ ἴδοντο φάος*, where *κοῦροι*, contained in *κουροτρόφος*, is the antecedent to *οἷ*, Hesiod. Theog. 450.

Obs. 5. The indefinite adjectives *δτος, οίος, &c.* are also sometimes construed like relatives; as, *γῆ πᾶσα, δσης ἄρχει*, Herodot. But these have commonly other adjectives either expressed or understood, which answer to them; as, *οἶτω τοσούτω ἐχρήτο, ὅσαν ἰδέως ἔσθαι*, Xen.; and are often applied to different substantives; as, *οὐπω Φίλιππος ἐστὶ τοιοῦτος, οἷοί ποτ' ἦσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι*, Demosth.

Exc. 1. The relative is often *attracted* into the case of its antecedent; as,

σὺν ταῖς ναυσὶν αἷς εἶχε, with the ships which he had.

μετασχίτω τῆς ἰδονῆς ἡς ἔδωκα ὑμῖν, let him partake of the joy which I gave you.

Obs. 1. The antecedent is often found in the same clause with the relative attracted; as, *ἀπολαύω ὧν ἔχω ἀγαθῶν*, *I enjoy what goods I have*: *ἐπορεύετο σὺν ᾗ εἶχε δυνάμει*, Xen. Frequently it is understood; as, *μεμνημένος ὧν ἔπραξε*, for *τῶν πραγμάτων ὧν ἔπραξε*, and this for *ἀ ἔπραξε*, Lucian; *πληρώσας ναῦς ἐννέα πρὸς αἷς εἶχε*, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Other relatives also undergo a similar attraction; as, *ἐλάττω τῶν τοιούτων κακῶν, οἷων νῦν εἵπομεν*, *fewer of such evils as we have now mentioned*, Plato. Frequently *οἷος*, with the substantive belonging to it, is attracted into the case of its antecedent, instead of standing in the nominative with *εἰμί*: as, *πρὸς ἄνδρας τολμηροῦς, οἷους καὶ Ἀθηναίους*, for *οἷοι Ἀθηναῖοι εἰσὶ*, Thucyd.; *χαριζόμενον οἷα σοὶ ἄνδρι*, for *ἄνδρι, οἷος σὺ εἶ*, Xen. Also when it stands for *ὥστε*: as, *τοιούτους ἀνθρώπους, οἷους μεθυσθέντας ἀρχεῖσθαι*, Demosth. In like manner *ἰλίκοι*: as, *ἐκείνο δεινὸν τοῖς ἰλίκοις γῶν*, for *τηλικούτοις, ἰλίκοι γῶ ἔσμεν*, Aristoph.

Obs. 3. The relative *ὅσος* is sometimes used in phrases which seem to have been originally formed from two clauses referring to each other; as, *ἐκείνος θαυμαστὴν ὄσῃν περὶ σὲ προθυμίαν ἔχει*: thus, *θαυμαστὴν ἐστὶν ὄσῃν προθυμίαν ἔχει*, instead of *θαυμαστὴ ἐστὶ προθυμία, ὄσῃν ἔχει*, Plato, Alcibiad. II. pr. fin. *ἦν περὶ αὐτὸν ὄχλος ὑπερφυῖς ὅσος*, *exceedingly great*, Aristoph. Plut. 750.

Obs. 4. The phrase *οὐδείς δοτις οὐ* is usually considered as one word, in the sense of the Latin *nemo non*, *every one*, in which case *οὐδείς* is put in the same case as the pronoun relative following; as, *οὐδὲνα κινδύνον ὄντιν' οὐχ ὑπέμειναν*, *they underwent every danger*, Demosth.; *οὐδὲνα ἑφάσαν ὄντιν' σὲ δακρύοντ' ἀποστρέφασθαι*, for *οὐδείς ἦν ὄντιν' ἑφάσαν οὐ δακρύοντ' ἀποστρέφασθαι*, *they said that every one returned weeping*, Xen.

Obs. 5. The antecedent is sometimes put in the case of the relative, and the latter omitted, when the former is a demonstrative pronoun, with or without a substantive, and would otherwise be joined with *εἰμί*: as, *τοῦτο οὐδ' ἀποκρίσεως ἄξιον ἰρωτᾶς*, for *οὐδ' ἀποκρίσεως ἄξιόν ἐστι τοῦτο, δ ἰρωτᾶς*, *what you ask is not worthy of an answer*, Plato; *τίνας τοίσδ' ὁρῶ ξένους*; for *τίνας εἰσὶν οὗτοι οἱ ξένοι, οὓς ὁρῶ*; *who are these strangers whom I see?* Eurip.

Exc. 2. The relative frequently differs in number from the antecedent, when the idea of plurality is involved in the singular; as,

πάντας ἀνθρώπους θίλγουσιν, δ, τις σφίας εἰσαφίκεται, *they fascinate all men who approach them*, Hom.; *ἀσπάζεται πάντας, δ ἂν περιτυγχάνῃ*, *he*

salutes all whom he meets, Plato; ὅς ἂν ἐπιῶ, ἥσόν τις ἐμοὶ πρόσσισι, every one to whom I apply will take part with me the less, Thucyd.

Obs. The singular ἔστι is followed by relatives both singular and plural, and the phrase is regarded altogether as one word, equivalent to the adjective ἔνιοι, ἔνιοι, ἔνια, *some*; as, καὶ ἔστιν οἱ ἐτιγῆχάων θωράκων, *and some hit breastplates, Xen.*; ἔστιν οὐσέτινας ἀνθρώπων τεθωμάκας ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ; *have you admired some men for their wisdom? Id.*

In the same manner ἔστι is often used with a relative adverb following, in which case the two are put for an adverb; as, ἔστιν ὅτε, *sometimes, Thucyd.*; ἔστιν ὅπου, *somewhere.*

Exc. 3. When the relative is placed between two substantives of different genders, it sometimes agrees in gender with the latter; as,

τὸ ἄστρον, ἣν ὀνομάζουσιν Αἶγα, *the constellation which they call the Goat,*
Pausan.

Obs. When the antecedent is part of a sentence, the relative is put in the neuter gender; as, ἐὰν ἀποφύγῃ με οὗτος, δὴ μὴ γένοιτο, *Demosth.* Sometimes the relative does not agree in gender with the antecedent, but with some synonymous word implied; as, τέκνα οἷ, for υἱοὶ οἷ, *Eurip.*; ἐμοὶ γὰρ οὐδ', δὲ πᾶσι λείπεται βροτοῖς, σύνεστιν ἐλπίς, sc. χρεῖμα, *for neither hope, which is left to all mortals, remains with me, Id.*

Agreement of an Adjective, Verb, or Relative, with Substantives coupled by a Conjunction.

VII. Substantives singular connected by a copulative conjunction, have an adjective, verb, or relative plural; as,

Κάστωρ καὶ Πολυδεύκης, οἱ ἀθάνατοι εἰσι, *Castor and Pollux, who are immortal.*

Obs. 1. If the substantives be of different persons, the verb plural must agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third; as, ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ ἐλογίζομεθα, *Xen.*; σὺ καὶ ὁ Θεόδωρος ἐλέγετε, *Plato.*

Obs. 2. If the substantives are of different genders, the adjective or relative plural must agree with the masculine rather than the feminine or neuter; as, πατήρ καὶ μήτηρ ἐλίσσοντο, γουνόμενοι, *Hom.*; but this is only applicable to beings which may have life.

Obs. 3. If the substantives signify things without life, the adjective or relative plural must be put in the neuter gender; as, αἱ δυναστεῖαι καὶ ὁ πλοῦτος διὰ τὴν τιμὴν ἐστὶν αἰρετὰ, *powers and riches are desirable on account of honor, Aristot.*; οὔτιον καὶ

ἕδωρ καὶ οἶνον ἐνθῆσω, ἃ κέν τοι λιμὸν ἐρύκοι, *I will put on board bread and water and wine, which shall keep off hunger from you*, Hom.

Obs. 4. The adjective or verb frequently agrees with one of the substantives, mostly with the nearest, and is understood to the rest; as, αἰεὶ γὰρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη, πόλεμοι τε, μάχαι τε, *for contention is always agreeable to you, and wars, and battles*, Hom.; οἱ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος ἦκε, *the strangers and the rest of the multitude came*, Thucyd.; ἔστιν ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσιν ἀρχοντές τε καὶ δῆμος; *are there in the other cities both magistrates and people?* Plato.

Obs. 5. The plural is sometimes used after μετὰ or σὺν put for καὶ as, Δειφόντης δὲ σὺν τοῖς παισὶν ἀναλαμβάνοντες τὸν νεκρὸν, κομίζουσιν ἐς τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον, *Deiphontes and his children, having taken up the corpse, convey it to this place*, Pausan.

The Use of the Article.

VIII. The article is used before substantives which represent determinate individuals, or whole classes. But more particularly,

1. The article is used especially before substantives which denote something that has been already mentioned, or that is commonly known; as,

ἐπεδιώκον μέχρι κώμης τινός· ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἔστησαν· ὑπὲρ γὰρ τῆς κώμης γήλοφος ἦν, *they pursued as far as a certain village; there they halted; for above the village was an eminence*, Xen.; ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ βουκόλος, καὶ ἀναλᾶβὼν τὸ παιδίον, *the herdsman having heard this, and having taken up the child* (that is, the herdsman and child of which mention had before been made), Herodot. Again, ὁ ποιητής, *the poet*, it being commonly understood that Homer is intended thereby; ὁ Σταγειρίτης, *the Stagirite*, that is, Aristotle. Hence proper names often receive the article; as, ὁ Σωκράτης, *Socrates*; αἱ Ἀθῆναι, *Athens*.

2. The article is prefixed to substantives which denote, not determinate individuals of a class, but the whole class; as,

ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ θνητός, *man is mortal*; αἱ ἁλώπεκες φωλεοὺς ἔχουσι, *foxes have holes*, Luke ix. 58. Hence it is put with abstract nouns; as, οὐκ ἐκ χρημάτων ἡ ἀρετὴ γίγνεται, *virtue is not produced from riches*, Plato.

3. The article is generally prefixed to substantives which are accompanied by the demonstrative pronouns οὗτος, ὁδε, ἐκεῖνος, or the adjectives πᾶς ὅλος as,

οὗτος ὁ ποταμός, *this river*; αἱ νῆσοι αὗται, *these islands*; ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁδε, *this man*; ἐκεῖνη ἡ ἡμέρα, *that day*; πάντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, *all the men*;

ἡ πόλις δλη, *the whole city*; but πάντες ἄνθρωποι, *all men generally*; ἐν-
αὐτὸν ὅλον, *a whole year*. It is likewise used with the possessive pronouns
ἐμός, σός, &c.; as, ὁ σός υἱός, like ὁ υἱός σου, means *thy son*, but σός υἱός,
like υἱός σου, *a son of thine*. Also with the interrogatives ποῖος, τίς, but
only with reference to something preceding; as, τὰ ποῖα ταῦτα; *what sort
of things are these?* that is, to which you refer, Eurip.

4. The article is generally put with the subject of a proposi-
tion, and omitted in the predicate; as,

ἡδονὴ ἡ εὐδαιμονία, *happiness is pleasure*; ἡ ἡδονὴ εὐδαιμονία, *pleasure is
happiness*. In some cases it is used in the predicate only; as, εἰρήνη ἐστὶ
τάγαθον, *peace is the abstract good*, Philem. Sometimes both subject and
predicate receive it, and sometimes neither of them; as, ὁ λύχνος τοῦ
σωματός ἐστιν ὁ ὀφθαλμός, *the light of the body is the eye*, Matt. vi. 22.;
πάντων μέτρον ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ, *man is the measure of all things*, Plato.

5. The neuter article is used with infinitives, to which it
gives the signification of substantives; as,

τὸ κολάζειν, *the punishing*; τὸ κακῶς ποιεῖν, *the doing ill*; τῷ δὲ χαλεπὸν
ἔπεται τὸ θανούειν, *admiration follows joy*, Plut. Also with words and
sentences taken materially, or for themselves; as, τὸ ἀρετὴ, *the word ἀρετὴ*·
τὸ Γινῶθι σαυτὸν, *the maxim, Know thyself*, Plato.

6. The article is often separated from its substantive by
adjectives, participles, adverbs, or prepositions with their
cases; as,

ἡ Ἐρυθρὴ θάλασσα, *the Red Sea*, Herodot.; τὰ κατεστραμμένα ἔθνη, *the
nations that had been subdued*, Xen.; οἱ τότε Ἕλληνες, *the Greeks of that
time*, Plato; ἵππευεῖσθε τὸν πρὸς ἐκείνους πόλεμον, *you sustained the war
against them*, Demosth. When these words, for the sake of greater em-
phasis or clearness, are put after the substantive, they are preceded by the
article; as, σύνεμι ἀνθρώποις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, *I associate with good men*, Xen.;
πολεμεῖν Τισσαφέρνηι τῷ τμήος ἀδικήσαντι, *to make war against Tissaphernes
who injured you*, Id.; ἡ ἀμέλεια αὕτη ἡ ἄγαν, *this excessive negligence*,
Demosth.; τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ, *the water in the lake*, Herodot. When
the article is put with an adverb or a preposition, grammarians suppose an
ellipsis of some convenient participle, particularly of ὦν, or γεινόμενος,
sometimes expressed; as, εἰς τὸν νῦν ὅττα χρόνον, Eurip.; ἐν τῇ πρὸς
Μεγαρίας γενομένη στρατηγίῃ, Herodot.; κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν
φείρουσαν, Xen.

In like manner genitives are placed either between the
article and the substantives by which they are governed, or
after the substantive with the article before them; as,

αἱ βασιλέως νῆες, and αἱ νῆες αἱ βασιλέως, *the king's ships*, Thucyd. In
the former case two and even three articles may stand together; as, τὸ τῆς
Ἀρτιμίδος ἱερὸν, *the temple of Diāna*, Thucyd.; τὸ τῆς τοῦ ξαίνοντος τέ-
χνης ἔργον, Plato; ἔνοχος ἔστω τῇ τῶν ἐλευθέρων φθορᾷ νόμῳ, Eschin.

Very frequently the article is used without a substantive
expressed; as,

ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ, sc. χώρα, *in the land of the king*, Thucyd.; τὰ τῶν Ἀρχα-
δων, sc. πράγματα, *the affairs of the Arcadians*, Xen.; οἱ ἐν τῇ ᾧσται, *the*

people in the city, Thucyd.; τὰ κατὰ Πανσανίαν, *the affairs of Pausanias*, Id.; τὰ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, Herodot.; οἱ οὖν βασιλεῖ, Xen.

The neuter article standing alone with the genitive of a substantive, signifies every thing that pertains to the person or thing denoted by the substantive; as, δεῖ φέρειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν, *it is necessary to bear what comes from the gods*, Eurip. It signifies particularly that which any one has done, or is wont to do, or that has befallen him; in which case it is put in the singular; as, τὸ τῶν ἁλιέων, *what fishermen are accustomed to do*, Xen. Similarly τὸ τοῦ Ὁμήρου, *the saying of Homer*, Plato. Sometimes it is merely a periphrasis of the substantive in the genitive; as, τὰ τῆς τύχης, *fortune*, that is, *the things of fortune*, Soph.; τὸ τῶν θεῶν, for οἱ θεοί, Plato. In the same manner the possessive pronouns with the article are put instead of the personal pronouns; as, τὸ ὑμέτερον, as if τὸ ὑμῶν, for ὑμεῖς, Herodot.; τὰμὰ for ἐγώ, Eurip.

The plural article, followed by ἀμφὶ or περὶ with a proper name in the accusative, signifies, 1. the companions of the person named; as, οἱ περὶ Ἀρχίδαμον, *the companions of Archidamus*, Xen.; 2. the person alone; as, οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Πριάμον καὶ Πάνθοον, *Priam and Panthoos*, Hom.; 3. the person and his companions; as, οἱ περὶ Θρασύβουλον, *Thrasylbulus with his soldiers*, Thucyd. But when followed by ἀμφὶ or περὶ with an appellative, it signifies office or relation; as, οἱ περὶ ἱερεῖ, *the priests*.

Frequently the neuter article, with whatever it is attached to, is used adverbially; as, τὸ πρῶτον and τὰ πρῶτα, *at first*; τὸ λοιπὸν, *for the future*; τὸ πρὶν, *formerly*; τὸ αὐτίκα, *immediately*; τανῦν, *now*; τὸ πάμπαν, *entirely*; τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε, *from henceforth*; τὸ πρὸ τούτου, *before this*; τὸ ἐπ' ἐμὲ, τοῦτ' ἐμὲ, τοῦπὶ σέ, *as far as lies in me, in you*. Also with an infinitive; as, τὸ τήμερον εἶναι, *to-day*; τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι, *as far as regards him*.

Obs. In the old Greek poets δ, ἡ, τὸ, is rather a demonstrative pronoun, and the substantives for the most part stand alone, as in Latin, where we use the article *the*. Later writers also very frequently omit it.

The Use of the Article as a Pronoun.

IX. The article is often used for the relative and demonstrative pronouns.

1. For the relative pronoun; as,

Ἦετίων δ' μ' ἔτρεφε, *Eetion who brought me up*, Hom.

τὸ οἰκημα ἐν τῷ κοιμώμεθα, *the chamber in which we sleep*, Herodot.

2. For the demonstrative pronouns; as,

δ' γὰρ ἦλθε, *for he came*, Hom.

τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω, *but I will not release her*, Hom.

Obs. 1. The article is very often used as a relative pronoun in Ionic and Doric writers. Of Attic writers the tragedians only use it in this sense, and these only in the neuter and the oblique cases; as, τὸν θεόν, τὸν οὖν ψέγεις, Eurip.

Obs. 2. The use of the article as a demonstrative pronoun is likewise chiefly confined to Ionic and Doric writers, though it is found in this sense in Attic writers also, but for the most part in the neuter and the oblique

cases ; as, *ὁ δὲ εἶπε*, but he said, Xen. ; *τὸ δ' οὐχ οὕτως ἔχει*, but this is not so, Plato ; *τοῖς δὲ ἄλλῃ γῇ ἐστὶ πολλή*, Thucyd. ; *τῆς γὰρ πεφύκα μητρὸς*, Soph. Especially in the accusative with the infinitive after *καί* : as, *καὶ τὸν κελεύσαι δοῦναι*, and that he commanded to give it him, Xen. In the nominative the relative *ὅς* is used in this sense ; as, *καὶ ὅς εἶπε*, and he said, Xen. Thus also *ἢ δ' ὅς*, said he, which is very frequent in Plato.

Obs. 3. The Attics moreover use the article as a demonstrative pronoun before the relatives *ὅς*, *οἷοι* : as, *περὶ τεχνῶν τῶν ὅσαι περὶ ταῦτα εἰσὶ*, concerning those arts which treat of these things, Plato ; but particularly in a division, where *ὁ μὲν*, *ὁ δὲ*, are opposed to each other, *this.....that, the one.....the other*, &c. ; as, *τῶν μὲν πολλοὶ ἐτιτρώσκοντο*, τῶν δὲ οὐδεὶς, of these many were wounded, of those not one, Xen. ; *ὁ μὲν μαίνεται*, *ὁ δὲ σωφρονεῖ*, the one is mad, the other is rational, Plato ; *τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων* (otherwise quite as often *οἱ ἄλλοι* "Ἕλληνες"), *οἱ μὲν ὑμῖν*, *οἱ δὲ ἐκείνοις*, ὑπὸ ἡμῶν, of the other Greeks, some were subject to you, some to them, Demosth. In this construction *ὁ μὲν* commonly refers to the nearer of two things, but sometimes to the more remote ; as, *κρεῖττον τὸ γουδετεῖν τοῦ ὀνειδίζειν* : *τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἡπιὸν τε καὶ φίλον*, τὸ δὲ σκληρόν τε καὶ ὀβρισιτικόν, it is better to admonish than to reproach ; for the former is mild and friendly, the latter harsh and affronting, Epictet. If *ὁ μὲν* and *ὁ δὲ* be used in speaking of one thing alone, they may each be rendered *partly*, or *in part*. Sometimes the relative pronoun is used instead of the article ; as, *πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας*, *ἃς μὲν ἀναιρῶν*, *εἰς ἃς δὲ τοὺς φυγάδας κατὰγων*, destroying some of the Greek cities, and bringing back the exiles into the others, Demosth.

GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF SUBSTANTIVES.

X. One substantive governs another in the genitive (*when the latter substantive signifies a different thing from the former*) ; as,

τὸ τοῦ Κύρου ἄρμα, the chariot of Cyrus, or Cyrus's chariot.

Obs. 1. The genitive most commonly indicates that which does something, or to which something belongs ; as, *τὰ Ὀμήρου ποιήματα*, Æschin. ; *τὸ τοῦ Κύρου ἄρμα*. But frequently the genitive is also taken in a passive sense ; as, *ἡ Σωκράτους κατηγορία*, the accusation against Socrates ; *εὐνοία Ἀθηναίων*, good-will towards the Athenians, Thucyd. Sometimes one substantive governs two genitives, one of which has an active and the other a passive sense ; as, *τὰς τῶν οἰκείων προπηλαχίσεις τοῦ γήρως ὀδύρονται*, they lament the insults which the relations offer to old age, Plato.

Obs. 2. A possessive adjective is frequently used instead of the genitive ; as, *οἱ Ἡράκλειοι παῖδες*, for *Ἡρακλείους*.

Obs. 3. The substantive which governs the genitive is often understood ; as, *Σωκράτης ὁ Σωφρονισκου*, sc. *νόος*, Plato ; *ἐν Κροίσου*, sc. *οἴκῳ*, Herodot. ; *εἰς ἄδου*, sc. *δόμον*, to the shades below ; *ἐν ἄδου*, sc. *δόμῳ*, in the shades below.

Obs. 4. The dative is frequently used for the genitive, particularly by the poets; as, οὐκέτι σοὶ τέκνα λεύσσει φῶς, for τέκνα σου, *no longer do your children see the light*, Eurip.; οὐδ' Ἀλάντι ἔγδαρε θυμῶ, nor did it please the mind of Ajax, Hom. Sometimes both cases are put; as, Ἀχιλλῆος ὀλοὸν κῆρ γηθεῖ, φόνον Ἀχαιῶν δευχομένῳ, *the slaughterous heart of Achilles rejoices, as he beholds the slaughter of the Greeks*, Hom.

Obs. 5. Prepositions with their respective cases often serve as a circumlocution of the genitive; as, αἱ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἰδοῦναι, αἱ διὰ τοῦ σώματος ἰδοῦναι, *the pleasures of the body*, Plato; ἡ περὶ τοὺς Φωκίας ὄλεθρος, for ὁ τῶν Φωκίων ὄλεθρος, Demosth.

Substantive pronouns are governed in the genitive like substantive nouns; as, ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν, *our city*.

So also adjective pronouns when used as substantives, or having a noun understood; as, ἡ θυγάτηρ ἐκείνου, *his daughter*; ὧν οἱ πατέρες, *whose fathers*.

The genitive is likewise governed by the relative and demonstrative pronouns; as, ταῦτά ἐστιν ἃ Σωκράτους ἐπαινῶ, *this is what I commend in Socrates*, Plato; τάδ' αὐτοῦ ἀγᾶμαι, *I admire this in him*, Xen.

The possessive pronouns are equivalent in signification to the genitive of the personal pronouns. Thus, ἡ ἑμετέρα πόλις, ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, is the same as ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν, ὁ πατήρ μου. Sometimes also, like the genitive, they are taken passively; as, σὸς πόθος, *longing for thee*, Hom.; εὐνοίᾳ καὶ φιλίᾳ τῇ ἐμῇ, *through good-will and friendship towards me*, Xen.

The possessive pronouns have sometimes nouns, pronouns, and participles after them in the genitive; as, τοῦτο σὸν ἂν εἴη τοῦ δικαστοῦ, Lucian; τὸ σὸν μόνης δώρημα, Soph.; σὶν αὐτοῦ φρένα τέρεται, Hom.

XI. The genitive is used to express that one thing is the quality or circumstance of another; as,

δένδρον πολλῶν ἐτῶν, *a tree of many years*.

ἄνιρ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς, *a man of great virtue*.

λίμνη σταδίων εἴκοσι τὴν περίμετρον, *a lake of twenty stadia in circumference*.

Obs. This genitive frequently stands alone, ἄνθρωπος, χοῦμα, or the like, being understood; as, τούτου τοῦ τρόπου εἰμι, *I am of this disposition*, Aristoph.; ἀπέθανεν ἐτῶν ὀγδοήκοντα, *he died when eighty years of age*, Lucian.

Adjectives taken as Substantives.

XII. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive governs the genitive; as,

τὸ πλεῖστον τοῦ χρόνου, *the most of the time*.

εἰς τοσοῦτον τόλμης, *to such a pitch of boldness*.

τὸ τετραμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων, *that part of the barbarians which had been put to flight*.

Obs. 1. Plural adjectives of the neuter gender also govern the genitive; as, τὰ κράτιστα τῆς γῆς, Thucyd.; τὰ στενόπορα τῶν ὁδῶν, *angusta viarum*, Diod. Sic. ἄρτων ἡμίσεα, Xen.

Obs. 2. Instead of the neuter, the adjective frequently takes the gender of the substantive in the genitive; as, ἡ πολλὴ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, Herodot.; τοῦ χρόνου τὸν πλεῖστον, Thucyd.

GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives governing the Genitive.

XIII. Adjectives of plenty, want, diversity, property, worth, cause, also verbals, compounds of α privative, and those signifying an affection of the mind, govern the genitive; as,

δείματός μεστός, *full of fear*. ἀνδρῶν κενός, *destitute of men*.
 ἕτερός ἐστι τοιμοῦ πατρός, *he is different from my father*.
 ἴδιος ἀνθρώπου, *peculiar to man*. ἄξιος ἐπαίνου, *worthy of praise*.
 τῆς νίκης αἰτιώτατος ἦν, *he was the principal cause of the victory*.
 ἀνατρεπτικός τῆς πόλεως, *subversive of the state*.
 ἄπαις ἀρρένων παίδων, *childless with respect to male children*.
 γεωμετρίας ἔμπειρος εἰ, *you are skilled in geometry*.

πλῆρης οἴνου, Herodot.; ἔρημος φίλων, Eurip.; γυμνός ὄπλων, Xen.; φόβου ἄγνός, Plato; ψιλός δειδρύων, Herodot.; ὀρφανός τοῦ πατρός, Demosth.; τυράννων ἐλεύθερος, Herodot.; δημοκρατίας ἀλλότρια, Lys.; ἑρὸς τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς, Æschin.; ἀνύξις τοῦ συμποσίου, Lucian; λυτῆροι δειμάτων, Soph.; τῆς ἰδονῆς ἐγκρατής, Xen.; ἀπάθης κακῶν, Herodot.; ἐπιμελής τῶν φίλων, Xen.; θείω δ' αἰδρὶς μάλλον ἢ σοφὸς κακῶν εἶναι, Æschyl.

Obs. 1. Adjectives of worth and cause govern the genitive and dative; as, ἡμῖν Ἀχιλλεύς ἄξιος τιμῆς, *Achilles deserves honor of us*, Eurip.; πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν αἰτιοὶ τοῖς Ἕλλησι κατέστησαν, *they were the authors of many good things to the Greeks*, Isocr.

Obs. 2. Adjectives of plenty and want sometimes govern the dative; as, ἀφνειοὶ μήλοισι, *abounding in fruits*, Hesiod.

Obs. 3. In the old poets participles also are construed with the genitive like adjectives; as, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης, *well acquainted with all the modes of fighting*, Hom.; διδασκόμενος πολέμοιο, Id.

XIV. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural ; as,

τις τῶν στρατιωτῶν, *some one of the soldiers.*
 ὁ νεώτερος τῶν υἱῶν, *the younger of the sons.*
 ὁ σοφώτατος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, *the wisest of the Greeks.*
 τίς τ' ἄρα θεῶν ; *which then of the gods ?*
 μία τῶν νήσων, *one of the islands.*
 ὁ τέταρτος τῶν ποταμῶν, *the fourth of the rivers.*

μόνος πολιτῶν, Eurip. ; τῶν ἵππων ὁ μὲν ἀγᾶθος, ὁ δ' οὐ, Plato ; πρὸς οὓς ἂν ἐγὼ Λυδῶν ἐθίλω, Xen. ; ὁ βουλούμενος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Æschin.

Obs. 1. Other adjectives in the positive degree frequently take their substantives in the genitive, where otherwise instead of the genitive the case of the adjective would be used ; as, οἱ χρηστοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, for χρηστοὶ ἄνθρωποι, *good men*, Aristoph.

Obs. 2. The genitive plural is also put with some adjectives which have the positive form, but the force of superlatives ; as, δια γυναικῶν, *the most excellent of women*, Hom. ; δαίμονις ἀνδρῶν, Herodot. ; ἔξοχος Ἀχαιῶν, Hom.

Obs. 3. The genitive is often governed by εἰς or τις understood ; as, τοῦτων ἦν Θαλῆς, sc. εἰς, *of these Thales was one*, Plato ; πέμπων τῶν Λυδῶν ἐς Δελφοῦς, sc. τινὰς, *sending some of the Lydians to Delphi*, Herodot. ; γυνὴ τῶν ἐπιφάνων, Plut.

Obs. 4. The case of the partitive is often put instead of the genitive ; as, οἱ παρόντες δὲ, οἱ μὲν ᾗδοντο, οἱ δὲ ἐγέλων, for τῶν παρόντων, *of those present, some were ashamed, some laughed*, Lucian. Sometimes prepositions with their respective cases are used ; as, ἐκ τούτων εἰς, Herodot. ; ἐξ ἀπᾶσων ἡ καλλίστη, Lucian ; πρῶτος ἐν ποιηταῖς, Aristoph.

Obs. 5. Partitives, &c. are put in the gender of the substantives which are in the genitive ; but when there are two substantives of different genders, the partitives, &c. are sometimes put in the gender of the former, though almost always in that of the latter ; as, ὁ δὲ παῖς πάντων θηρίων ἐστὶ δυσμεταχειριστότατον, *the boy of all wild beasts is the most difficult to manage*, Plato.

Obs. 6. Partitives, &c. govern collective nouns in the genitive singular, and are of the same gender with the individuals of which the collective noun is composed ; as, τῆς στρατιᾶς πολλοί, Thucyd.

XV. The comparative degree governs the genitive ; as,

λευκότεροι χιόνος, *whiter than snow.*
 ἦν ἀμείνων τοῦ πατρὸς, *he was better than his father.*

Obs. 1. Instead of the genitive, comparatives are also construed with the conjunction *ἢ* or *ἥπερ*, followed by the same case with that of the thing compared; as, ἀρελοσὶν ἥπερ ὑμῖν ἀνδράσιν ὠμλήσα, *I have associated with braver men than you*, Hom.; μέλλεις ἐπ' ἀνδρας στρατεύεσθαι πολὺ ἀμείνονας ἢ Σκύθας, Herodot. vii. 10. But sometimes *ἢ* is followed by the nominative, if *εἰμι* or some other verb may be supplied; as, ἀμείνονας, ἥπερ οἶδε (sc. εἰσι), ἵππους δωρήσαιο, *he might give better horses than these*, Hom.

The genitive commonly follows the comparative instead of *ἢ*, only where *ἢ* would be put with a nominative or an accusative. Sometimes, however, the genitive is put for *ἢ* with the dative; as, ἔξεσιν ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, for μᾶλλον ἢ ἐτέροις, Thucyd.

Sometimes the genitive is used instead of *ἢ*, where *ἢ* would be put with a different case from that of the word to which the comparative is joined; as, τοῦ Πλούτου παρέχω βελτίονας ἄνδρας, for ἢ ὁ Πλούτος, not ἢ τὸν Πλούτον, Aristoph.

Obs. 2. The comparative is sometimes followed both by the genitive, and by *ἢ* with a clause explanatory of the genitive; as, οὐ τί γένοιτ' ἂν ἀτοπίωτερον, ἢ θεραπεύειν ἐκ προστάγματος; Lucian.

Obs. 3. When ἔλαττον, πλεον, πλείω, are followed by a numeral, *ἢ* is often omitted; as, μὴ ἔλαττον δέκα ἐτη γεγονότες, *not less than ten years old*, Plato.

Sometimes *ἢ* is placed between two comparatives; as, γυναῖκα εὐγενεστέραν ἢ πλουσιωτέραν ἔγημε, *he married a wife more noble than wealthy*, Plut. Or it is followed by *κατὰ* or *πρὸς* with an accusative; as, ὅπλα πλείω ἢ κατὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐλήφθη, *more arms were taken than the number of dead led one to expect*, Thucyd.; ἐλάττω ἢ πρὸς τὸ κατόρθωμα νομίζειν εἶναι τὴν δόξαν, *to think the honor inferior to the merit of the action*. Or by an infinitive, commonly with, but sometimes without, *ὥς* or *ὥστε* before it; as, νεώτεροι εἰσιν ἢ ὥστε εἰδέναι, *they are too young to know*, Lys.; μεῖζον ἢ φέρειν, *too great to endure, or to be endured*, Soph.

Obs. 4. Substantives are sometimes used elliptically for propositions in comparison; as, μεῖζων λόγον, for μεῖζων ἢ λέγειν ἐστὶ, ἔξεστι, *greater than can be expressed*, Aristoph.; μεῖζων ἐλπίδος, Æschyl.; ἔλαττον τῆς ἀξίας, Xen.

In a similar manner the comparative is followed by the genitive of the pronouns *ἐμαυτοῦ*, *σεαυτοῦ*, *ἑαυτοῦ*, when any thing is compared with itself at different times; as, ἀνδριώτερος γίνεται αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ, for ἢ πρότερον ἦν, Plato. The superlative is frequently used instead of the comparative; as, ὅτε δεινότατος σεαυτοῦ ἦσθα, *when you even surpassed yourself*, Xen.

Obs. 5. Proportional numbers are construed like comparatives; as, *στράτευμα πολλαπλήσιον τοῦ ἡμετέρου*, *an army much greater than ours*, Herodot.; *διπλάσια ἐκείνῳ διδόναι, ἢ ἄλλῳ τινι τῶν στρατηγῶν*, *to give him twice as much as any other of the commanders*, Lys.

Obs. 6. The excess or defect of measure is put in the dative; as, *ἐνιαυτῷ πρεσβύτερος*, *older by a year*, Aristoph.; *δραχμῇ τιμιώτερον*, Lys.; *δῶπερ σωφρονέστερος, τοσοῦτῳ εὐδαιμονέστερος*, *by how much the more temperate, by so much the happier*, Plato; *πολλῷ καλλίων*, Æschin. Also with superlatives; as, *μακρῷ ἄριστος*, Herodot.

Adjectives governing the Dative.

XVI. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative; as,

τῇ πατρίδι ὠφέλιμος, *profitable to the country*.
βλαβερὸς τοῖς πολεμίοις, *hurtful to the enemy*.
ὁμοῖος Ἀχιλλεῖ, *like to Achilles*.

To this rule belong;

1. Adjectives of profit or disprofit; as, *τῇ πόλει χρήσιμος*, *ἄχρηστος*, Demosth.

2. Of pleasure or pain; as, *ἡδιστον ὑμῖν*, Xen.; *ἀλγιστὸν ἐμοί*, Eurip.

3. Of friendship or hatred; as, *τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εὐνοί ᾤσαν*, Thucyd.; *ᾤν ἐχθρὸς τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ*, Herodot.

4. Of clearness or obscurity; as, *δηλὸς ἐστιν ἐμοί*, Aristoph.; *ἀφανὴς ὦν ἐκείνοις*, Xen.

5. Of nearness; as, *πληστοὶ ἀλλήλοισι*, Hom.

6. Of fitness or unfitness; as, *τοῖς πλείουσιν ἐπιτηδεύτερος δ Περικλῆς*, Pausan.

7. Of ease or difficulty; as, *ῥαδίον ἐστὶ μοι*, Demosth.; *χαλεπὸν ὑμῖν ἐστι*, Plato.

8. Of equality or inequality; as, *ὅσῳ καὶ σὺ τύπτει τὰς ἑσας πληγὰς ἐμοί*, *as many blows as I*, Aristoph. Also of likeness or unlikeness; as, *τὴν φύσιν ὁμοίαν ἔχει ταῖς ἑταίραις*, Isocr.

9. Of obedience or disobedience; as, *Κροίσῳ ᾤσαν κατήκοοι*, Herodot., γορυῦσιν ἀπειθεῖς, Rom. i. 30.

10. Of trust; as, *πίσυνος θεοῖς*, Æschyl.

To these add many other adjectives of various significations; as, *οὐδὲ μὴ ζῆμιά ἐνοχος ᾤν*, Lys.; *ὁ κοινὸν ἀπᾶσιν ἐστι*, Demosth., &c.—particularly,

Compounds of *σὺν* and *ὁμοῦ*, also verbals in *τος* taken passively, govern the dative; as, *ξυνήθης μοι ἐστὶ*, *he is accustomed to me*; *ὁμόγλωσσοι τοῖς Καρσι*, *of the same language with the Carians*; *τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ὑποπιος*, *suspected by the Greeks*; *ἄγνωστος ἡμῖν*, *unknown to us*; *οὐδὲ ῥητά μοι*, Soph.

Obs. 1. Substantives have likewise sometimes a dative after them, and, among these, substantives from primitives governing a dative; as, *σύ μοι ἑσσι πατήρ καὶ μήτηρ*, *you are father and mother to me*, Hom.; *ὄπηρεστα τοῖς θεοῖς*, Plato; *πυρὸς βροτοῖς·δοτῆρ' ὄρεας*, *you behold the giver of fire to mortals*, Æschyl.

Obs. 2. Ὁ αὐτὸς, *the same*, governs the dative; as, *τὸ αὐτὸ ὄνομα ἢ γῇ τῷ ποταμῷ ἔχει*, *the country has the same name as the river*, Herodot.; *ταῦτά ἐμοὶ πέπονθας*, *you have suffered the same things as I*, Aristoph. Sometimes εἰς has a similar construction; as, *ὃς ἐμοὶ μιᾶς ἐγένετ' ἐκ μητέρος*, *who was born of the same mother as I*, Eurip. - In Latin, *invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti*, Hor.; *eādem illis censēmus*, Cic.

Obs. 3. Many adjectives which usually govern the dative, are sometimes found with the genitive; as,

ἡ παρεια ὁμοία φυγῆς ἐγένετο, Xen.; *ἀδελφὰ τῶν εἰρημέων*, Isocr.; *ἐχθρὸς τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου γένους*, Plato; *τὸ ἀνόσιον τοῦ ὀσίου ἐναντίον*, Id.; *ὕπικοι τῶν Ἀσσυρίων ἦσαν*, Xen.; *σὺδαίς ἔνοχος ἐστὶ λειποταξίου*, Lys.; *κοινὸν πάντων ἀνθρώπων*, Plato. Particularly compounds of σύν and ὁμοῦ· as, *καὶ δσα τοῦ γένους ἐστὶ τούτου ξύμφορα*, Plato; *οἱ Ῥαχάνιοι ὁμοροὶ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων εἰσὶ*, Xen.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

Verbs which govern the Genitive.

XVII. Εἶμι and γίγνομαι, signifying possession, property, or duty, govern the genitive; as,

Κύρου ἦσαν, *they belonged to Cyrus.*

ἔστιν ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ, *it is the part of a good man.*

ἐγένετο Μεσσηνίῃ Λοκρῶν, *Messēne was under the dominion of the Locrians.*

Obs. 1. The neuters ἐμὸν, σὸν, &c. are used in this sense, instead of the genitives of the personal pronouns ἐμοῦ, σοῦ, &c.; as, *ἐμὸν ἐστί*, *it is my duty.*

Obs. 2. The genitive often takes πρὸς before it; as, *δεξιῶ πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐστί*, Aristoph. Sometimes ἔργον is expressed; as, *τῶν ἀρχόντων ἔργον ἐστί*, Isocr. So *σὸν ἔργον ἐστί*, Aristoph.

XVIII. Verbs of remembering, forgetting, beginning, ceasing, desiring, ruling, &c. govern the genitive; as,

μύνησ' Ὀρέστων, *remember Orestes.*

τῆς ὀργῆς ἐπαυσάτο, *he ceased from his anger.*

Ψαμμήτιχος ἐβασίλευσεν Αἴγυπτου, *Psammetichus reigned over Egypt.*

Verbs govern the genitive, which signify,

1. To remember, to forget; as,

οὐκ ἐπιλήσομαι αὐτοῦ, *I will not forget him.*

τῆς ἀρχῆς μνημονεύειν, Isocr.; οὐποτε λήσομαι αὐτῶν, Hom.

Obs. These verbs are often constructed with the accusative; as, *Τυδία δ' οὐ μένημαι*, Hom.; *τὰς τύχας, ἃς νῦν ἔχω, ἐπελάθοντο*, Eurip. Sometimes *μνέομαι*, *to make mention of*, is joined with *περί* as, *περί Ὀμήρου μνησθῆναι*, Plato.

2. To care, to neglect; as,

ὕγιαιας ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, *to take care of health.*

τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀμελοῦσι, *they neglect their brothers.*

κίθεται τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Isocr.; σοῦ δ' οὐ φροντῖω, Aristoph.; οὐδ' ἀλλήλων ἀλείγουσι, Hom.; οὐδὲ μετατρέπεται φιλότιτος ἱταίρων, Id.; οὐκ ὀλιγώρουν τῶν κοινῶν, Isocr.; εἴ τι παρημέληκας τῆς μητρὸς, Xen.

Obs. The construction of these verbs is also varied; as, *περί τῶν ἐνθάδε φροντίζειν*, Xen. Sometimes *ἀμελεῖω* is found with the accusative; as, *ταύτην τὴν ὁδὸν ἐμέλησε*, Herodot. So *ἀσερίζω*, *to slight*, in Homer has the accusative, but elsewhere the genitive.

3. To admire, to despise; as,

ἄγμαι σοῦ, *I admire you.*

κατεφρόνησε τῶν νόμων, *he despised the laws.*

σοῦ θαυμάζω, Plato; περιφρονῶ τοῦ ζῆν, Æschin. Socr.; ὑπερορᾷ τῶν καθεστῶτων νόμων, Xen.

Obs. Verbs of admiring and despising frequently take the accusative; as, *τὸν Θαλῆν θαυμάζομεν*, Aristoph.; *καταφρονεῖ με*, Eurip. So *Γοργίου ταῦτα ἄγμαι*, where *Γοργίου* is governed by *ταῦτα*, *I admire this in Gorgias*, Plato.

4. To desire; as,

ἐὰν μὴ ἐπιθυμῆς εἰρήνης, *unless you desire peace.*

τιμῆς ὀρέεσθαι, Xen.; τοῦ αὐτοῦ γλιχόμεθα, Herodot.; τῶν δ' ἀλλοτρίων οὐκ ἐφίενται, Aristot. Thus also *ἐρᾷν χρημάτων*, Isocr.; *δε πολέμου ἱρᾶται*, Hom. Likewise *ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιεῖται*, Xen.

Obs. 1. To this class belong *ἐπειγόμενος*, *λιλαύμενος* ὁδοῖο, *ἰσσύμενος* πολέμοιο, Hom.

Obs. 2. *Ποθῖω* and *ἐπιποθῖω* govern the accusative, and sometimes other verbs of desiring.

5. To enjoy; as,

πολυτελῶν ὁσμῶν ἀπολαύειν, *to enjoy costly perfumes.*

ἐπαίρασθαι, καὶ βίου, καὶ τέχνης, Hippocr.; δαιτὸς ὄνησο, Hom.

Obs. Ἀπολαύω sometimes governs the accusative; as, *φλαῦροι δ' οὐδὲν ἀπέλαυσα*, Isocr.; and *καρπύομαι* always.

6. To abound, to want; as,

ὁ λιμὴν ἔγεμε πλοίων, *the harbor was full of ships.*

χρημάτων ἰδίοντο, *they were in want of money.*

γάμοι πλῆθουσιν ἀνίας, Theocr.; εὐπορεῖν τῶν ἰφοδίων, Plut.; πλουτεῖ φιλῶν πολλῶν, Xen.; περισσεύουσιν ἔρτων, Luke xv. 17.;

σπανίζειν ἀργυρίου, Aristoph. ; οὐδ' ἐμοῦ διδασκάλου χρήσεις, Æschyl. ; τῶν ἐπιτηδίων οὐκ ἀπορήσομεν, Xen. ; νῆσος ἀνδρῶν χρεούει, Hom. ; τῶν σοφῶν πένεσθαι, Æschyl. ; καθαρύνειν ἀμαρτημάτων, Plut.

Obs. 1. Δίωμαι and χρήζω, in the derivative sense of *to entreat, to desire*, are likewise construed with the genitive ; as, *δίωμαί σου παραμύηναι, I entreat you to stay*, Plato.

Obs. 2. Verbs of abounding are also found with the dative ; as, *εὐπορεῖν τοῖς ἀναγκαίοις*, Polyb.

7. To lay hold of, to let go ; as,

ἐλάβετο τοῦ ἀνδρός, he laid hold of the man.
ἀφίεται τοῦ δόρατος, he lets go of the spear.

ἐπελαμβάνοντο τῶν ἀμαξῶν, Plut. ; *ἀντιλάβεσθε τῶν πραγμάτων*, Demosth. ; *τῆσδε παιδὸς οὐ μεθήσομαι*, Eurip.

Obs. Some of these verbs are also used with the accusative

8. To obtain, to miss ; as,

τῆς τιμῆς ταύτης τυγχάνειν, to obtain this honor.
ἡμαρτήκαμεν τῆς ὁδοῦ, we have missed the way.

δώρων λαχεῖν, Hom. ; *ξείνων ἤντησε μεγάλων*, Herodot. ; *σοφῶν ἐκύρησαν αἰοιδῶν*, Theocr. Likewise, *ἔσφαλται τῆς ἀληθείας*, Plato ; *ψευσθῆναι τῆς ἐλπίδος*, Herodot.

Obs. 1. Verbs of obtaining are very often construed with the accusative ; as, *τυγχάνειν τὰ πρόσφορα*, Æschyl. ; *λαγχάνειν κακὰ*, Soph.

Obs. 2. In like manner *κληρονομίω* takes the genitive ; as, *κληρονομεῖν τῆς οὐσίας*, Demosth. ; but in later writers, the accusative ; as, *τὴν ἐκείνου δόξαν ἐκληρονόμησε*, Diod. Sic.

9. To hear, to touch, to smell, to taste ; as,

ἐμοῦ ἀκουσον, hear me.
θίγειν νεκροῦ, to touch a corpse.
ᾤσφραντο τῶν καμήλων, they smelt the camels.
οὐ γεύονται τοῦ οἴνου τούτου, they taste not of this wine.

ἀκροάσομαι τοῦ κατηγοροῦ, Demosth. ; *κλύειν στεναγμῶν*, Eurip. ; *βοῆς ἀκίειν*, Hom. ; *πυρὸς ἄπτεσθαι*, Xen. ; *ψαύειν νοσοῦντος ἀνδρός*, Eurip. Also, *αἰσθάνομαι ψόφου τινός*, Aristoph. ; *ἐπύθοντο τῆς Πύλου κατελημμένης*, Thucyd. In like manner, *συνῆκαν ἀλλήλων*, Herodot.

Obs. 1. With *ὀζω*, *to smell*, that of which any thing smells is put in the genitive ; as, *ὀζει μύρου, he smells of ointment*. The part likewise which emits the smell, is at the same time put in the genitive ; as, *τῆς κεφαλῆς ὀζω μύρου*, Aristoph. The verb is also used impersonally ; as, *ἴμιν δι' ἔτους τῶν ἱματίων ὀρίσει δεξιότητος*, *there will be a smell of dexterity from your clothes*, Aristoph. In the same manner *πνέω*, *to breathe*, sometimes takes the genitive of that which is breathed ; as, *μύρων πνέειν*, Anacr.

Obs. 2. Some of these verbs are frequently joined with the accusative ; as, *οὐδὲ φωνῇ ἔχουον*, Demosth. ; *ἤσθετο τὸν ψόφον*, Aristoph.

10. To begin, to cease ; as,

κατάρχεσθαι τοῦ λόγου, to begin the discourse.
ἔληξαν τῆς θήρας, they ceased from the chase.

μάχης ἄρχειν, Herodot. ; τῆς Ἰχθῦος πρότερος οὗτος ὑπῆρξε, Demosth. ; τῆς μάχης ἐπαύσαντο, Herodot. Also τοῦ μεγά φρονεῖν ὑφίενται, Xen.

Obs. Verbs of beginning sometimes take the accusative ; as, κατώρχομαι στεναγμόν, Eurip.

11. To rule ; as,

ἱτυράνευε Μήδων, *he reigned over the Medes.*
ἤρχον τῆς στρατιᾶς, *they commanded the army.*

ἤρασσε Μυκλήνης, Hom. ; πάντων κυριεύειν, Xen. ; τῆσδε κοιρανέει χθονός, Æschyl. ; στρατοῦ ἄλλου σημαίνειν, Hom. ; ὅς κραινεί στρατοῦ, Soph. ; τῆς θαλάσσης ἐκράτησαν, Thucyd. ; ποῦ οὐ στρατηγεῖς τοῦδε ; Soph. ; τῆς πόλεως ἡγεῖσθαι, Xen. ; δεσπόζειν τῆς Σικελίας, Polyb. ; ἐπιτροπεύειν τοῦ πλῆθους, Herodot.

Obs. Some of these verbs are also construed with a dative or accusative ; as, ὅς πᾶσιν ἀνάσσει, Hom. ; Ἀθηναίοις ἤρξε, Thucyd. ; Μήσοις ἡγησάσθην, Hom. ; τοὺς σοὺς θρόνους κρατοῦσι, Soph. ; τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐξηγοίμεθα, Thucyd. ; ὅς Σηστόν ἐπετρόπευε, Herodot.

12. To excel, and the contrary ; as,

σοφία τῶν Ἑλλήνων περίεσι, *they excel the Greeks in wisdom.*
ξύνεσιν οὐδενός λείπεται, *he is inferior to no one in prudence.*

περιγίγνεσθαι τῶν ἐχθρῶν, Demosth. ; τοσοῦτον διήνεγκε τῶν ἄλλων βασιλῶν, Xen. ; πολὺ λίαν ἀπολείφθω τῶν πεπραγμένων αὐτῷ, Isocr. ; ἐπιτεύεσθαι Ἀχαιῶν, Hom.

So verbs derived from comparatives and superlatives ; as, τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν ἐκρατίστευσε, Isocr. ; τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἀνθρώπων ἀριστεύειν, Xen. ; καλλιστεύσει πασίων τῶν γυναικῶν, Herodot. ; εἰ ἡττώμεθα αὐτοῦ εὐ ποιοῦντος, Xen. ; οὐδενός δευτερεύειν, Polyb. ; ὑστερίζουσι τῶν ἀντιπάλων, Xen.

Obs. The construction is the same when any of these verbs are used in other senses ; as, ὑστέρησε τῆς μάχης, *he came after the battle*, Xen. ; οὐκ ἀπολείπονται τῶν καιρῶν, *they do not miss the right opportunity*, Isocr.

13. To abstain, to be distant ; as,

διέσχον ἀλλήλων ὡς τριάκοντα στάδια, *they were distant from each other about thirty stadia.*

ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν ἀλλοτρίων, Plato ; ἀπεῖχον τοῦ Ἑρινεοῦ ὡς εἴκοσι σταδίοις, Thucyd. ; τῆς θαλάσσης οὐ πολὺ διίστηκε, Polyb.

Obs. This genitive frequently takes ἀπὸ before it ; as, διεῖχον δὲ πολὺ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, Thucyd.

14. To try, to spare, to differ ; as,

πειρᾶσθαι τῶν φίλων, *to try one's friends.*
γυναικῶν οὐδὲν διαφέρουσι, *they differ in nothing from women.*

ἀπεπειρώμην αὐτοῦ, Xen. ; φεῖδεσθαι τέκνων, Eurip. ; μεγίθει καὶ σμικρότητι διαλλάττομεν τῶν ἀκροτάτων, Lucian.

Obs. Verbs of trying are likewise joined with the accusative.

15. Origin ; as,

ᾧς ἔφυ, *of whom he was born.*

ἐσθλῶν γενέσθαι, Eurip.; ποταμοῦ (κατὰ) γένος εἶναι, Διὶ εἶναι γενεῖν, Hom.

Obs. The preposition ἐκ is often expressed before this genitive; as, ἐξ ἧς ἐφύσαν, Isocr.

To these add several verbs of various significations; as, ἀΐθισσον αὐτῶν, Hom.; τῆς θαλάσσης ἀντρίχοντο, Thucyd.; εἵχετο τῆς παρθένου, Plut.; τοῦ σκοποῦ στοχάζεσθαι, Polyb. Likewise some which more commonly take the accusative; as, οὐκ ἀλύξετον μῶρον κακίστου, Soph.; δουλῶσύνης ἀνέχεσθαι, Hom.; ἐνθῦμου τῶν εἰδῶτων, Xen. Mem. iii. 6. 17.

XIX. Transitive verbs govern the genitive, when the action does not affect the whole of any thing, but a part only; as,

πιεῖν οἶνου, *to drink some wine.*

τῶν κηρίων ἔφαγον, *they ate of the honey-combs.*

ἔδωκά σοι τῶν χρημάτων, *I gave you of my wealth.*

Obs. To this, in connection with Rule XXVII. Obs. 1., belong such phrases as the following: κατέαγα τοῦ κρανίου, literally, *I am broken as to a part of my skull, my skull is broken*, Lucian; συνετρίβη τῆς κεφαλῆς, Aristoph.

Verbs governing the Dative.

XX. Any verb may govern the dative in Greek, which has the sign *to* or *for* after it in English; as,

ἐνευσε τῷ παιδί, *he beckoned to the boy.*

οὐχ ὑμῖν ἐπόνουν, *I labored not for you.*

But as the dative after Greek verbs is not always rendered in English by *to* or *for*, and as these particles are not always the sign of the dative in Greek, it will be necessary to be more particular.

I. Εἰμὶ, γίγνομαι, and ὑπάρχω, in the sense of ἔχω, *to have*, govern the dative; as,

τρεις δέ μοι εἰσὶ θυγατρεις, *I have three daughters.*

μηδὲν σοι καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ ἐκείνῳ, sc. ἔστω, *have thou nothing to do with that man*, Matth. xxvii. 19.; τρεῖς οὐκ ἔχοντες ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀνδρῶν αὐτοῖς, Thucyd.

* Ἔστιν ἐμοὶ ὄνομα, therefore, is equivalent to *I am called*, and the name itself stands in the same case with ὄνομα, and not in the genitive or dative, as in Latin, *est mihi nomen Tullii* or *Tullio*; as, ἔστι δέ τῳ χάρις τοῦτο ὄνομα * Ἰρασα, Herodot.

II. Many verbs compounded with ὁμοῦ, or with prepositions, often govern the dative; as,

ὁμορεῖ ἡ Συρία Αἰγύπτῳ, *Syria borders upon Egypt.*

προσέρχεται τῷ Ξενοφῶντι, *he comes to Xenophon.*

Ἡσίοδος ὁμολογεῖ, Plato; Κύρος ἀντεστρατοπεδεύσατο Κροίσω, Herodot.; εἰσέρχεται αὐτῷ θεός, Plato; ἔμοι ἐπιστρατεύσατο, Aristoph.; ταῖς πράξεσι ταῖς αὐταῖς ἐπεχείρησαν, Isocr.; παρεγένετο τῷ Σωκράτει, Xen.; οἱ Νάξιοι προσπίπτουσι τοῖς Μισσηνίοις, Thucyd.

III. Verbs govern the dative, which signify,

1. To order, to exhort, to obey, to disobey; as,

ἐκέλευσε τοῖς ὑπηρεταῖς, *he ordered his servants.*

πεῖσομαι τῷ Θεῷ μᾶλλον ἢ ὑμῖν, *I will obey God rather than you.*

τοῖς ἄλλοις παρηγγύα, Xen.; ἐπείουσιν ἐπιτέλλετο, Hom.; παραινῶ σοι σιωπᾶν, Aristoph.; σοὶ προστάσσω μένειν, Eurip.; παρακелейόντο αὐτῷ μὴ μάχεσθαι, Xen.; πειράσομαι σοι συντόμως ὑποτίθισθαι, Isocr.; ὑπακούειν τῷ στρατηγῷ, Xen.; πειθαρχεῖν τοῖς νόμοις, Aristoph.; τῷ Θεῷ ἀπειθεῖν, Plato.

Obs. 1. Κελεύω and προστάσσω take not only the dative, but also the accusative with the infinitive; as, ἐκέλευσαν ἡμᾶς εἰσείναι, Plato. On the other hand, ρουθετέω, παρακαλέω, προτρέπω, παρορμῶ, &c. take only the accusative.

Obs. 2. Verbs of obeying and disobeying are sometimes followed by the genitive; as, μὴ παιδῶμεθα αὐτοῦ, Herodot.; ὑπήκουσέ μου, Xen.; ἀνηκουστῆν τῶν πατρὸς λόγων, Æschyl.

2. To reproach, to threaten, to be angry; as,

ἐπιτιμᾷ τῷ Ἀχιλλεῖ, *he reproves Achilles.*

ἐχαλεπαινόν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, *they were angry with their commanders.*

ὑμῖν ὀνειδίζειν, Plato; ἐμέμπετο ἔμοι, Demosth.; Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐγκαλοῦσι, Isocr.; τοῖς κακνομένοις ἀπειλεῖν, Xen.; Ἀθηναῖοι ὑμῖν μηνίουσι, Herodot.; ὀργίζετο τοῖς ὀπλίταις, Thucyd.; οὐ νημεσῶ Ἀγαμέμνονι, Hom.; ὀδύσαντο αὐτῷ, Id.

Obs. Μέμφομαι and ἐπιπλήττω are also found with the accusative; as, μέμφεται τὸν Πιττάκον, Plato; ἐπιπλήττε τὸν μὴ καλῶς αὐλοῦντα, Id. Λοιδορέω usually takes the accusative, but the middle λοιδορέομαι, the dative; as, ἐλοιδόρουν αὐτὸν, Xen.; λοιδορεῖται τῷ Διῷ, Aristoph.

3. To assist, to profit, to hurt; as,

ἐβοήθησε τοῖς Ἕλλησι, *he assisted the Greeks.*

λυμαίνεται τοῖς μαιρακίοις, *he corrupts the youth.*

τοῖς φίλοις ἀρίσκειν, Xen.; τῇ πόλει ἀμύνειν, Aristoph.; Τρωσὶν ἀλεξέσκειν, Hom.; ἐπικουρεῖν Λακεδαιμονίοις, Thucyd.; τοῖς θανοῦσι πλοῦτος οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖ, Æschyl.; δε οὔτε αὐτῷ, οὔτε πόλει, λυσιτελεῖ, Plato; ἔμοι οὐκ ἀρίσκουσι, Herodot.; ᾧ τὸ ἄδικον λωβᾶται, Plato.

Obs. Some of these verbs often take the accusative; as, δε ὠφέλησε Πίρσας οὐδὲν, Herodot.; σὲ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρίσκει, Aristoph.; διαλυμαίνεται τὴν γυναῖκα, Herodot.; λωβῶνται τοὺς νέους, Plato; Ὀνίνημι, βλέπω, and some others, the accusative only.

4. To contend, to serve; as,

Διὶ ἐρίκειν, *to contend with Jupiter.*

ὑπηρετῶ τοῖς θεοῖς, *I serve the gods.*

μάχεται τοῖς πολέμοις, Plato; ἀνδράσι μάχασθαι, Hom.; πολεμεῖν τοῖς βαρβάροις, Isocr.; Σκύθαις διαγωνίεσθαι, Xen.; τοῖς ἑχθροῖς στασιάζει, Aristoph.; θηροὶ παλαίειν, Bion; δεσπότης ἑμιλλασθαι, Eurip.; ταῖς ἰδοναῖς δουλεύειν, Isocr.; δεσπότη διακονεῖν, Demosth.

Obs. 1. Frequently verbs of contending, instead of the dative, take πρὸς with the accusative; as, πρὸς ἄνδρας δέκα μάχεσθαι, Herodot. Πολεμῶ likewise takes the accusative, in the sense of *to attack*; as, ἐπολέμησε τὴν Ἀθήνας, Apollod.

Obs. 2. Λατρεύω is sometimes found with the accusative; as, παῖδ' Ἀγαμέμνονιαν λατρεύω, Eurip.

5. To approach, to meet, to follow; as,

πλησιάζομεν τῇ Ἀττικῇ, *we approach Attica.*

ἀπαντᾷ τῷ Ξενοφῶντι, *he meets Xenophon.*

ὁ Κρίτων ἕψεται αὐτῷ, *Crito followed him.*

θηροῖς πελάζειν, Xen.; Κύρος ἠγτιούτο Κροίσω, Herodot.; ἐν τυχάνω τῷ Εὐκράτει, Lucian; ἔμοι ἀκολουθεῖν, Aristoph.; πλούτῳ κύδος ὀπηδεῖ, Hesiod.

Obs. 1. Verbs of approaching sometimes take the genitive; as, τῆς Αἰτωλίας ἐγγίξειν, Polyb.

Obs. 2. Ἀντίω is likewise found with the genitive; as, ἀντίσω τοῦδ' ἀνέρος, Hom. Also ἀντιάω with the accusative; as, ἀντιάομεν τὸν ἐπιόντα, Herodot.

Obs. 3. Verbs of following are often construed with μετὰ, σὺν, ἅμα, &c.; as, ἀκολουθεῖ μετ' ἐμοῦ, Plato; ἐὺν Ἡρακλεῖ ἐσπόμην, Soph.

6. To pray, to converse; as,

εὐχετο τοῖς θεοῖς, *he prayed to the gods.*

Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διαλέγεται, *he converses with Alcibiades.*

θεοῖς ὀρᾷται, Soph.; προσευξόμεθα τῇ θεῷ, Aristoph.; τοῖς ἄλλοις λαλεῖν, Theophrast.

Obs. Προσεύχομαι is also joined with the accusative by the Attics; as, ἵνα προσεύξῃ τὸν θεόν, Aristoph.

7. To use, to trust, to associate; as,

μὴ χρῆσθαι ἑλατῷ, *not to use oil.*

τοῖς χρηστοῖς πιστεύειν, *to trust the good.*

ἀποχρῆσθαι τῷ πλούτῳ, Demosth.; τοῖς πονηροῖς ἀπιστεῖν, Isocr.; τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἐμίλειν, Pind.

8. To befit, to be like; as,

ἀνδρὶ ἐλευθέρῳ πρέπει τοῦτο, *this befits a freeman.*

δ' πᾶσιν ἀρμόσει, Polyb.; μεθύουσιν ἰώκεσαν, Xen.

To these add several verbs of different significations; as, Ἀγκαλῶ ἤνησαν, Apoll. Rh.; τοῖς ἄλλοις κατήγει, Thucyd.; προσεκύνησαν αὐτῷ, Matth. ii. 11.; ὑπέπτησσον αὐτῷ, Xen. The accusative, however, is also put; as, προσεκύνησαν τὸν θεόν, Xen.

iv. Verbs signifying motion or tendency to a thing often take the dative instead of εἰς, ἐπὶ, or πρὸς, with the accusative; as, ἤξω ὑμῖν, for πρὸς ὑμᾶς, *I will come to you*, Lucian; ἤλθεν αὐτῷ Ζηνὸς ἀγρυπνον βέλος, for εἰς αὐτόν, Æschyl.

v. Εἶμι and γίνομαι frequently take the dative of a personal pronoun, with a participle agreeing with it, where the whole is translated by the verb from which the participle is derived; as,

εἴ σοι βουλομένῳ ἴσθι ἀποκρίνασθαι, *if you are willing to answer*, Plato; εἴ σοι ἰδομένῳ ἴσθι, *if you please*, Id.; οὐκ ἂν ἔμοιγε ἔλπομένη τὰ γένοιτο, *I had not hoped this*, Hom.

vi. Verbs of all kinds are sometimes accompanied by the dative of a personal pronoun, which might have been omitted without injury to the sense; as,

μή μοι μένε ἀνέρα τούτον, *do not await this man*, Hom.; τυφλὸς εἶμι σοι, Lucian.

Verbs governing the Accusative.

XXI. Verbs of a transitive signification govern the accusative; as,

τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖα ἐτίμησαν, *they honored Achilles*.

Obs. 1. Any verb may govern the accusative of a noun having the same derivation, or a similar signification; as,

πολεμεῖν πόλεμον, Lys.; κινδύνους κινδυνύειν, Plato; ἐμάχοντο μάχην, Hom.; πολλὰς πρεσβείας ἐπρέσβευσαν, Æschin.; ἡσθένησε ταύτην τὴν νόσον, Isocr.; ἰδίστον ζῶμεν βίον, Soph.; ἦξαν δρόμημα δεινόν, Eurip.; γονυπετεῖς ἔδρας προσπιτῶ σε, Id.; ἐπορεύετο τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν, Xen.; ὤμοσα καρτερόν ὄρκον, Hom.; ἤδεσθαι μεγάλην ἰδονίην, Plut.; αἰσχροῦς φόβους φοβοῦνται, Plato; τέρπου κενὴν ὄγκησιν, Eurip.; τίν' ὄρκον ὀρκώσεις ἡμᾶς; Aristoph.; Μελίτῳς με ἐγράψατο τὴν γραφὴν ταύτην, Plato; τὴν ἐν Νάξῳ ναυμαχίαν Λακεδαιμονίους ἐνίκησαν, Æschin.

A dative is often put for the accusative; as, ἀποθάνειν βιαίῳ θανάτῳ, Herodot.; ἀπώλετο λυγρῷ δλίθρῳ, Hom.; Μαϊᾶδος νύϊν ἐφίλησε παντοίῃ φιλότῃ, Id.; τῇ μάχῃ ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Ἑρακλειώτας, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Several intransitive verbs are sometimes used transitively; as,

ἤξεν χεῖρα, *he thrust his hand*, Soph. Ajac. 40.; ἄνδρας ἐπ' αὐτὰς ἀνέβησε, *he placed men upon them*, Herodot. i. 80.; Ἰμέρα ἀνδ' ὕδατος φέτω γάλα, *let Himēra flow milk instead of water*, Theocr. v. 124.; δύο κακὰ σπεύδεις, Eurip. So βοᾷν τινα, *to call any one*; as, Κύρον ἰβόα, Xen. Also βλέπειν, *to look*; as, φόβον βλέπειν, *to look fearful*, Æschyl.

Obs. 3. Several intransitive verbs which express an emotion, and in which an action is implied, though not described, govern the accusative; as,

ἦν (πρᾶξιν) ἤλγισ' ἐγὼ, Soph. Ajac. 790.; τίς ἂν τὰδε γηθήσειεν, Hom. Il. l. 77.; τοὺς εὐσεβεῖς θεοὶ θνήσκοντας οἱ χαίρουσι, Eurip. Hipp. 1339.; ἰσθ' ἡν πατέρα τὸν ἐμὸν εὐλογούντά σε, Soph. Philoct. 1314. Also οὗτε Φίλιππος ἐδάδρει τεύτους, οὐδ' οὗτοι Φίλιππον; Demosth.; δυσχεραίνειν τὴν ἡδίκαν, Plato.

Obs. 4. Verbs of swearing govern the accusative of the object sworn by; as, *ὀμνῶμι πάντας τοὺς θεοὺς*, Aristoph.

Obs. 5. The accusative is often understood; as, *ἐγγὺς ἦγον* οἱ Ἕλληνες, sc. *τὴν στρατιάν*, Xen.; *ὃς ἔτι παῖς ὢν ἐτελεύτησε*, sc. *τὸν βίον*, Demosth.; *εἰσβάλλειν, ἐμβάλλειν*, sc. *ἱαντὸν*, to make an irruption, to overflow, of a river. Xen.

Verbs governing the Dative and the Genitive.

XXII. Verbs of giving way, with *μετέχω*, *μεταδίδωμι*, *κοινωνέω*, *φθονέω*, and *ἀμφισβητέω*, govern the dative of a person, with the genitive of a thing; as,

παραχωρῶ σοι τοῦ βήματος, I give way to you from the tribunal.
τοῦ κινδύνου μετέχειν αὐτοῖς, to share with them the danger.
μεταδίδωμί σοι τοῦ πλούτου, I impart to you of my riches.

εἰκεῖν τινὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ, Herodot.; *ἔδρας ὑπανίστανται βασιλεῖ*, Xen.; *κοινωνήσά τέ μοι τοῦ στόλου*, Lucian; *ὢν ἐγὼ σοι σὺ φθονήσω*, Xen.; *ἡμφισβήτησεν Ἐρεχθεὶ τῆς πύλεως*, Isocr.

To these add *μεγαίρω*, *συγγιγνώσκω*, and some others; as, *οὐ μεγαίρω τοῦδε σοι θωρήματος*, Æschyl.; *συλλήψομαι δὲ τοῦδε σοι κἀγὼ πόνου*, Eurip.

Obs. Frequently verbs of giving way have only the dative after them: as, *οὐδ' εἰκεις κακοῖς*, Æschyl. Sometimes the genitive has *ἐκ* or *ἀπὸ* before it; as, *εἰκουσ' ἐκ χώρης*, Tyrt. Some of the other verbs also vary their construction; as, *ἡμῖν μετὰσχῇ τοῦδε τοῦ πλούτου μέρος*, Aristoph.; *εἰ μὴ μεταδοῖεν αὐτοῖς πυρούς*, Xen. Also *ἀμφισβητῶ σοι τοῦτο*, or much oftener *περὶ τούτου*.

Verbs governing the Accusative and the Genitive.

XXIII. Verbs of reminding, filling, emptying, depriving, delivering, prohibiting, and restraining, govern the accusative and the genitive; as,

μὴ με τούτων μνησκει, do not remind me of these things.

ἀκούς ἐπλήσεν οἶνου, he filled bottles with wine.

Θέτιν ἰστέρησα Ἀχιλλέως, I deprived Thetis of Achilles.

ἀπ' ἡλλαξε τῆς νόσου τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον, he freed Alexander from the disease.

εἰργειν ἐκαίνους τῆς θαλάσσης, to keep them from the sea.

ἐκαῖνον τῆς ὕβρεως ἐπαιύσατο, they made him desist from his insolence.

ὦν ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς ἀναμνησκω, Plato; ἐγέμισε δὺο ναῦς σίτου, Isocr.; σὲ αἰμᾶτος κορίσω, Herodot.; μυριάδας πύλεις ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐκένωσε, Eurip.; γυμνοῦσι τὰ ὁστέα τῶν κρειῶν, Herodot.; ἡμᾶς Μεσσηνίας ἀποστεροῦσι, Isocr.; Πύριν νοσφίεις βίου, Soph.; σὲ τοῦδ' ἐλευθερῶ φόνου, Eurip.; ὄκνου σε λύσω, Soph.; ῥῦσαι με δουλοσύνης, Herodot.; μηδέ μ' ἐρῶκε μάχης, Hom.; κωλύσαι τῆς εἰσόδου τὸν Ἀντίγονον, Polyb.

To these add verbs of separating, repelling, begetting, and esteeming worthy; as,

χωρίζουσιν ἀλλήλων λόχους, Eurip.; Τρώων λοιγὸν ἀλάλκειν, Hom.; Ἀτλας θεῶν μιᾶς ἡφύσε Μαίαν, Eurip.; τιμῆς ἀξιοῦσιν ἑαυτούς, Aristot.

Obs. 1. Several of these verbs are also construed with ἀπὸ or ἐκ· as, ἀπὸ βαρβάρων ἐλευθέρωσε τὴν πόλιν, Plato; πόνων ἐκ τῶνδ' ἐμὲ λύσει, Æschyl.; τοὺς νείεις εἰργουσιν ἀπὸ τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων, Xen.; χωρίζειν ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος τὴν ψυχὴν, Plato; παῦσον ἐκ κακῶν ἐμὲ, Soph.

Obs. 2. Verbs of reminding often take two accusatives; as, ταῦθ' ὑπέμνησα ὑμᾶς, Demosth.; Also ἀποστερῶ· as, τοὺς στρατιώτας τὸν μισθὸν ἀπιστήσης, Isocr.

Obs. 3. Some verbs frequently take the accusative of a thing, with the genitive of a person or thing from which it proceeds; as,

τὰ ἐπιλοιπα ἤκουον Θερασάνδρου, *the rest I heard from Thersander*, Herodot.; πύθεισθί μου ταῖ, Aristoph.; μάθε μου τῆδε, *learn this from me*, Xen. An infinitive or part of a sentence may supply the place of the accusative; as, ἤκουσε Τισσαφίονους, ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶεν, Xen. The genitive often has a preposition expressed before it; as, τῶδε παρ' αὐτίων πυνθίσθαι, Herodot.

Verbs governing the Accusative and the Dative.

XXIV. Any transitive verb may govern the accusative and the dative (*when, together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing with relation to which it is exerted*); as,

δείξόν μοι τὸν Σωκράτη, *show me Socrates.*

ἃ ἐνειδίξεις πατρί, *with which you reproach my father.*

τὴν σκηνὴν Κυαξάρει ἐξεῖλον, *they selected the tent for Cyaxares.*

ἵνα μοι λοιγὸν ἀμύνης, *that you may avert destruction for (or from) me.*

Ἀχιλλεῖ τὸν ἡμῖν τερον ἄρχοντα εἵκαζε, *he compared our chief to Achilles.*

Obs. The dative is often used for εἰς, ἐπὶ, or πρὸς, with the accusative; as, σέ μοι ἤγαγε, *he brought you to me*, Hom.; and sometimes for ἀπὸ or παρὰ with the genitive; as, οἱ ἰδέσθαι ἔγχος, *he took the spear from him*, Hom.

Verbs governing two Accusatives:

XXV. Verbs of doing, speaking, asking, taking, teaching, clothing, and concealing, govern two accusatives, the one of a person and the other of a thing; as,

πολλὰ ἀγᾶθὰ ὑμᾶς ἐποίησε, *he did you many services.*

δ; τι ἰεοῦσιν ἡμᾶς, *what they will say of us.*

ἡμὲν οὗτον αἰτοῦσι, *they ask food of me.*

Τροίαν ἀφείλου Πριάμῳ, *you took Troy from Priam.*

ταῦτα πάντα ἰδίδασκέ με, *he taught me all this.*

ἐξιδύσαν με εἰμάτα, *they took off my clothes from me.*

μὴ με κρύψῃς τοῦτο, *do not conceal this from me.*

ὁ Ζεὺς με ταῦτ' ἰδῶσε, Aristoph.; κακὰ εἰργασμαι τὸν οἶκον, Thucyd.; τίς σε τοιαῦτ' ἔρξε; Hom.; Θηβαῖοι πολλὰ καὶ ἄλλα ἡμᾶς ἰδίκησαν, Thucyd.; ταῦτά με λέγουσι, Aristoph.; πολλὰ με ἐξείπας, Soph.; πρὸς τί με ταῦτα ἰρωτᾷς; Xen.; τάδε αὐτὸν εἶρετο ὁ Ἀστυάγης, Herodot.; ὑμᾶς ὁ βασιλεὺς τὰ ὅπλα ἀπαιτεῖ, Xen.; Εὐρυμίδοντα χρῆματ' ἐπράξαντο, Thucyd.; ἡμᾶς ἀποστερεῖ τὸν μισθόν, Xen.; τὴν θεὸν τοὺς στεφάνους σεσυλήκῃσι, Demosth.; ταῦτα παιδευσόν με, Lucian; τὴν ἰσθίαν ἀπιδύσαν αὐτὸν, Id.; οὐδὲν ἀποκρύψομαι σε, Plut.

Obs. 1. Several other verbs are also found with two accusatives; as,

οὐκ αἰτιῶμαι τάδε τὸν θεόν, *instead of τῶνδε, Xen.*; ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τὰ τούτῳ πεπραγμένα, Id.; δς σε καλύσει τὸ δῶρ, Soph.; ἔπεισα ταῦτα τὴν βουλὴν, Demosth.

Obs. 2. Verbs of doing and speaking often take the adverb εὖ or κακῶς instead of the accusative of the thing; as,

τοὺς Ἀργεῖους εὖ ποιεῖ, Demosth.; μὴ δρᾷ τοὺς τεθνηκότας κακῶς, Soph.; κακῶς σε λέγω, Id. In like manner τὴν πόλιν ἱκανὸς εὐεργετεῖν, Plato; ἱκανοῦργουν τὴν Περδίκκον, Thucyd. Also εὐλογεῖν κακολογεῖν τινα.

Obs. 3. Verbs of doing sometimes take the person in the dative; as, οὐκ ἂν ἔχοιμεν, δ; τι ποιοῖμέν σοι, Plato; ἀγᾶθόν τι πράξει τῇ πόλει, Lys. So ἀφαιρούμαι, which is also construed with the genitive of the person and the accusative of the thing, and sometimes with the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing; thus, ἀφαιρούμαι σοι τοῦτο, ἀφαιρούμαι σου τοῦτο, or ἀφαιρούμαι σε τοῦτου.

Obs. 4. Some verbs take the accusative of a person, with the accusative neuter of an adjective in the sense of an adverb; as, δυνάμενος τὰ μέγιστα αὐτοὺς ὀφελεῖν, Plato; πολλὰ ἡμᾶς ἔβλαπτον, Thucyd.; μεγάλα ὑμᾶς εὐεργετήσιν, Demosth.

Obs. 5. A preposition must often be supplied before the accusative of the thing; as, ὑμᾶς τὴν εἰρήνην προκαλοῦνται, Aristoph., sc. εἰς, or ἐπὶ, sometimes expressed; as, Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑμᾶς προκαλοῦνται εἰς σπονδίας, Thucyd.

Verbs of dividing, especially, are construed with two accusatives, one of which is governed by εἰς understood; as, διίλωμεν αὐτὴν δύο μέρη.

Plato. The preposition is often expressed; as, διὰ τὸν σφῶς αὐτοῦς εἰς τίτταρα μέρος, Polyb. Sometimes the whole, which is divided, is put in the genitive, and the word μέρος, μέρος, &c. governed by the verb; as, δύο μοίρας διείλε Λυδῶν πάντων, for Λυδοῦς πάντας (εἰς) δύο μοίρας διείλε, Herodot. So in the passive, δώδεκα Περσῶν φυλαὶ διήρηνται, for Πέρσαι (εἰς) δώδεκα φυλάς διήρηνται, Xen.

Obs. 6. Some verbs take the accusative of a person, with the accusative of an adjective or substantive which expresses a quality or property attributed to the person by the verb. These verbs are those which signify to call or name, to make, to choose, and when in the passive take the same case after as before them. Thus, σὶ Προμηθεῖα καλοῦσι, Æschyl.; Ἰωνα ὀνομάζω σε, Eurip.; βασιλεία σε ἐποίησαν, Xen.; ἡγέμονα αἰρουῦνται Δημοσθένην, Thucyd.; στρατηγὸν τοῦ πεζοῦ Ἀμῶσιν ἀπίδεξε, Herodot. Likewise, τὸν υἱὸν ἱππεία ἰδιδύξατο, Plato; σὲ Θῆβαι οὐκ ἐπαίδενσαν κακόν, Soph.; καὶ τοῦτον τρέφειν τε καὶ αὔξειν μέγαν, Plato.

These verbs frequently take the infinitive εἶναι, from which, however, it does not follow that this word is to be supplied where it does not appear; as, σοφιστὴν ὀνομάζουσι τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, Plato; εἴλοντο βασιλεία εἶναι τὸν παῖδα, Herodot.; ἀπίδεξε δικαστὴν εἶναι τὸν παῖδα, Id.

The Government of Verbs having a Causative Signification.

XXVI. Verbs signifying to cause one to do something govern the accusative, with the case of the included verb; as,

ἔγευσάς με εὐδαιμονίας, you made me taste of happiness.
γάλα ὑμᾶς ἐπότισα, I caused you to drink milk.
ὀρκίζω ὑμᾶς τὸν Κύριον, I adjure you by the Lord.

Obs. Verbs signifying to taste govern the genitive; hence those signifying to cause to taste govern the accusative and the genitive; and so of the others.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

XXVII. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case; as,

ἔλγοντο τῆς θαλάσσης, they were kept from the sea.
τὴν ἰατρικὴν ἰδιδύχθη, he was taught the healing art.
ἀφῆρθησαν τὰ κτήματα, they were stripped of their possessions.

Obs. 1. Some verbs in the passive retain the former case, and the latter is made their nominative; as,

ὁ Ἀρεῖς ἐπιτρέπεται τὴν διαίταν, for τῷ Ἀρεῖ ἐπιτρέπεται ἡ διαίτα, Mars is intrusted with the decision, Lucian; τὴνδ' ἐκ χειρῶν ἄρπάττομαι, this is snatched from my hands, Eurip.; ὁ τυράννος ὑπὸ τῶν γυπῶν κείρεται τὸ ἥπαρ, let the tyrant's liver be torn by the vultures, Lucian.

The accusative with the passive may often be referred to *κατά* understood; as,

τιτρώσεται τὸν μηρόν, *he is wounded in the thigh*, Herodot.

Obs. 2. Verbs passive, or of a passive signification, are followed by a genitive governed by *ὑπὸ*, *ἀπὸ*, *ἐκ*, *παρὰ*, or *πρὸς* as,

ἑπολιορκούντο ὑπὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, *they were besieged by the Peloponnesians*, Thucyd.; *ἰπαινίσθαι πρὸς τῶν θεῶν*, *to be praised by the spectators*, Lucian; *τίθνηκεν ὑφ' ἑμῶν*, *he was killed by you*, Xen.; *καὶ νῦν φεύγουσιν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ*, *and now they are banished by me*, Id.; *οὗτι πρὸς ἑμῶν ὤλετο*, Eurip.; *ἔπλεον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων*, Herodot. Thus in Latin *periit ab Hannibale*, Plin.; *torqueor infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat*, Ovid.

The preposition is sometimes understood; as,

νικῶμαι Ἥρας, *I am overcome by Juno*, Eurip.

Obs. 3. Passive verbs are often followed by a dative, sometimes with, but frequently without, a preposition; as,

οὗχ ὑπ' ἀνδράσι κατοικεῖται ἄστυ, *the city is not inhabited by men*, Apoll. Rh.; *ταῦτα πέπρακται μοι*, *this has been done by me*, Demosth.; *τοῖς δὲ Κερκυραίοις οὐχ ἰωρόντο*, *they were not seen by the Corcyreans*, Thucyd. Thus also impersonals; as, *κεχόρευται ἡμῖν*, *we have danced*, Aristoph.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

XXVIII. An impersonal verb governs the dative; as,

συμφέρει τῇ πόλει, *it is profitable for the state*.

Obs. 1. *δεῖ* and *χρῆ* agree with an infinitive preceded by the accusative, one of which is often understood, and not unfrequently both; as,

δεῖ σε πλεῖν, *you must sail*, Soph.; *κατέρει ως χρῆ βασιλέας* (sc. *κατέρειν*), *endure as it becomes kings*, Isocr.; *εἰ θανεῖν δεῖ* (sc. *ἡμᾶς*), *καθ-θανούμεθα εὐγενῶς*, Eurip.; *εἰ χρῆ* (sc. *ἡμῶν θανεῖν*), *θανοῦμαι*, Soph. Other impersonals likewise, which more commonly govern the dative, sometimes agree with an infinitive preceded by the accusative, and hence both constructions are sometimes united; as, *συνέβη γάρ μοι ὀκτωκαιδεκίῃ γῆμαι*, *for it happened to me to marry at eighteen years of age*, Demosth.; *ἔξεστί σοι εἶν καροῦμενον τὰ σαντοῦ*, *it is in your power to live in the enjoyment of what belongs to you*, Xen.

Obs. 2. *δεῖ* and *μέλει*, with their compounds, also *μέτεστι*, *προσέκει*, *διαφέρει*, and *ἐλλείπει*, govern the dative of a person, with the genitive of a thing; as,

ἐὰν ὑμῖν ἑκάτον δὴν τριηρῶν, *if you have need of a hundred galleys*, Demosth.; *οὐδ' ἔμελεν αὐτῷ τούτου*, *nor did he care for this*, Lucian; *πίνησιν οὐ μέτεστιν ἀρχῆς*, *the poor have no share in the government*, Plato; *οὐπερ ὑμῖν προσδεῖ*, Thucyd.; *Σατύρῳ μεταμίλει τῶν πεπραγμένων*, Isocr.

An infinitive or some part of a sentence often supplies the place of the genitive; as, οὐκ ἐμέλει μοι ἐρεῖσθαι, *I did not take care to inquire*, Hom.; οὐκ ὅτι ἀπέκτεινά σου τὸν υἱὸν μεταμέλει μοι, *it repents me not that I killed your son*, Xen. Or they are used personally; as, σοὶ μέλει τω "Εκτωρ, Hom.; μέτεσσι πᾶσι τὸ ἴσον, Thucyd.

Obs. 3. Sometimes δεῖ and χρῆ take the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing; as, οὐ πόνου πολλοῦ με δεῖ, *I have no need of much trouble*, Eurip.; τέο (Ion. for τίνος) σε χρῆ; *what is thy business?* Hom. Odys. δ'. 463. The substantive χρεῶ, χρεῖω, χρεῖά, frequently has the same government; as, ἐμὲ χρεῶ γίγνεται αὐτῆς, Hom. Odys. δ'. 634.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFINITIVE.

XXIX. One verb governs another in the infinitive; as,

ἐπιθῶμῳ μανθάνειν, *I desire to learn.*

Obs. 1. The infinitive is often used to denote the purpose of an action; as, δίδου τεύχεα Τρώσι φέρειν, *he gave the armor to the Trojans to carry*, Hom.; παρῶχω ἑμαυτὸν ἐρωτῶν, *I offer myself to be questioned*, Plato; ἦλθον δεῖπνεῖν, *I came in order to sup*, Lucil.

This infinitive, after verbs of giving, corresponds to the Latin gerund in *dum*, or to the participle in *dus*; after verbs of motion, to the supine in *um*, or to the participle in *rus*. Sometimes the Latin poets imitate the Greek construction; as, *dederatque comas diffundere ventis*, Virg.; *semper in Oceanum mittit me quærere gemmas*, Propert.

Obs. 2. The infinitive is governed by adjectives expressing fitness, ability, or quality; as, οὐ λέγειν δεινός, ἀλλὰ σιγᾶν ἀδύνατος, *not powerful in speaking, but incapable of keeping silence*, Epicharm.; δεινὰ γὰρ αἱ γυναῖκες εὗρισκεν τέχνας, *for women are skilful in finding devices*, Eurip.

The infinitive active frequently stands for the infinitive passive, corresponding to the Latin supine in *u*; as, νοῆσαι ῥᾷδιος, *easy to understand, to be understood*, Plato; ἡδέα ἀκούειν, *pleasant to hear*, Id.; πόλις χαλεπὴ λαβεῖν, Demosth.

Obs. 3. The infinitive is often put for other modes with ὥς, ὥστε, πρὶν, πάρος, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ἄχρι, μέχρι, and ἕστε, going before it; as,

ὥς ἰδεῖν τὸν Ἀγάθωνα, for ὥς ἰδεῖν ὁ Ἀγάθων, *when Agätho saw*, Plato; οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτως ὥκὺς ὥστε ἐκφυγεῖν, *he is not so swift as to escape*, Eurip.; πρὶν Φίλιππον ἰλθεῖν, *before Philip came*, Demosth.; ἰππεῖδι ἵνα διατῆς ψάμμου, *when they were marching through the sand*, Herodot.

The infinitive is put after *οἷος* and *ὅσος* for *ὥστε*, and *ἐφ' ᾧ* or *ἐφ' ᾧ* *ᾧ* *τε* for *ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὥστε*. as,

ἔστι τοιοῦτος οἷος μὴ δουλεύειν μηδενὶ πράγματι, *he is such a person as not to be a slave to any thing*, Plato; ἡ μὲν ἔφθασε τοσοῦτον, ὅσον Πάχητα ἀνεγνωκίναι τὸ ψήφισμα, *the former galley was so much sooner, that Paches had read the decree*, Thucyd.; ἡρέθησαν ἐφ' ᾧ τε συγγράφαι νόμους, *they were chosen on condition that they should make laws*, Xen. The abbreviated expressions *οἷος εἰμι* and *οἷος τ' εἰμι* are more common, the former of which usually signifies *to be wont*, and the latter, *to be able*; as, οὐ γὰρ ἦν οἷος ἀπὸ παντός κερδαίνειν, *for he was not one that profited by any thing*, Xen.; οὐχ οἷος τε ἐνδοῦ μένειν ἦν, *I was not able to stay within*, Aristoph.; ἀνδρὸς οὐδ' ἄμῳς οἷου τε ψεύδεσθαι, Demosth. Thus also *ὅσα γε ἡμᾶς εἰδέναι*, *as far as we know*, Lucian.

Frequently *ὥς* or *ὅσον* is omitted; as, ἀπλῶς γὰρ εἰπεῖν, *for to speak simply*, Lucian; δοκεῖν ἐμοί, *as it appears to me*, Soph.; μικροῦ, ὀλίγου δαίν, *wanting but little, almost*, Isocr. Sometimes the infinitive; as, ὥς ἀπλῶ λόγῳ, sc. εἰπεῖν, *Æschyl. Prom. 46*. Sometimes both are wanting; as, συναλόντι δέ, sc. ὥς εἰπεῖν, *to speak briefly*, Isæus; ὀλίγου φροῦδος γενένημαι, sc. ὥς or ὥστε δαίν, *I am almost gone*, Aristoph.

Obs. 4. Sometimes the infinitive is governed by a verb of saying or thinking understood, or contained in the principal verb; as,

ἄσοι αὐτὸν ἀπέλυσαν μὴ φῶρα εἶναι, *as many as acquitted him of the charge of being a thief*, Herodot.; ἀπέναι αὐτὸν ἐκέλευον· αὐτοὺς γὰρ νῦν στρατηγεῖν (sc. ἔλεγον, contained in ἐκέλευον), *they ordered him to depart, for that they commanded now*, Xen. In like manner in Latin, *sententiam ne diceret, recusavit: quamdiu jurejurando hostium teneretur, non esse se senatorem*, sc. *dicens*, contained in *recusavit*, Cic. Off. III. 27.

Obs. 5. The infinitive is often used for the imperative, particularly by the poets; as, σὺ δὲ δεῦρο νέεσθαι, *do thou return hither*, Hom.; οἶνου τοῦ αὐτοῦ πίνειν ἅπαντας, *let all drink of the same wine*, Lucian.

When the infinitive is used for the second person imperative, its subject is in the nominative; in the other cases, mostly in the accusative. In the former case an ellipsis of *θίλει*, *μύμνησο*, &c. is supposed; in the latter, of *χεῖ*, *δαί*, &c. The infinitive is put in a similar manner also in supplications; as, *Ζεῦ ἄνα, Τηλέμαχόν μοι ἐν ἀνδράσιν ὀλβιον εἶναι*, Hom. *Odys. g. 354.*, where *δοῦς*, *ποίησον*, *εὐχόμεαι*, or the like, is supplied.

Obs. 6. The infinitive *εἶναι* is often redundant; as, οὐδὲ πυρὸς ἐκὼν εἶναι ἀπιτομαι, *nor do I willingly touch fire*, Xen.; τὸ νῦν εἶναι τὴν συνουσίαν διαλύσομεν, Plato, *Lach. fin.*; τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι, Thucyd. VIII. 48.

XXX. The infinitive with the neuter article prefixed is used as a substantive in all the cases ; as,

το καλῶς ἀποθάνειν τοῦ ζῆν αἰσχροῦς κραιῶσόν ἐστι, *to die honorably is better than to live basely.*

πάντα κίνδυνον ὑπέμεινε τοῦ ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἕνεκα, *he underwent every danger for the sake of being praised.*

οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ κακῶς πάσχειν ἐξεπέμφθησαν, *they were not sent out to be ill treated.*

τῷ πᾶσιν εὐπρόσδοος εἶναι ἔχαιρε, *he delighted in being easy of access to all.*

διὰ τὸ στενὴν εἶναι τὴν ὁδόν, *because the way was narrow.*

συγχωρεῖ τὸ ἀδικεῖν αἰσχρὸν εἶναι τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι, *he grants that to injure is baser than to be injured.*

Obs. 1. The rule applies, whether the infinitive be used singly or in connection with phrases, with or without a case before it, as in the examples given.

Obs. 2. The article is often wanting before the infinitive ; as, ἂν θανεῖν ἐπέλθῃ, for τὸ θανεῖν, *if death approach*, Anacr. ; ἀσχολία στρατεύειν, for τοῦ στρατεύειν, *want of leisure to march an army*, Xen. ; δν θανεῖν ἐρήυσσάμην, for τοῦ θανεῖν, Eurip.

Obs. 3. The infinitive is frequently governed by ἕνεκα understood ; as, τίς σου ἀπελειφθῇ, τοῦ μή σοι ἀκολουθεῖν ; *who was absent from you, that he might not follow you ?* Xen.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES.

XXXI. Participles govern the case of their verbs ; as,

ἄμαρτόντες τῆς ὁδοῦ, *having missed the way.*

πολλὰ κακὰ ἡμᾶς ποιοῦντες, *doing us many injuries.*

Obs. The same case is put after participles derived from verbs which take a nominative after them, as that of the participles themselves ; as, ἦν ἀτιμᾶση ἡμᾶς, οὐσας θεάς, *if he dishonor us, who are goddesses*, Aristoph. ; περὶ χώρου καλεομένου Θυρέης, *about a place called Thyreä*, Herodot.

XXXII. The participle is used instead of the infinitive after verbs of knowing, perceiving, showing, remembering, persevering, desisting, and such as signify an emotion of the mind ; as,

ἴσθι ἀφικόμενος, *know that you are come.*

ᾗσαντο πεφηνότος Ἀντωνίου, *they perceived that Antony had fled.*

δείξω σοφὸς γηγώς, *I shall show that I am wise.*

μύνησο ἄνθρωπος ὢν, *remember that you are a man.*

τὴν εἰρήνην ἄγοντες διατελοῦσι, *they continue to preserve peace.*

ἐπότε λήξειεν ἄλδων, *when he should cease to sing.*

αἰσχύνομαι τοῦτο ποιήσας, *I am ashamed that I did this.*

οὔτε μοι μεταμίλει οὕτως ἀπολογησαμένη, *nor does it repent me that I thus defended myself.*

Obs. 1. After a verb governing a reflective pronoun, the participle may agree in case either with the subject of the verb, or with the reflective pronoun; as, σόνοῖδα ἐμαυτῷ σοφὸς ὢν, *I am conscious that I am wise*, Plato; σαυτῷ συνήδεις ἀδικοῦντι, *you were conscious that you did wrong*, Demosth.; ἐαυτὸν οὐδεὶς ὁμολογεῖ κακοῦργος ὢν, where we might also say κακοῦργον ὄντα, Sent. Gnom. 438.

Obs. 2. When a participle is used with λανθάνω, τυγχάνω or φθάνω, it is rendered by its own verb, and the verb annexed by an adverb; λανθάνω signifying *unperceivedly* or *unconsciously*; τυγχάνω, *by chance*; and φθάνω, *previously*; as, ἔλθον ἐσελθόντες, *they entered unperceivedly*, Thucyd.; φονέα τοῦ παιδὸς ἐλάνθανε βόσκων, *he was unconsciously feeding the murderer of his son*, Herodot.; ἐτόγχανε γὰρ ἔχων μάχαιραν, *for by chance he had a sword*, Id.; ἵν' αὐτοὺς φθάσωμεν ἀφικόμενοι, *that we may arrive before them*, Xen.; οὐκ ἔφθησαν πυθόμενοι, καὶ ἤκον, *they no sooner heard of it than they came*, Isocr.

Κυρῷ is used in the same manner as τυγχάνω by the poets; as, μένε ὥς κυρεῖς ἔχων, for ὥς τυγχάνεις ἔχων, Soph.

Obs. 3. Participles often form a periphrasis with εἰμι, γίγνομαι, ὑπάρχω, ἔχω, ἤκω, to express the verb either in the tense of which they are participles, or in that of the verb annexed; as, ἐπίλους ἐστὶν ἐξολώλεκός, for ἐξολώλεκε, *he has ruined some*, Aristoph.; οὐπω πεπερᾶς ἐαυτὸν ἦν, for ἐπεπερᾶκει, *he had not yet sold himself*, Demosth.; σὺ σιωπήσας ἔσει; for σιωπήσῃ, *will you not be silent?* Soph.; θαυμάσας ἔχω, for ἐθαύμασα, *I admired*, Id.; ἤκεις φέρων, for φέρεις, *you bring*, Aristoph.

Frequently also instead of a simple verb in the sense of *to go away*, ὀρχομαι with the participle is used; as, ὤχετ' ἀποπταμενος, for ἀπέπτατο, *he flew away*, Hom.

Obs. 4. Sometimes participles seem redundant; as, ληρεῖς ἔχων, *you trifle*, Aristoph.; παίζεις ἔχων, *you jest*, Lucian.

Obs. 5. The participle frequently expresses the means by

which an action is performed; as, *ληϊζόμενοι ζῶσι*, *they live by plunder*, Xen. So *φεύγων ἐκφεύγει*, Herodot., where the participle is thus far redundant, that it is not necessary to the sense. A more extraordinary redundancy is in *ἔφη λέγων*, Soph.

Obs. 6. The participle of the future is used to express the purpose of an action; as, *ἦλθον πευσόμενος*, *I came to inquire*, Hom.

Obs. 7. The participle is often joined with the adverb *μεταξὺ*, in whatever case the construction requires, in the sense of the Latin gerund in *dum*; as, *μεταξὺ θύων*, *inter sacrificandum, while he was sacrificing*, Aristoph.; *τῷ βασιλεῖ μεταξὺ λουομένῳ προσῆλθε*, *regem inter lavandum adiit, he came to the king while he was bathing*, Diod. Sic.; *Κλείτον μεταξὺ δειπνούντα ἐφόνευσε*, *Clitum inter cœnandum interfecit, he killed Clitus while at supper*.

XXXIII. A substantive and participle are put absolute in the genitive; as,

προσιόντων τῶν πολεμίων, ἔφυγε, *the enemy approaching, he fled*.

Θεοῦ δίδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος, *when God gives, envy prevails not*.

πράττοντος ταῦτα τοῦ Κύρου, ἀφικνούνται ἄγγελοι, *while Cyrus is doing this, messengers arrive*.

Obs. 1. The genitive of the substantive or a pronoun is often understood; as, *ἐλθόντων δὲ* (sc. *αὐτῶν*), *ἔλεξε*, *they having come, he said*, Xen.; *οὕτω γιγνομένων* (sc. *τῶν πραγμάτων*), *οἶδα ὅτι παρείη ἂν αὐτόν*, Id. Sometimes the rest of the sentence may be considered as supplying the place of the substantive; as, *πῶρ πνεῖν τοὺς ταύρους μυθολογεθέντος*, *it having been fabulously related that the bulls breathed fire*, Diod. Sic.

Sometimes also, though rarely, the genitive of the participle *ων* is wanting; as, *ὦν ὑφηγητῶν*, Soph. CEd. Tyr. 966., as in Latin *quibus ducibus*.

Obs. 2. Nominatives and accusatives absolute are also used, and sometimes datives; as, *ἐκεῖνοι δὲ εἰσελθόντες, εἶπεν ὁ Κριτίας*, *they having entered, Critias said*, Xen.; *μὴ θαύμαζε, τέκν' εἰ φανέντ' ἄελπια μηκύνω λόγον*, *wonder not, if, my children having unexpectedly appeared, I protract my discourse*, Soph.; *περὶ ὅντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ φαίνουσι πάλιν φρουρὰν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἥλιν*, *as the year elapsed, they make another demonstration against Elis*, Xen.

Obs. 3. The absolute case of participles from impersonal verbs is always the nominative; as,

ἔξω εἰρήνην ἔχειν, αἰεταί πολεμεῖν, *when it is in his power to have peace,*

he prefers to be at war, Xen. ; ἄρχειν παρὸν μοι, *when it is lawful for me to rule*, Eurip. ; εἰρημένον αὐταῖς ἀπαντᾶν ἐνθάδε, εὐδουσι καὶ οὐχ ἵκουναι, *although it has been told them to meet here, they sleep and do not come*, Aristoph. ; Thus also the neuter participle of εἰμί· as, ἀδυνάτον δν σημῆναι, *it being impossible to give a signal*, Thucyd. Sometimes an infinitive is omitted ; as, οἱ δ' οὐ βοηθήσαντες, δέον (sc. βοηθῆσαι), ἔγχεῖς ἀπηλθον, *others not having assisted, when they ought, came off sound*, Plato ; ποιήσομεν αὐτοὺς χειρόν ἤν, δυνάτον αὐτοῖς ἄμεινον ; (i. e. δυνάτον δν ἤν,) *shall we make them live worse, when it is possible for them to live better* ? Id. ; which perhaps is the case where a participle in the singular seems to be joined with a noun in the plural ; as, δόξαν δὲ ταῦτα (sc. ποιεῖν), ἐκίρυσαν οὕτω ποιεῖν, *it having been resolved to do this, they gave orders so to do*, Xen.

Obs. 4. The particles ὥς ὥσπερ, &c. are often put with absolute cases, for the most part in order to express a reason ; as,

ἐπορεύθη πρὸς Ἰουνίον, ὥς ἐκεῖνω προσῆκον κολᾶσαι, *he went to Junius, as to him it belonged to punish*, Plut. ; τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀμελοῦσιν, ὥσπερ ἐκ πολιτῶν μὲν γιγνομένους φίλους, ἐξ ἀδελφῶν δὲ οὐ γιγνομένους, *they neglect their brothers, as if friends could be made of citizens, and not made of brothers*, Xen. ; ἐρώτα ὃ τι βούλει, ὥς τάληθῃ ἐρῶντος (sc. ἐμοῦ), *ask what you will, in the persuasion that I shall tell the truth*, Id.

Obs. 5. Sometimes the absolute case refers to the same person or thing that is expressed before or after by another case ; as, διαβεβηκὺς ἦδη Περικλῆους, ἡγγέλθη αὐτῷ ὅτι Μεδάρα ἀφίστηκε, *when Pericles had already crossed over, news was brought him that Megära had revolted*, Thucyd.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF VERBALS IN ΤΕΟΝ.

XXXIV. Verbals in τέον govern the dative of a person with the case of their primitives ; as,

μέθης ἀφεκτίον αὐτοῖς, *they must abstain from drunkenness*.
 νέοις ζηλωτίον τοὺς γέροντας, *young men should imitate the old*.
 ἀρετῆς σοι μεταδοτίον τοῖς πολῖταις, *you must impart virtue to the citizens*.

Obs. 1. Verbals in τέον are used in the nominative, or the accusative before the infinitive, with εἶναι, in the sense of necessity or propriety, like the Latin gerund in *dum* ; as, ἐπιμελητίον ἐστὶ, νομίζω ἐπιμελητίον εἶναι, *we must take care of*. The verb is commonly understood, instead of which the participle is sometimes used ; as, ἔγωγε μινετίον δν, Xen. Sometimes they agree with the substantives, like the Latin participles in *dus* ; as, ὠφελήτεια σοι ἢ πόλις ἐστὶ, *the state must be served by you*, Xen.

Obs. 2. Sometimes verbals in τέον govern the accusative of a person ; as, τὸν βουλούμενον εὐδαίμονα εἶναι σωφροσύνην διωκτίον καὶ ἀσκητίον, *he who wishes to be happy must pursue and cultivate temperance*, Plato.

Obs. 3. Verbals are often put in the plural, particularly by the Attics; as, *ἐμοὶ ἐστι πλευστέα*, *I must sail*, Aristoph.

Obs. 4. The construction of verbals in *τις* is sometimes imitated in Latin; as, *quam [viam] nobis quoque ingrediendum sit*, Cic.; *æternas quoniam penas in morte timendum*, Lucret.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

PRICE.

XXXV. The price of a thing is put in the genitive; as,

τὴν οἰκίαν ἐπρίξατο ταλάντου, *he bought the house for a talent*.
ἀλλάττειν χρυσοῦ ἀργύρου, *to exchange silver for gold*.

πόσου διδάσκει; *πάντα μὲν*, Plato; *χρυσὸν φίλου ἀνδρὸς ἰδίεξάτο*, Hom.; *δόξα δὲ χρημάτων οὐκ ὦνητή*, Isocr.; *ἡμεῖς αὐτοῖς οὐ διαμεψόμεθα τῆς ἀρετῆς τὸν πλοῦτον*, *for τὴν ἀρετὴν τοῦ πλούτου*, Solon.

Obs. This genitive sometimes has *ἀντί* before it; as, *ἀντ' ἀργυρίου διαλάττειν*, Plato. Also instead of the genitive the dative is used; as, *Καλιζρόδῳ ταλάντῳ πριάμενος*, Chariton. Or *πρὸς* with the accusative; as, *πωλεῖται πρὸς χρυσίου*, Athen.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

XXXVI. The crime and punishment are put in the genitive; as,

ἐμὲ ἀσεβείας ἐγράψατο, *he accused me of impiety*.
Κλέωνα δόρων ἰλόντες, *having convicted Cleon of bribery*

διώξομαι σε δειλίας, Aristoph.; *τῷ πατρὶ φόνου ἐπεξέρχομαι*, Plato; *ἐπαιτiasάμενός με φόνου*, Demosth.; *καλοῦμαι Πεισθίταιρον ὕβρεως*, Aristoph.; *ἀσεβείας φεύγων*, Plato; *ἐκρίνῃν με θανάτου*, Ælian.

Obs. 1. This genitive is often accompanied by substantives or other words on which it depends; as, *μή τις ἡμᾶς γράφεται γραφὴν ἀσεβείας*, *lest any one bring an action of impiety against us*, Lucian; *φεύγειν ἐπ' αἰτία φόνου*, Demosth.; *τούτους διώκομεν περὶ θανάτου*, Xen.

Obs. 2. The crime or punishment, after verbs compounded with *κατά*, is commonly put in the accusative, and the person in the genitive; as, *κατέγνωσαν ἀπάντων θάνατον*, *they condemned all to death*, Thucyd. Sometimes, however, the crime also is in the genitive; as, *παράνομων αὐτοῦ κατηγορεῖν*, Demosth. Likewise the person is put in the accusative; as, *τοῦτον μὴ καταγινώσκειν φόνου*, Lys. *Ἐγκάλῳ* has the person in the dative, and the crime in the accusative; as, *ἐγκάλῳ δ' ἐμοὶ φόρους πατρώους*, Soph.

MATTER, AND PART TAKEN HOLD OF.

XXXVII. The matter of which any thing is made, and the part by which any thing is taken, are put in the genitive ; as,

στῆλη χαλκοῦ πεποιημένη, *a pillar made of brass.*
 ἔλαβον αὐτὸν τοῦ ποδός, *they took him by the foot.*
 λύκον τῶν ὠτων κρατῶ, *I hold a wolf by the ears.*

Obs. The genitive of the material often has *ἐκ* or *ἀπὸ* expressed before it ; as, τὰς τριήρεις ἐκ κίδρου ποιοῦσι, Theophrast. ; εἰμῶτα ἀπὸ ξύλων πεποιημένα, Herodot. The dative is sometimes used instead of the genitive ; as, σταφάνους ἄνθεσι πλίξας, Anacr.

CAUSE, MANNER, AND INSTRUMENT.

XXXVIII. The cause, manner, and instrument, are put in the dative ; as,

εὐνοίᾳ τοῦτ' ἐποίησε, *he did this from good will.*
 τοῦτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἦλθον, *they came in this manner.*
 τῷ ξίφει ἐπάταξε, *he struck with his sword.*

τάδ' οὐχ ὕβρει λέγω, Eurip. ; ἀλγῶ τοῖς σοῖς κακοῖς, Soph. ; λιμῶ ἀπιδᾶνε, Xen. ; εἰσὶναι βία, Lys. ; δρόμῳ ἐχώρει, Thucyd. ; γλώσσῃ δεινός, Soph. ; τῷ γένει Πέρσης, Plut. ; τὰς κινήσεις τῷ σώματι, Plato. Also, χρημασίῳ ἱπαιρόμενος, Plato ; οὐκ ἀρεσκόμενος τῇ κρίσει, Herodot. ; χαιρεῖ τῇ εἰρήνῃ, Demosth. ; ἀγασθίντες τῷ ἔργῳ, Plato ; σιτίζειν τοῖς παροῦσι, Isocr. ; οὐκ ἀγαπῶν τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἀγαθοῖς, Lys. ; χαλεπῶς ἔφερον τῷ πολέμῳ, Xen. ; ὀλιγαρχίᾳ δυσχεραίνουσι, Plut. ; ἀγανακτοῦντες τῷ πράγματι, Plato ; αἰσχύνομαι ταῖς ἡμαρτίαις, Aristoph.

Obs. 1. Prepositions with their respective cases are sometimes used instead of the simple dative ; as, ἐν βίλῃι πληγείς, Anthol. ; δίδας ἐν πέδαις, Plato ; ἀπὸ σμικρᾶς δαπάνης, Aristoph. ; δι' ὅσων χειρῶν θιγῶν, Soph. ; ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, Lys. ; ἀμφί, περὶ τάρβει, *from fear*, Æschyl. ; ἰθανμύζοντο ἐφ' ἱππικῇ, Plato ; ἐφ' οἷς ἀλοῦσι, Demosth.

Obs. 2. The instrument of an action is sometimes expressed by the genitive ; as, εἰσέκε νῆες πυρὸς δητίου θέρωνται, *until the ships are burned with hostile fire*, Hom.

MEASURE AND DISTANCE.

XXXIX. Measure or distance is put in the accusative ; as,

ἀπέχει ἡ Πλάταια τῶν Θηβῶν σταδίους ἑβδομήκοντα, *Plataea is seventy stadia distant from Thebes.*

διεῖχον ἑκαίδεκα πόδας μάλιστα ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, *they were distant about sixteen feet from each other.*

Obs. Measure or distance is sometimes put in the dative; as, ἐξίκοντα σταδίοις διεχόντας, *Strabo.*

PLACE.

XL. The question *Where?* is answered by ἐν with the dative; *Whither?* by εἰς or πρὸς with the accusative; and *Whence?* by ἐκ or ἀπὸ with the genitive; as,

ἐν Ῥώμῃ, *at Rome.* εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, *to Athens.*
ὤρμητο ἐκ Σάρδεων, *he marched from Sardis.*

Obs. 1. The place *where* is sometimes expressed by the dative without ἐν, or by the genitive; as, Μαραθῶνι, *at Marāthon*, Thucyd.; ἢ οὐκ Ἀργεὸς ἦεν; *was he not at Argos?* Hom. Likewise the place *whither* is frequently expressed by the accusative alone, or with the termination δε annexed, especially in the poets; as, Θήβας ἦλθε, Hom.; Ἰκοντο Τηλέμαχον, *they came to Telemāchus*, Id.; Μαραθῶναδε, *to Marāthon*, Demosth.; ὄνδε δόμονδε, *to his house*, Hom.

Obs. 2. Adverbs in θι and σι are used to denote the place *where*; in δε, ζε, and σε, the place *whither*; and inθεν and θε, the place *whence*; as, ἀγρόθι, *in the country*; Θήβαζε, *to Thebes*; Ἀθήνηθεν, *from Athens.*

TIME.

XLI. Time *when*, if indefinite and protracted, is put in the genitive, if definite, in the dative; time *how long*, in the accusative; as,

καὶ θερούς καὶ χειμῶνος, *both in summer and winter.*
ἀφίκοντο τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *they arrived the fifth day.*
ἐβασίλευσε μῆνας ἑπτὰ, *he reigned seven months.*

Obs. 1. Time *when* is sometimes put in the accusative, and time *how long* in the genitive or dative; as, ὦραν ἐβδόμην ἀφῆκεν αὐτὸν ὁ πυρετός, *at the seventh hour the fever left him*, John iv. 52.; βασιλεύσας ἐτῶν, or ἔτεσι, τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα, *having reigned fourteen years*, Herodian.

Obs. 2. All the circumstances of time are often expressed with a preposition; as, διὰ χειμῶνος, Xen.; ἐπὶ μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ, Lucian; τῇδ' ἐν ἡμέρᾳ, Soph.; ἐπ' ὀκτῶ μῆνας, Herodot.

PART AND CIRCUMSTANCE REFERRED TO

XLII. The particular part or circumstance referred to after a general affirmation is put in the accusative; as,

τὸ σῶμα μέγας ἦν, *he was large in person.*
 τὸν δακτύλον ἀλγᾷ, *he is distressed in his finger.*
 Θουκυδίδης τοῦνομα, *Thucydides by name.*
 Σύρος τὴν πατρίδα, *a Syrian as to his country.*
 παῖαι με τὸ νῶτον, *he strikes me on the back.*
 διαφέρουσι τι ἀλλήλων, *they differ somewhat from each other.*

Obs. 1. This accusative is said to be governed by κατὰ understood, instead of which sometimes εἰς, ἐπὶ, or διὰ, is rather to be supplied; as, τῇ κρήνῃ τὰ πλείστου ἀξία ἐχρῶντο (sc. εἰς), *they used the fountain for the most solemn purposes*, Thucyd.; τί ἡμῖν ἀξιώσεις χρῆσθαι; *for what shall you wish to employ us?* Xen.; τοιαῦτα ἐπαινῶ Ἀγησιλάου (sc. διὰ), *for such things I commend Agesilæus*, Id.

Obs. 2. A dative might be, and sometimes is, put for the accusative; as, δυνάτοί καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Xen. In some instances both cases are used; as, διαφέροντες ἢ σοφίᾳ ἢ κάλλει ἢ ἀμφοτέρω, Plato.

Obs. 3. This is the Greek construction so frequent in the Latin poets; as, *os humerosque deo similis*, Virg.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

XLIII. Adverbs are joined to verbs and participles, to adjectives, and to other adverbs; as,

ὀρθῶς ἐποίησε, *he did rightly.* μᾶλα φρόνιμος, *very prudent.*

Obs. 1. Adverbs of quality are elegantly joined with the verbs ἔχω, πάσχω, ποιέω, φέρω, φῶμι, χράομαι, &c.; as, ἡδέως ἔχε πρὸς πάντας, *be pleasant to all*, Isocr.; εὖ ποιεῖν καὶ εὖ πάσχειν, *to do and to receive favors*, Xen.

Obs. 2. Two or more negatives strengthen the negation; as, οὐκ ἐποίησας οὐδ᾽ αὐμοῦ τοῦτο, *you no where did this*, Demosth.; μηδὲ ἀρξάτω ἀρχὴν μηδεμίαν μηδέποτε, *nor let him ever fill any office*, Æschin.; οὐδέποτε οὐδὲν οὐ μὴ γένηται τῶν δεόντων, *nothing that is necessary will ever be done*, Demosth. Except when they belong to two different verbs; as, οὐ δύνάμαι μὴ γελαῖν, *I cannot forbear laughing*, Aristoph. So in the phrase οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ, *nemo non*; as, οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ γελάσεται, Plato; οὐδενὶ διῶ οὐκ ἀποκρινόμενος, Id.

Obs. 3. Μὴ often seems redundant before the infinitive, after words containing a denial; as, ἀπαγορεύουσι τοῖς ἀσθενούσι μὴ χρῆσθαι ἰλαίᾳ.

Plato; *ἰρνεῖτο μὴ δεῖλδς εἶναι*, Æschin.; *ἔσχει μὴ στέλλειν στρατὸν*, Eurip.; *ἀπερχόμενοι μὴ ἱππεύειν*, Xen.; *ἡ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἰσυχάζειν*, Thucyd.

Obs. 4. The modes required by particular adverbs are as follows, with the exception of the infinitive, for which see Rule XXIX. Obs. 3.

1. "Ἔως, ὥρα, *as long as*, take the indicative or subjunctive; *as, ἔως ἔζη, as long as he lived*, Demosth.; *ὄφρ' ἐθίλῃτον, as long as you please*, Hom. In the sense of *until*, the indicative, optative, or subjunctive; *as, ὄφρ' ἀφίποντο*, Hom.; *περιεμένονεν ἕως ἀνοιχθῇ τὸ δεσμοτύριον*, Plato; *μῖνεντα ὄφρα κ' ἔλθωσι*, Hom.

"Ἀχρι, μέχρι, ἔσται, *as long as*, take the indicative; *as, ἄχρις ἰώρων τοῦ ἡλίου φῶς*, Athen. In the sense of *until*, the indicative or subjunctive; *as, μέχρις οὗ ἰταλεύησε*, Thucyd.; *μένειν ἔσται σὺ ἀπείλῃς*, Xen.

Μέσφα, *until*, takes the indicative; *εἰδόκε*, commonly the subjunctive; *as, μέσφ' αἰετὸν εἰσενήσαν*, Apoll. Rh.; *εἰσέκεν ἔλῃς*, Hom.

Πρὶν, *before*, is joined with the indicative, optative, or subjunctive; *πάρως*, with the indicative; *as, πρὶν ἀπέδωκε*, Demosth.; *σὺδαμόθεν ἀφίεσαν, πρὶν παραθεῖν αὐτῷ ἄριστον*, Xen.; *πρὶν ἀκούσης*, Hesiod.

2. "Ὅτε, ὁπότε, ἡνῖκα, ὁπηνῖκα, εὔτε, *when, ἐπαι, ἐπειδὴ, after or when*, take the indicative or optative, and sometimes the subjunctive; *as, ὅτε ἔδωκε*, Hom.; *ὁπότε ἐξέλθοιεν*, Thucyd.; *ὅτε γηράσκωσι*, Hom.; "Ὅταν, ὁπότεν, ἐπὰν, ἐπειδάν, usually the subjunctive, sometimes the optative, the indicative rarely; *as, ὅταν ταῦτα λέγῃς*, Plato; *εἴσεσθε ἐπειδάν ἀκούσητε*, Demosth.; *ὁπότεν ἀναγκασθήμεν*, Plato.

Ὡς, ὅπως, *when or after*, take the indicative or optative; *as, ὡς εἶδον*, Thucyd.; *ὅπως γένοιτο ρῦξ*, Herodot. In the sense of *as, ὡς, how*, they take the indicative, optative, or subjunctive; *as, ἤρουν ὡς ἐκέλευες*, Hom.; *βαλλέτω ὡς ἐθέλοι*, Theocr.; *οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως εἶπω*, Eurip.

"Ἀμα, αὐτίκα, *as soon as*, are joined with the indicative; *as, αὐτίκα τε εἶδον, as soon as I saw him*, Herodot.

"Ἰνα, *where*, is generally followed by the indicative; *as, οἶδ' ἔν' εἰσι*, Aristoph.

3. Μῆ, when it expresses a wish, takes the optative; when a prohibition, the present imperative, or the aorist subjunctive; *as, μὴ σε βασιλῆα Κρονίων ποιήσῃς, may Jupiter not make thee king*, Hom.; *ἔξαυδα, μὴ κεῖθε νόσφ, speak out, conceal it not in your mind*, Id.; *μὴ φροντίσης*, Aristoph.

4. Εἰ γάρ, εἴθε, ὥς, *O that, utinam*, are construed with the optative; *as, αἶ γάρ τοῦτο θεοὶ ποιήσῃαν*, Herodot.; *εἴθ' ἀπόλοιτο βοῶν γένος*, Hom.; *ὥς ὁ ταδί πορὼν ὄλοιτο*, Soph. So πῶς ἂν in like manner; *as, πῶς ἂν θάνοιμι*, Soph. Sometimes εἰ is used alone; *as, εἰ μὴ γένοιτο φθόγγος ἐν βραχίονι*, Eurip. Hec. 830. Εἴθε is also put with the infinitive; *as, εἴθε με πλάττωσθαι*, Epigr. When the wish relates to any thing past, it is joined with the indicative; *as, εἴθε σοι τότε συνεγενόμην*, Xen.

Εἰ γάρ, εἴθε, ὥς, are often prefixed to the imperfect and second aorist of ὀφείλω, with an infinitive following; *as, αἶθ' ὀφείλες ἀπὸ μὲν ἴσθαι*, Hom.; *ὥς ὀφείλες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι*, Id. Sometimes the particles are omitted; *as, ὀφείλε Κῦρος ζῆν*, Xen. Later writers use ὀφελον, ὀφελς, adverbially; *as, ὀφελς μὴδ' ἐγένοντο θεοὶ νέες*, Callim.; *ὀφελον ψυχρὸς ἔς*, Apocal. iii. 15.

XLIV. Adverbs of place, time, cause, quantity, concealment, separation, exception, exclamation, and adverbial nouns, govern the genitive ; as,

ἄχρι τοῦ ὄρους, *as far as the mountain.*

μέχρι τῆς μάχης, *until the battle.*

ἕνεκα Ἑλένης, *on account of Helen.*

τῶν τοιούτων ἄδην, *abundance of such.*

λάθρα τοῦ πατρὸς, *without the knowledge of his father.*

ἄνευ καμᾶτου, *without labor.*

χωρὶς τῶν ὀνομάτων, *except the names.*

φεῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος! *alas Greece!*

ποταμῶν δίκην, *like rivers.*

ἄχρι θαλάσσης, Hom. ; ἄνωθεν ἱμῶν, Aristoph. ; ἄγγ' ἑ τῶν παμῶν, Xen. ; εἰσω δόμων, Æschyl. ; ἔνερθε τῆς γῆς, Herodot. ; εὐθὺ Πελλήνης, Aristoph. ; ἴν' εἰ κακοῦ, Soph. ; μεταξὺ Σίρων καὶ παφλαγόνων, Herodot. ; παντᾶχοῦ τῆς γῆς, Plato ; πέλας τῶν κήπων, Herodot. ; πέραν τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, Thucyd. ; τῆλε φίλων, Hom. ; ἴως τῆς τρίτης ἡμέρας, Matth. xxvii. 64. ; τηνικαῦτα τοῦ θείους, Aristoph. ; τρεῖς τοῦ ἡνιαυτοῦ, Plato ; τῶν ἱμῶν ἑκάτι κακῶν, Eurip. ; ἄλις παιδων, Id. ; κρύφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, Thucyd. ; ἄτρο καμάτοιο, Hom. ; δίχα ἐκείνων, Soph. ; πλὴν Ἀριστοδήμου, Herodot. ; βαβαὶ τοῦ θορύβου, Lucian ; ὦ τῆς ἀθλίας πόλεως, Plut. ; χάριν Ἑκτορος, Hom. ; ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ, Galat. i. 20.

Obs. 1. The genitive is often governed by ἕνεκα, *on account of, with respect to*, understood ; as, σὲ εὐδαιμόνισα τοῦ τρόπου, *I esteemed you happy on account of your disposition*, Plato ; τῆσδ' ἀπάτης κοίτων, *angry on account of this deception*, Hom. ; μακάριος τῆς τύχης, *happy by his fortune*, Aristoph.

To this place seem to belong such examples as the following ; ὥς ἔγω μνήμης ἔχω, *as I am with respect to memory, as far as I remember*, Plato ; ἀδίωνον ὥς ποδῶν εἶχον, *they followed as fast as they could run*, Herodot. ; οὐ γὰρ οἶδα παιδείας ὅπως ἔχει καὶ δικαιοσύνης, *for I know not how he is with respect to learning and justice, how learned and just he is*, Plato ; καλῶς ἔχοντες μέθης, *being pretty drunk*, Herodot. ; χρημάτων εὖ ἔχειν, *to be well with respect to riches, to be very rich*, Id. By some, however, παρὶ is understood.

Obs. 2. Some of these adverbs are also joined with the dative ; as, ἀγχού τῇ ἱππῳ, Herodot. ; ἔγγυς ἱμῖν, Xen. ; ἔμπᾶλιν τοῖσι ἀνδράποισι, Herodot. ; ἔδον ἄλσαι, Pind. ; τοῖτοισι ἐξῆς, Plato ; σοὶ πέλας, Æschyl. ; σταθεῖσα τῷ τεκόντι πλησίον, Eurip. ; τύμβω σχεδὸν πατρώω, Pind. And a few with the accusative ; as, Ἴλιον εἰσω, Hom. ; εἴω τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, Herodot. ; παρὰ ἅλα, Hom. ; πέραν τὸ τεῖχος, Herodot.

Obs. 3. Many adverbs of exclamation are frequently joined with other cases besides the genitive, and some with other cases only ; as, φεῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός! Xen. ; φεῦ τάλας! *alas wretched me!* Soph. ; αἶ, αἶ, τῶν νεογνῶν μου παιδίων,

Lucian ; αὐτὸν Ἀδωνιν, Bion ; ὃ τῆς ἀθλίας πόλεως, Plut. ; ὃ τάλας ἐγὼ, Soph. ; ὃ ἐμὲ δειλὸν, Callim. ; ὃ Κροῖσος, Herodot. ; οὐαὶ δὲ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐκείνῳ, Matth. xxvi. 24.

Οἷ with the dative μοι added to it is often construed with the nominative ; as, οἶμοι δειλῆτος, Aristoph. Instead of οἶμοι, ὅ μοι is often used ; as, ὅ μοι ἐγὼ δειλός, Hom. Sometimes a genitive accompanies, governed by ἕνεκα understood ; as, οἶμοι τῶν ἐμῶν ἐγὼ κακῶν, Eurip. ; ὅ μοι ἐμῆς ἄτης, Soph. Similarly ἐγὼ μοι τύχης, Eurip.

Adverbs of exclamation are sometimes omitted ; as, τῆς τύχης ! (for ὃ τῆς τύχης !) the misfortune ! Xen. ; ὃ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τῆς λεπτότητος τῶν φρενῶν ! O Jupiter ! the acuteness of his mind ! Aristoph.

Obs. 4. Other adverbs have also a government of cases.

1. Adverbs of accompanying govern the dative ; as, εἰσιθ' ἄμ' ἐμοί, go in with me, Aristoph. ; ἔμα τῷ ἵππῳ τοῦτο ποιήσαντι, as the horse did this, Herodot. ; ὁμοῦ τοῖς ἵππεσσι, together with the cavalry, Polyb.

2. Adverbs of showing are construed with the nominative ; as, ἰδοὺ ὁ υἱός σου, behold thy son, John xix. 26. ; ἴδε ὁ ἄνθρωπος, behold the man, Ibid. v. 5.

3. Adverbs of swearing take the accusative ; as, νῆ τὸν Ἡρακλέα, by Hercules, Demosth. ; καὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, by this sceptre, Hom.

Νὴ always affirms ; μὰ, on the contrary, generally denies, except when joined with καί. Sometimes μὰ is omitted ; as, οὐ, τόνδ' Ὀλύμπου, Soph. Antig. 758.

XLV. Some derivative adverbs govern the case of their primitives ; as,

ἀξίως ἑαυτοῦ εἶρηκε, he has spoken worthily of himself.
 ὥστε ὁμοίως ἐμοί, you know in like manner as I.
 μᾶλλον ἐμοῦ σε φιλῶν, loving you more than me.
 μάλιστα πάντων ἀνθρώπων, the most of all men.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

XLVI. Conjunctions generally couple similar modes and cases ; as,

ἀνίστη καὶ εἶπεν ὁδε, he rose up and spoke as follows.
 ἐπιθυμεῖ δὲ οὔτε δόξης, οὔτε χρημάτων, he desires neither glory nor riches.

Obs. 1. To this rule belong, not only the copulative and

disjunctive conjunctions, but several others, as also adverbs of likeness ; as,

ἀρεῖοσιν ἴπερ ὑμῶν ἀνδράσιν ἐμίλησα, Hom. ; τοῦτο οὐθενὶ γίνεται πλὴν σοί, Theophrast. ; ἐφ' ἅνῃ κοριορτὸς, ὥσπερ νεφίλῃ λευκῇ, Xen. ; φέρων σάκος ἤδη τε πύργον, Hom.

Obs. 2. Sometimes different modes and cases are coupled together ; as,

κλύθι μου, καὶ ἐπαρήγοις, Orpheus ; σίγα τε καὶ μηδενὶ εἰπῆς, Herodot. ; παίθωμεν ἢ δόροις, ἢ χάρισιν, ἢ ἀπώφερα, Plato ; παρίχειν ἑμαυτὸν ὥσπερ γυνὴ εὖ ποιεῖν, i. e. οὕτως, ὥσπερ γυνὴ ἑαυτὴν παρέχει, Xen.

XLVII. The conjunctions ἵνα, ὅφρα, ὅπως, ὥς, μή, commonly take the optative when the leading verb denotes past timè, and the subjunctive when it denotes present or future ; as,

ἦλθον ἵνα ἴδοιμι, *I came that I might see.*

ἔρχομαι ἵνα ἴδω, *I come that I may see.*

ἔδεισα μὴ πάθοιτί τι, *I feared that something might befall you.*

δεῖδω μὴ πάθῃτί τι, *I fear that something may befall you.*

Obs. 1. Sometimes these conjunctions take the subjunctive when the preceding verb denotes past time, and the optative when it denotes present or future ; as, ἔδεισαν μὴ μονωθῶσι, Thucyd. ; ἀπάξω σε ὥς ἴδοις, Lucian. They are likewise frequently found with the indicative of the past and future tenses ; as, ἵνα ἤκουσας, *that you might hear*, Plato ; θίλγει ὅπως Ἰσάκης ἐπιλήσεται, *she fascinates him that he may forget Ithaca*, Hom. ; especially μή, which is sometimes put with the present indicative ; as, δειμαίνω μὴ σε δώσει, Theocr. ; μὴ τις φαντάζεται, *lest some one appear*, Eurip.

Ὡς, ὥστε, *that, so that*, take the indicative or infinitive ; as, οὕτω δ' ἐστὶν ἀναιδής, ὥστ' ἐτόλμα λίγειν, Demosth. ; τίς οὕτως ἀνέραςτος ἦν, ὥς ἀποκτεῖναι τὸ καλὸν ἐκείνο μειράκιον ; Lucian. But ὥστε, *therefore*, is joined with all the modes.

Ὡς, *that*, in quoting the words or sentiments of another, takes the indicative or optative ; as, λίγουσιν ὥς ἔγχε, Xen. Likewise ὅτι, as, ἔλεξαν ὅτι πέμψει σφᾶς ὁ Ἰνδῶν βασιλεὺς, Xen. Also in the sense of *because* ; as, χαίρω ὅτι εὐδοκίμεις, Plato ; ἐθαύμασας ὅτι οὐ πέμψαιμί σοι, Id.

Obs. 2. Other conjunctions are variously construed.

1. *Εἰ, if*, takes the indicative or optative, and sometimes the subjunctive ; as, τοῦτον ἐύσομεν, εἰ σὺ κελεύεις, Hom. ; περιμένομι' ἄν, εἰ μοι λίγους, Plato ; εἰ δὲ μένης, Theocr.

2. *Ἄν*, in the poets καὶ or κέν, is put with all the modes and participles, to which it gives a potential sense.

With the indicative ; as, εἰ παρῇν, ἤξετο ἄν σε, *if he were present he would ask you*, Lucian ; αὐτοῦ γὰρ κ' ἀπωλόμεθα, *for we should have perished there*, Hom. It often expresses the repetition of an action ; as, ἐπαι τοῦτο γένοιτο, ἔχον ἄν εὐθύς, *whenever this happened, they came im-*

diately, Xen.; *ὅπως ἔλθοι, λύβεσκε ἂν Ἑλληνίδα ἱσθῆτα*, as often as he came, he assumed a Grecian habit, Herodot. Also ability in past actions; as, *πληγῆς κτύπου πᾶς τις ἴσθαι ἂν*, every one could hear the sound of the blow, Eurip. With the future it seems to soften the decisiveness of the sentence; as, *τούς ἂν ἐγὼν ἐπιλέψομαι*, I will select these, Hom.; *ἥδιον ἂν ἀριστήσομεν*, we shall dine the more pleasantly, Xen.

With the optative; as, *οὐκ ἂν γνοίης εἰ σοι εἴποιμι τοῦτομα*, you would not know, if I should tell you his name, Plato. It often expresses volition; as, *ἰδίως ἂν ἀκούσαιμι*, I would gladly hear, Plato. Or ability; as, *νῦν γὰρ κεν ἴλοι πόλιν*, for now he might take the city, Hom.; *οὐκ ἂν δὴ μείνειας Μενέλαον*; could you not withstand Menelaus? Id. Sometimes it gives to the verb the sense of the future; as, *μένοιμ' ἂν*, I will stay, Soph. Also of the imperative; as, *χωροῖς ἂν εἴσω σὺν τάχει*, go in quickly, Soph.

With the subjunctive, to which it often gives the sense of the future; as, *ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι*, I myself will take it, Hom.; *τί οὖν ἂν εἴπωσιν οἱ νόμοι*; what will the laws say? Plato. Sometimes it expresses ability; as, *οὐκ ἂν κτάνης τύραννον*, you cannot kill the tyrant, Eurip.

With the imperative, though rarely; as, *ἰδοῦσ' ἂν, εἴ τοῦτ' ἴσθ' ἂν*, I would have done it, be assured, Soph.

With the infinitive; as, *ἐπ' οὐδενὶ ἱφᾶσαν ἱρθεῖν ἂν τοῦτο*, they said that for no consideration would they do this, Herodot.; *οἷσι σὺ κάλλιον ἂν Γοργίου ἀποκρίνασθαι*; do you think that you can answer better than Gorgias? Plato.

With participles; as, *οἱ ῥᾷδως ἀποκτινύντες, καὶ ἀναβιωσόμενοι γ' ἂν, εἰ οἱ τ' ἴσαν*, who would readily kill and bring to life again if they were able, Plato.

After the relatives *ὅς, ὅστις, ὅπου, &c.* ἂν has mostly the signification of the Latin *cumque, soever*, in which case it is generally followed by the subjunctive, sometimes by the optative, rarely by the indicative; as, *οὅς ἂν πείθωσι*, whomsoever they persuade, Thucyd.; *πορευέσθαι ὅποι ἂν θίλῃται*, to go whithersoever you please, Xen.; *ὅς κεν ὀνύλοι*, whosoever marries her, Hom.; *ὅ ττι κεν ἰθίλει*, whatsoever he will, Id.

* *Ἄν* is often repeated in the same member of a sentence; as, *εἰ πονηρὸν ἦν, Ὅμηρος οὐδέποτε ἂν ἱποίαι τὸν Νέστορα ἐγορηγῆν ἂν*, if it were dishonest, Homer would never have made Nestor an orator, Aristoph.; *ἀλλ' ἢ δὲ σ' οὐκ ἂν, ἢ σὺ δοξάζεις ἴσως, σώσαιμ' ἂν*, I cannot save you by force, as you think perhaps, Eurip. Sometimes it is omitted; as, *εἰ μὴ ἦν οὗτος παρὰ Θεοῦ, οὐκ ἰδύνάτο ποιεῖν οὐδέν*, for οὐκ ἂν ἰδύνάτο, if this man were not of God, he could do nothing, John ix. 33.; *ὁ σὺ δύο γ' ἄνδρα φέροιεν*, which two men could not carry, Hom.; *ἦ ῥά νύ μοι τι πίδοιο*; indeed would you at all obey me? Id.

3. *Ἐάν*, by contraction *ἦν* or *ἂν*, in the Ionic poets *εἴκε* or *αἴκε*, if, takes the subjunctive; as, *ἔάν ἐξετάξης, εὐρήσεις*, if you examine, you will find, Demosth.; *ἂν ταῦτα ὁμολογήσωμεν, γελᾷσεται*, if we grant this, he will laugh, Plato; *εἰ δὲ καὶ μὴ δώσωιν, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι*, but if they do not give it, I will take it myself, Hom.

Sometimes, however, the indicative is found; as, *ἂν τι συνήκαμεν*, Cebet. Tab. 33. Also the optative, particularly with *εἴκε* or *αἴκε*; as, *ἦν περὶ τινὰς ἐξαμάττοιεν*, Isocr.; *αἴκ' ἐθέλων γε μένοις*, if you voluntarily stay, Hom.

4. *Ἐπεὶ, ἰπαιδῇ, ἰπαιῇ, ἰπαιπερ, ἰπαιδῇπερ, ἰπαιτοί*, since, for as much as, commonly take the indicative, the optative rarely; as, *μὴ με πτεῖν' ἰπαι οὐχ*

δμογαστριος "Εκτορος ελμι, *do not kill me, since I am not the brother of Hector*, Hom.; εαυτου ελναι ψην, επαιπερ Κυρου ησαν, *he says they are his, since they belonged to Cyrus*, Xen.

Obs. 3. When the relatives *ος, οστις, ολος, οπου, οθεν, &c.* refer to indefinite persons or things, they commonly take the optative without *αν* if the verb in the preceding clause denote past time, and the subjunctive with *αν* if it denote present or future; as, *ειπειδον οδς ιδοιεν*, Thucyd.; *διδωσιν ολς αν ιθιλη*, Pind.; *κατεσθλει ον κε λαβησι*, Hom.; *ουκ ελχον οπου επιλδβοινο του αργυριου*, Demosth.; *δκου αν θυωσι, πυριη καλουσι*, Herodot.

Sometimes *αν* is put with the optative; as, *ος αν αυτον αρλσκοι τροπος*, Plato. Also the subjunctive is frequently used without it; as, *οστις Μένωνα μη γιγνώσκη*, Plato; *δπη εκαστος βούληται*, Id.

When definite persons or things are referred to, the relatives are followed by the indicative.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

XLVIII. The prepositions *αντι, από, εκ, πρό*, govern the genitive; *εν, σύν*, the dative; and *εις*, the accusative; as,

'Αντι, for.

- For*; *αρ' αντι ταυτης της ευεργεσιας χδριν αυτω ελδελς*; *should you thank him for this benefit?* Xen.
Before; *αντι χρηματων ιλίσθαι την δόξαν*, *to choose glory before wealth*, Isocr.
Instead of; *μάστιγας αντι δπλων εχοντες*, *having whips instead of arms*, Herodot.
Against · *αντ' Αλαντος ιελοατο*, *he went against Ajax*, Hom.

'Από, from.

- From*; *απ' Αργεος ηλδθον*, *they came from Argos*, Pind. Of time, *από τησδ της ημέρας*, *from this day*, Plato.
After; *από δειπνου*, *after supper*, Herodot.
At; *από τριτης ώρας της νυκτός*, *at the third hour of the night*, Acts xxiii. 23.
By; *από πολέμου εφθάρσαν*, *they were wasted by war*, Thucyd.
Of; *απ' εκατόν παιδων εις μούνος απέφυγε*, *of a hundred children one only escaped*, Herodot.
For, by reason of; *καλ ουκ ιδύνάτο από του δχλου*, *and he could not for the crowd*, Luke xix. 3.
With; *η λίθος απ' ης το πυρ επτονσι*, *the stone with which they light the fire*, Aristoph.
Without; *από τών δπλων*, *without their arms*, Thucyd.
από τετταράκοντα σταδίων της θαλάττης, *forty stadia from the sea*, Diod. Sic.; *από θυμού μάλλον ιμοι εσαι*, *thou shalt be farther removed from my heart, shalt be hated by me*, Hom.; *οι από της Στοας*, *από της Ακαδημιας*, *the Stoics, Academics*, Lucian; *οι από Πλάτωνος*, *the Platonics*, Plut.; *οι από Πελοποννήσου*, *the Peloponnesians*, Herodot.

'Εκ, out of.

- Out of ;** ἀνιμήσας ὕδωρ ἐκ τοῦ φρέατος, *having drawn up water out of the well*, Plut.
From , ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐς θάλασσαν, *from sea to sea*, Herodot. Of time, ἐκ νεότητος, *from our youth*, Hom.
Of ; ἐκ κηροῦ πεποιημένα, *made of wax*, Lucian.
After ; ἐκ μεσημβρίας, *after noon*, Æschin. Socr. ; ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου, *after the war*, Thucyd.
For, in consequence of ; ἐκ τούτου θανατώθη, *for this he was condemned to death*, Xen.
By ; ἐκ τοῦ φίλων πεισθεῖσα ; *by which of her friends persuaded?* Soph.
With ; εἰς ἑνὸς στόματος ἀνέκραγον, *they cried out with one voice*, Aristoph.

Πρὸ, before.

- Before, of place ;** πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν ἰστέοντες, *standing before the door*, Eurip.
Of time ; πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, *before the war*, Thucyd.
Of preference ; πόλεμον πρὸ εἰρήνης αἰρεῖσθαι, *to choose war before peace*, Dionys. Hal.
For, in behalf of ; μάχεσθαι πρὸ τῶν παίδων καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν, *to fight for wives and children*, Hom. Instead of ; θανεῖν πρὸ κείνου, *to die for him*, Eurip.

'Εν, in.

- In ;** ἔτυχον δ' ἐν τῷ κήπῳ περιπατῶν, *I happened to be walking in the garden*, Plato.
Among ; ἦστο ἐν μνηστῆρσι, *he sat among the suitors*, Hom.
Before ; ἐν μάρτυσι πλείον ἢ τρισμυριοῖς, *before more than thirty thousand witnesses*, Plato.
On ; ἐν τοῖς τοίχοις ἔγραψα, *he wrote on the walls*, Aristoph.
During ; ἐν δὲ τῷ κακῷ ἀνεμνήσθησαν τοῦδε τοῦ ἔπους, *during the plague they called to mind this prediction*, Thucyd.
In the power of ; ἐν τῷ Θεῷ τὸ τέλος ἦν, *the end was in the power of God*, Demosth.
With ; ἐν πέλταις καὶ ἀκοντίοις, *with shields and darts*, Xen.
Into ; διαβάντες ἐν τῷ Σάμῳ, *having passed over into Samos*, Pausan.
At ; μετὰ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν, *after the naval fight at Salamis*, Æschin.
According to ; ἐν τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ἡμετέροις, *according to our laws*, Isocr.
By ; ἐν δὲ τούτοις τοῖς νομοθέταις μὴ θῆσθαι νόμον μὴδένα, *by these magistrates enact no law*, Demosth.
Of ; ἢ οὐκ οἴδατε ἐν Ἠλίᾳ τί λέγει ἡ γραφή ; *wot ye not what the scripture saith of Elias?* Rom. xi. 2.
For ; λαβεῖν ἐν ψήρῃ Κόλην Συρίαν, *to receive Cæle Syria for a dowry*, Polyb. On account of ; περιβόητος ἐν τῇ ποιήσει, *celebrated for his poetry*, Herodot. Vit. Hom.
Against ; ἐν ἐμοὶ θρασυς, *bold against me*, Soph.
τὸν Περικλέα ἐν ὀργῇ, ἐν αἰτίᾳ εἰλον, they were angry with, they blamed Pericles, Thucyd. ; ἔστι σοι ἐν ἰδονῇ ; *is it agreeable to you?* Eurip. ; ἐν ὁμοίᾳ ποιῆσθαι, *to esteem equally*, Herodot. ; ἐν ἑλαφρῷ ποιεῖσθαι, *to make light of*, Id

Εν, with.

- With ;* δεῦρο ἤλυθε σὺν Μενελάῳ, *he came hither with Menelaus*, Hom.
On the side of ; σὺν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν εἶναι, *to be on the side of the Greeks*, Xen.
With the assistance of ; ἐνίκησε σὺν Ἀθήνῃ, *he overcame with the assistance of Minerva*, Hom.
Against ; ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς σὺν ἑαυτῷ μάχοιτο, *that even he himself would fight against him*, Xen.
Besides ; σὺν πᾶσι τούτοις, *besides all these things*, Luke xxiv. 21.
According to ; σὺν τῷ νόμῳ, *according to the law*, Xen.
In, at the time of ; σὺν τῷ πίνειν, *in drinking*, Anacr.

Εἰς, into.

- Into ;* ἤλυνον εἰς τὸ ὄστυ, *they drove into the city*, Herodot.
To ; ἔκετο δ' εἰς Κρείοντα, *he came to Creon*, Hesiod.
Till ; καὶ κεν εἰς ἥω ἀνασχομένην, *I could certainly bear it till morning*, Hom.
Towards ; εὖνοια εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, *good-will towards the Greeks*, Isocr.
Against ; πλημμελοῦσιν εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, *they offend against the temple*, Demosth.
In ; εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καθεζόμενος, *sitting in the assembly*, Æschin.
Within ; εἰς τόξευμα ἀφικέσθαι, *to come within bow-shot*, Xen.
Among ; φιλοδοξῶν εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, *seeking reputation among the Greeks*, Polyb.
Before ; εἰς πάντας αὖδα, *speak before all*, Soph.
Upon ; εἰς ἀλλήλας ἐμπιπτουσαι, *falling upon one another*, Aristoph.
About ; εἰς ἑσπέραν, *about evening*, Aristoph. Of number ; εἰς ἑξήκοντα, *about sixty men*, Thucyd.
For ; παρείχετο χρήματα εἰς τὸ ναυτικόν, *he furnished money for the naval forces*, Thucyd.
On account of ; εἰς δικαιοσύνην ἐπαινεῖσθαι, *to be praised on account of justice*, Aristot.
With respect to ; εἰς τέκνα εὐτύχεῖν, *to be happy with respect to children*, Eurip.
Concerning ; οὐδὲν εἰς αὐτὸν ἔχω λέγειν, *I have nothing to say concerning him*, Pausan.
By ; μὴτε εἰς Ἱερουσόλυμα, *neither by Jerusalem*, Matth. v. 35.

XLIX. The prepositions διὰ, κατὰ, ὑπὲρ, govern the genitive and accusative ; and ἀνὰ, the dative and accusative ; as,

Διὰ, through, on account of.

With the Genitive.

- Through,* πορευόμενοι διὰ τῆς Λιβύης, *going through Libya*, Thucyd.
By ; διαλέγετο αὐτοῖς δ' ἑρμηνεύς, *he treated with them by an interpreter*, Xen.
With ; διὰ μύλανος ἔγραψε, *he wrote with ink*, Plut.
During ; διὰ πάσης τῆς νυκτός, *during the whole night*, Herodot.

- After ;* διὰ μακροῦ χρόνου, *after a long-time*, Æschyl.
Above ; θείης ἄξιον διὰ πάντων, *above all worth seeing*, Herodot.
In ; διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν, *to have in one's hand*, Athen.
Among ; Ὁμηρος τετίμας δι' ἀνθρώπων, *Homer has honored him among men*, Pind.
Near ; καταστρατοπέδουσε διὰ τῆς πόλεως, *he encamped near the city*, Polyb.
 διὰ τίλους, *continually*, Isocr. ; διὰ τρίτου ἔτους, *every third year*, Herodot. ; διὰ φόβου εἶναι, *to fear*, Thucyd.
 δι' ὑποψίας γενέσθαι, *to be suspected*, Plut. ; δι' ὀργῆς ἔχειν τινά, *to be angry with any one*, Thucyd. ; δι' οἰκτου λαβεῖν, *to commiserate*, Eurip. ; διὰ μάχης εἶναι, *ἀφικέσθαι τινί, to give battle*, Herodot.

With the Accusative.

- On account of ;* διὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔφυγον, *they were banished on account of the Lacedæmonians*, Xen.
By means of ; διὰ Κροῖσον ἐκφεύγει, *he escapes by means of Cræsus*, Herodot.
By ; διὰ τοὺς χρηστοὺς τιμᾶται, *he is honored by the good*, Aristoph.
Through ; ἔξ διὰ πύχας ἦλθε χαλκός, *the spear penetrated through six folds*, Hom.
In ; νόμοι δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες, *laws made in heaven*, Soph.

Κατὰ, at, according to.

With the Genitive.

- At ;* κατὰ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν, *to shoot at a mark*, Herodian.
Of ; ταῦτόν κατὰ τῆς ἀρετῆς φατίον ἴσθι, *the same must be said of virtue*, Plut.
Against ; κατ' ἐμοῦ μάρτυρας παρίχεσθαι, *to produce witnesses against me*, Plato.
Upon ; κατὰ γῆς πίπτειν, *to fall upon the ground*, Dionys. Hal.
In ; κατ' ὕδατος διατῶμενα, *living in the water*, Lucian.
Under ; δύναι κατὰ τῆς γῆς, *to go under the earth*, Plato.
From ; ἦλλοντο κατὰ τοῦ τείχους, *they leaped from the wall*, Xen.
Through ; κατὰ τῆς νήσου διεσπάρησαν, *they were dispersed through the island*, Polyb.
By ; ἱεσρκίτω σε κατὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ, *I adjure thee by God*, Matth. xxvi. 63.

With the Accusative.

- According to ;* κατ' Ὁμήρον, *according to Homer*, Plato.
During ; αἰλούσι κατὰ πάντα τὸν πλόον, *they pipe during the whole voyage*, Herodot.
In the time of ; τῶν Ἐχινᾶδων κατὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ Μέγιστα ἔρχειν φησί, *he says that Mege governed the Echinades in the time of the Trojan war*, Strabo.
Through ; κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὅλην, *through the whole city*, Dionys. Hal.
In ; κατ' οὐρανὸν ναῖαι, *he dwells in heaven*, Eurip.
Among ; κατὰ ὁππία πυκνὰ καίμεθα, *we lay among the thick bushes*, Hom.

- By ;* κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, *by land and by sea*, Isocr.
Near ; κατὰ τύμβον, *near the tomb*, Æschyl.
Before ; ἵνα σοι κατ' ὀφθαλμούς λέγῃ, *that he may speak to you before your face*, Aristoph.
Opposite to ; κατὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔστησε Πέρσας, *he placed the Persians opposite to the Lacedæmonians*, Herodot.
At ; κατ' αὐτοὺς αἰὲν ὄρα, *he continually looked at them*, Hom.
To ; ἵκοντο κατὰ στρατὸν, *they came to the army*, Hom.
Towards ; ἡπιος κατὰ τοὺς πολίτας, *mild towards the citizens*, Herodot.
After ; κατ' αὐτὸν ἄλλοι ἀνέβαινον, *after him others ascended*, Herodot.
On account of ; αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν νεότητά ὑπεριδόντες, *having slighted him on account of his youth*, Thucyd.
Concerning ; ἐπαιρωτῶν τὸν κίρῳκα κατὰ τὴν ἄπτιξιν, *questioning the envoy concerning his coming*, Herodot.
With ; κατ' ἐξουσίαν ἐπιτάσσει, *he commands with authority*, Mark i. 27.
About ; κατ' ἑξακισχιλλοὺς ἄνδρας, *about six thousand men*, Herodot.
 It is often put with the accusative to denote the end of an action ; κατὰ λητὴν ἐκπλώσαντες, *having sailed out in order to collect plunder*, Herodot. Also to serve as a circumlocution of the genitive ; ἡ κατὰ τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατολή, *the rising of the sun*, Polyb.
 καθ' ἑαυτὸν, *by himself*, Demosth. ; κατὰ μῆνα, *every month*, Aristoph. ; κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἑκάστον, *every year*, Plato ; κατὰ τετρακισχιλλοὺς, *four thousand at a time*, Xen. ; κατὰ φύλα, *by tribes*, Hom.

Ὑπὲρ, *above*.

With the Genitive.

- Above ;* τὸ ὕδωρ ὑπὲρ τῶν μαστῶν ἑφαίνετο, *the water of the river appeared above their breasts*, Xen.
Over ; πηδῶν τάφρων ὑπερ, *leaping over the trenches*, Soph.
Beyond ; ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου, *from Æthiopia which is beyond Egypt*, Thucyd.
For ; ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μάχεσθαι, *to fight for the Greeks*, Plato.
On account of ; Σεύθῃ δι' ἀπεχθόμενος ὑπὲρ ὧν, *being hated by Scuthes on account of you*, Xen.
By ; λίσσομαι ὑπὲρ μακάρων, *I pray by the gods*, Apoll. Rh.
Concerning ; δσα ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης κατεψεύσατό μου, *what he falsely laid to my charge concerning the peace*, Demosth.
 ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ παθεῖν, *in order not to suffer*, Demosth.

With the Accusative.

- Above ;* ἐν τῇ πεδίῳ ὑπὲρ Σηλυμβρίας, *in the plain above Selymbria*, Xen. Of number ; ὑπὲρ δὲ δύο μυριάδας ἀνδρώπων, *above twenty thousand men*, Herodot.
Over ; ῥίπτουσι ὑπὲρ τὸν δῶμον, *they throw it over the house*, Herodot.
Beyond ; ὑπὲρ τὴν πύραν φρονεῖν, *to have a spirit beyond his purse*, Lucian.
Against ; ὑπὲρ μόρον, *against destiny*, Hom.

Ἀνά, upon, through.

With the Dative.

- Upon ;** ἀνα Γαργᾶρα ἄκρῳ ἤμινον, *sitting upon the summit of mount Gargärus*, Hom.
In ; ἀνὰ ναυσίν, *in ships*, Eurip.
With ; χρυσοῖα ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, *with a golden sceptre*, Hom.

With the Accusative.

- Through ;** ἀνὰ στρατὸν, *through the army*, Hom.
During ; ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον τούτον, *during this war*, Herodot.
In ; βασιλῆας ἀνὰ στόμ' ἔχων, *having kings in your mouth*, Hom.
Among ; ἀνὰ πρῶτους ἦσαν, *they were among the first*, Herodot.
At ; νῆας ἀνὰ γλαυῦρας, *at the hollow ships*, Hom.
To ; Λάτμιον ἀν' ἡνάπος ἦλθε, *came to the Latmian forest*, Theocr.
Up ; ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμὸν πλίσιν, *to sail up the river*, Herodot.
Upon ; θῆκον ἀνὰ μυρσίκην, *he hung them upon a tamarisk*, Hom.
According to ; ἀνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον, *according to the same manner*, Polyb.
By reason of ; ἀνὰ τὸ σκοτεινὸν οὐ προοιδόντων, *they not discovering them by reason of the darkness*, Thucyd.
 ἀνὰ κράτος, *with all his might*, Xen. ; ἀνὰ μέρος, *by turns, in succession, alternately*, Eurip. ; ἀνὰ μέσον, *in the midst, between*, 1 Cor. vi. 5. ; ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος, *yearly*, Herodot. ; μηδὲ ἀνὰ δύο χιτῶνας ἔχειν, *neither have two coats apiece*, Luke ix. 3.

L. The prepositions ἀμφι, ἐπὶ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, πρὸς, ὑπὸ, govern the genitive, dative, and accusative ; as,

Ἀμφι, about.

With the Genitive.

- About ;** ἀμφι ταύτης οἰκίσοντας τῆς πόλιος, *dwelling about this city*, Herodot.
Concerning ; λαλεῖν ἀμφι φιλότιτος, *to sing concerning love*, Hom.
For ; μάχεσθον πιδάκος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης, *they fight for a little fountain*, Hom.
By ; Φοῖβου ἀμφι, *by Phæbus*, Apoll. Rh.

With the Dative.

- About ;** πέπλους ὀγγνῦσιν ἀμφι σώματι, *he rends the robes about his body*, Æschyl.
Concerning ; ἔμειλλον ἀμφι πόσει εἰρεσθαι, *I intended to inquire concerning my husband*, Hom.
For ; ἀμφ' Ἑλένη ἐμάρνῃο, *you fought for Helen*, Hom.
With ; πεπαρμένη ἀμφ' ὀνύχεσσι, *pierced with his talons*, Hesiod.
Near ; ἤρπτε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, *he fell near him*, Hom.
Upon ; φέρει γὰρ ἀμφι νώτοις Σιδωνίην γυναῖκα, *for he carries upon his back a Sidonian woman*, Anacr.

Against ; λόγους ἀνέσπα, τοὺς μὲν Ἀτρεΐδων κᾶτα, τοὺς δ' ἄμφ' Ὀδυσσοῖ, he uttered speeches, some against the Atridae, some against Ulysses, Soph.

With the Accusative.

About ; ἄμφι τὴν κάμινον ἔχω τὰ πολλὰ, I am commonly about the stove, Lucian. Of time ; ἄμφι Πλειάδων δύσιν, about the setting of the Pleiads, Æschyl. Of number ; ἄμφι τὰ ἑξήκοντα στάδια, about sixty stadia, Xen.

Near ; ἄμφι δὲ καυλὸν φάσγανον ἰσθραΐσθῃ, the sword was broken near the hilt, Hom.

To ; ἄμφ' ἅλα ἴσαι Ἀχαιοὺς, to confine the Greeks to the sea, Hom.
Concerning ; ἄλλο δὲ οὐδὲν ὑπόμνημα ἦν ἰνταῦθα τῶν μύθων τῶν ἄμφι τὸν Ἰάσονα, there was no other memorial here of the fables concerning Jason, Arrian.

For ; ναϊκος ἐνύχθῃ ἄμφι βοηλασίᾳ, a contest arose for driving away the oxen, Hom.

Ἐπὶ, upon.

With the Genitive.

Upon ; ἵστασι δ' ἐπὶ λόφου, they stand upon an eminence, Herodot.
Over ; ἐπὶ τούτων ἀπέλιπε Νικαρχον, over these he left Nicarchus, Polyb.

In ; ἔχων ἐπὶ τῆς χειρὸς μῦν, having in his hand a mouse, Herodot.

By ; ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάττης ἵστησαν, they stood by the sea, Polyb.

Before ; ἐπὶ τοσούτων μαρτύρων, before so many witnesses, Lucian.

Towards ; ἔπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου, he sailed towards Miletus, Thucyd.

Against ; ἐπὶ Φρυγίας ἐπορεύετο, he went against Phrygia, Xen.

In the time of ; ἐπὶ Κρόνου, in the time of Saturn, Hesiod.

Of ; ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λέγων παιδὸς, speaking of the beautiful boy, Plato.

From ; Λύκιοι ἐπὶ Λύκου ἔσχον τὴν ἱπωνυμίην, the Lycians had their name from Lycus, Herodot.

ἐπ' ἑωυτῶν, by themselves, apart, Herodot. ; ἐπὶ τεττάρων, four deep, Thucyd. ; ἦν ἐφ' ἐνὸς ἡ κατάβασις, the descent was by one at a time, Xen.

With the Dative.

Upon ; ἄγγος ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ ἔχουσαν, having a vessel upon her head, Herodot.

Over ; οὐ γὰρ οὐδρον κατέλειπον ἐπὶ πτεάτεσσιν ἰμοῖσι, for I did not leave a keeper over my possessions, Hom.

In ; ἡμῖν ἐνὶ πολέμῳ, ἡδ' ἀλλοίῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ, both in war and in any other business, Hom.

With ; ἑσθίουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ ὄψον, they eat meat with their bread, Xen.

At ; ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀλφει ποταμῷ, at the river Halex, Thucyd.

To ; κτισθεῖντας ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς, created to good works, Ephes. ii. 10.

Against ; συνίστας τοὺς Ἀρκάδας ἐπὶ τῇ Σπάρτῃ, stirring up the Arcadians against Sparta, Herodot.

Before ; ἐπὶ τούτοις τοῖς κριταῖς, before these judges, Aristoph.

After ; ἀνίστη ἐπ' αὐτῷ Φεραύλας, after him Pheraulas rose up, Xen.

- Besides* ; ἄλλα τε πόλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς πάθομεν κατὰ, *besides these we suffered many other misfortunes*, Hom.
- For* , ἰθαύμαζον αὐτὸν ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, *they admired him for his wisdom*, Plato.
- Concerning* ; ἐχρηστηρίάζοντο ἐπὶ τῇ χώρῃ, *they consulted the oracle concerning the country*, Herodot.
- In the power of* ; ἐπὶ τοῖς θεοῖς δ' ἰστί, *it is in the power of the gods*, Plato.
It is often put with the dative to express condition ; ἐρχομαι ἐπὶ δόροις, *come on condition of receiving presents*, Hom.
Also design ; δέξομεν ἐπὶ πολέμῳ ἀπαιῖναι, *we shall seem to depart in order to make war*, Xen.

With the Accusative.

- Upon* ; ἀνέπηδεν ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, *he leaped upon his horse*, Xen.
- Over* ; βασιλεύσει ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον Ἰακώβ, *he shall reign over the house of Jacob*, Luke i. 33.
- To* ; ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἀφίγμεθα, *we are come to the house*, Aristoph.
- Towards* ; ὁρῶν ἐπὶ οἰνοπα πόντον, *looking towards the purple sea*, Hom.
- Against* ; ἰστροτεύοντο ἐπὶ τοῖς Αἰθίοπας, *he marched against the Ethiopians*, Herodot.
- Among* ; ἔκλε' ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους, *you became celebrated among men*, Hom.
- By* ; ἐπὶ κρήναν ἰσθόμενοι, *sitting by a fountain*, Theocr.
- For, during* ; ἰδόντων τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας, *they ravaged the country for two days*, Thucyd.
- Till* ; εὐδον ἐπ' ἡῶ, *I slept till morning*, Hom.
- About* ; ἐπὶ τριηκόσια, *about three hundred*, Herodot.
- It is often put with verbs of motion, in order to show the object of them ; πρὸς σὲ ἦλθον ἐπ' ἀγύριον, *I came to you to get money*, Xen.

Μετὰ, with, among, after.

With the Genitive.

- With* ; τὰ πολλὰ διημερεύομεν μετ' αὐτοῦ, *we commonly spent the day with him*, Plato.
- Among* ; τί ζητεῖτε τὸν ζῶντα μετὰ τῶν νεκρῶν ; *why seek ye the living among the dead* ? Luke xxiv. 5.
- By means of* ; μετ' ἀρετῆς πρωτεύειν, *to be first by means of virtue*, Xen.
- Against* ; πολεμήσω μετ' αὐτῶν, *I will fight against them*, Apocal. ii. 16.

With the Dative.

- Among* ; γενεῇφι νεώτατός εἰμι μεθ' ὑμῖν, *I am the youngest among you*, Hom.
- In* ; σὲ μετ' ἀγκαλίδεσσι φέρουσα, *carrying you in her arms*, Callim.
- With* ; τὸν μετὰ χερσὶν ἐρεύσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων, *him Apollo caught with his hands*, Hom.
- By* ; χαίται δ' ἰδρόωντο μετὰ πνοῆς ἀνέμοιο, *their manes were shaken by the blowing of the wind*, Hom.

With the Accusative.

- After* ; μετὰ τὸν θάνατον Δαρείου, *after the death of Darius*, Herodot. Of rank or degree ; ὃν φιλῶ μάλιστα μετὰ σέ, *whom I love the most after you*, Aristoph.

- To ;** ἴομεν. (Ion. for ἴωμεν) μετὰ παῖδ' ἱμὸν, *let us go to my son.*
Hom.
- In ;** δόπαλλον μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχων, *having a club in his hands*, Alciph.
- Into ;** Ὡς μετὰ Κασπίδα βάλλει, *the Orus falls into the Caspian sea*, Dionys. Per.
- Among ;** οἱ φασιν μεθ' ὀμιλίκας ἔμμεν' ὄριστον, *they say that you are the best among your coevals*, Hom.
- Besides ;** οἶοι καὶ Ἀναοῖσιν ὄριστῆς μετῴσσι, καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα, *what chiefs there are among the Greeks besides Achilles*, Hom.
- Against ;** ἤλτε μετ' ἄθανάτους μάκαρας, *he sinned against the immortal gods*, Hesiod.
- By ;** οὔτε νύκτωρ, οὔτε μεθ' ἡμέραν, *neither by night nor by day*, Plato.
- Sometimes it is put with the accusative to express the end of an action ; τὸ χρύσειον ἔπλει μετὰ κῶας, *he sailed in order to get the golden fleeces*, Theocr.

Παρά, from, at, to.

With the Genitive.

- From ;** παρὰ τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος δῶρα λαβεῖν, *to receive presents from Agamemnon*, Plato.
- Near ;** παρὰ κυανίων πετρῶν, *near the Cyanean rocks*, Soph.
- By ;** τοῦτο παρὰ σοῦ ἐπιδεικνύσθω, *let this be shown by you*, Xen.

With the Dative.

- At ;** μένων παρὰ νηυσί, *remaining at the ships*, Hom.
- With ;** παρὰ σοὶ κατέλυνον, *they lodged with you*, Demosth.
- In ;** παρ' Ὁμήρῳ Διομήδης λέγει, *in Homer Diomedes says*, Plato.
- To ;** ἵνα παρὰ Τισσαφέρνηι, *to go to Tissaphernes*, Xen.

With the Accusative.

- To ,** ἦκε παρ' ἡμῶς, *he came to us*, Plato.
- Near ;** παρ' αὐτὸν κοιμήσαντο, *they slept near him*, Hom.
- During ;** παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον, *during the whole time*, Demosth.
- At ;** ταῦτα παρὰ τὰ συμπόσια ποιεῦσι, *they do these things at their entertainments*, Herodot.
- Through ;** παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα, *through the whole army*, Thucyd.
- Against ;** παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, *against the laws*, Demosth.
- Above, more than ;** ἐπόνει παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους, *he labored above the others*, Xen.
- Below ;** ἡλάττωσας αὐτὸν βραχύ τι παρ' ἀγγέλους, *thou hast reduced him a little below the angels*, Ps. viii. 5.
- By reason of ;** ἐκείνους εἰσι παρὰ τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, *they have confidence by reason of their experience*, Aristot.
- From ;** ἰγούμαι εἶναι παρὰ τοῦτο σωτηρίαν, *I think that safety is from this*, Plato.
- Besides ;** οὐκ ἔστι παρὰ ταῦτ' ἄλλα, *there are not others besides these*, Aristoph.
- Except ;** τεσσαράκοντα παρὰ μίαν ἑλᾶσον, *I received forty stripes except (or save) one*, 2 Cor. xi. 24.
- παρὰ τετάρτην ἡμέραν, *every fourth day*, Polyb. ; παρ' ὀλίγον ἤλθον ἀποθάνειν, *I came within a little of dying*, Isocr. ; παρ' ὀλίγον ἐποιούντο τὸν Κλεάνδρον, *they esteemed Cleander of little consideration*, Xen.

Περί, about.

With the Genitive.

- About ;* τί λέγεις περὶ τοῦ Ἀχιλλεύς ; *what do you say about Achilles?*
 Plato.
For ; γῆς περὶ τῆσδε μαχώμεθα, *let us fight for this land,* Tyrt.
From ; γράμματα κομίζω περὶ Δεκριανοῦ, *I bring letters from Decrianus,* Lucian.
Above ; περὶ πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, *to be above all others,* Hom.
 οὐδὲ περὶ πολλοῦ ποιήσονται, *they will greatly esteem you,*
 Plato.

With the Dative.

- About ;* περὶ τοῖσι ἀνέχουσιν, *about their necks,* Herodot.
For ; δεδιότες περὶ τῇ Ποτιδαῖ, *fearing for Potidæa,* Thucyd.
Through ; περὶ δειμᾷτι φεύγον, *they fled through fear,* Pind.
By ; ἰσχυρόμενος περὶ δουρὶ, *transfigured by the spear,* Hom.

With the Accusative.

- About ;* περὶ τὰ ἱλα οἰκίσοντες, *dwelling about the marshes,* Herodot.
 Ὀφείματα περὶ ἀριστοῦ ὥραν, *they overtake them about dinner-time,* Thucyd. Of number ; περὶ τετταράκοντα τάλαντα, *about forty talents,* Lys.
Towards ; περὶ τὸν δῆμόν εἰσι δίκαιοι, *they are just towards the people,*
 Aristoph.
Against ; περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς ἐξαμαρτεῖν, *to offend against the gods,* Isocr.

Πρὸς, from, near, to.

With the Genitive.

- From ;* πρὸς Αἰδὸς εἰσὶν ἅπαντες, *all are from Jupiter,* Hom.
By ; ἄρχασθαι ἑνὸς πρὸς ἄνδρος, *to be governed by one man,* Eurip.
 In obtestation ; πρὸς θεῶν, *by the gods,* Soph.
For ; δοκεῖς πρὸς ἐμοῦ λέγειν, *you seem to speak for me,* Plato.
Near ; εἰσὶ πρὸς θαλάσσης, *they are near the sea,* Herodot.
Towards ; πρὸς ἰσπέρης οἰκίσοντες, *inhabiting towards the west,* Herodot.
Against ; πρὸς ἄνδρος ἐχθροῦ ἐπιφύρων τὴν ψῆφον, *giving his vote against an enemy,* Dionys. Hal.
Before ; πρὸς θεῶν ἀσεβῆς, *impious before the gods,* Xen.
Under ; πρὸς ἄλλης ἰστὸν ὑφαίνοις, *you may weave the web under another,* Hom.
 δεξιῶν πρὸς ἄνδρος ἰστί, *it is the part of a man of sense,*
 Aristoph. ; πρὸς πατρός, μητρός, *on the father's, mother's side,* Æschin. ; οἱ πρὸς αἱμάτος, *the relations by blood,* Soph.

With the Dative.

- Near ;* ἐπὶ ἄλλαντο πρὸς λόφῳ τινί, *they encamped near a certain eminence,* Thucyd.
In ; πρὸς ταῖς ἀγκύλαις τὰ παῖδια κομίζουσιν, *to carry the children in their arms,* Plut.
Upon ; καῖντο ποτὶ χθονί, *they lay upon the ground,* Hom.

- Besides ;* πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοις καὶ τόδε ἀποκρίναι, *besides what has been said answer this also*, Plato.
- For ;* οὐ νομίζουσι τὴν ἀρετὴν πρὸς τῷ σφετέρῳ ἀγαθῷ πεφυκέναι, *they do not think that virtue is naturally calculated for their good*, Xen.

With the Accusative.

- To ;* ἴσαν πρὸς Ὀλυμπον, *they went to Olympus*, Hesiod.
- Towards ;* πρὸς ἰσπείρην ἔπλεε, *he sailed towards the west*, Herodot.
- Of dispositions ; πῶς πρὸς σὲ διακείται ; *how is he disposed towards you?* Plato.
- Against ;* πρὸς κέντρα μὴ λάττιζε, *do not kick against the pricks*, Æschyl.
- According to ;* πρὸς τὴν ἀξίαν ἐκάστῳ ἰδίδοσαν, *they gave to each according to his desert*, Xen.
- In comparison with ;* πρὸς θεὸν πίθηκος φανεῖται, *in comparison with a god he will appear an ape*, Plato.
- On account of ;* πρὸς τὴν ὄψιν ταύτην τὸν γάμον ἔσπευσα, *on account of this vision I hastened the nuptials*, Herodot.
- With ;* ἐξυμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς βασιλεία, *they made an alliance with the king*, Thucyd.
- Between ;* ταχυρίον τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φιλίας, *a proof of the friendship that is between us*, Isocr.
- Besides ;* ἂν πρὸς τοῦτο διαδάξῃς αὐτοὺς, *if besides this you teach them*, Xen.
- For ;* πρὸς τὸ τροπαῖον ἐχρήσαντο, *they used it for the trophy*, Thucyd.
- About ;* ἦν πρὸς ἡμέραν, *it was about day-break*, Lys. Of number ; πρὸς ἑπτακοσίους, *about seven hundred*, Xen.

ὑπὸ, under.

With the Genitive.

- Under ;* ὑπὸ χθονός, *under the earth*, Hesiod.
- From ;* ῥῦσαι ὑπ' ἡέρος ὕλας Ἀχαιῶν, *deliver the sons of Greece from the darkness*, Hom.
- By ;* ἐπαινοῦνται ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν, *they are praised by the multitude*, Plato. ἀπὸ θανάτου ὑπὸ Νικάνδρου, *he was slain by Nicander*, Xen.
- According to ;* Ζηρὸς ὑπ' ἀγγελίης, *according to the command of Jupiter*, Hom.
- For, by reason of ;* χορεύσαι ὑφ' ἰδονῆς, *to dance for joy*, Aristoph.
- With ;* ὑπὸ πομπῆς ἐξαγειν, *to convey with pomp*, Herodot.
- To ;* ὑπ' αὐλητῆρος ἀεῖδαι, *to sing to the piper*, Theog. ὑπὸ μαστίγων ἄρυσσον, *they dug under the strokes of whips*, Herodot.

With the Dative.

- Under ;* ὑπὸ χθονί, *under the earth*, Hom. Subject to ; ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίοις εἶσι, *they are under the Lacedæmonians*, Isocr.
- Near, close under ;* ὑπὸ τῇ πόλει, *near the city*, Thucyd.
- In ;* κατακρυψάσθ' ὑπὸ κόλπῳ, *concealing them in her bosom*, Hom.
- Before ;* ὑπὸ τοιοῦτῳ μάρτυρι, *before such a witness*, Herodian.
- By ;* ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπείς, *struck by my spear*, Hom.

<i>For ;</i>	ὑπὸ δειμάτῃ κεκληγυῖται, <i>crying out for fear</i> , Apoll. Rh.
<i>With ;</i>	ὑπὸ φωτὶ πολλῷ προΐει, <i>he went forward with much light</i> , Plut.
<i>To ;</i>	ὑπὸ βαρβίτῳ χορεύων, <i>dancing to the lyre</i> , Anacr.

With the Accusative.

<i>Under ;</i>	ὑπὸ τοῦς πόδας τοῦ ἵππου ἐπιδράμε κύων, <i>a dog ran under the horse's feet</i> , Herodot.
<i>To ;</i>	αἰσχιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε, <i>he was the most abject wretch that came to Troy</i> , Hom.
<i>Behind ;</i>	καὶ μιν ἐκείνη κατακρύπτει ὑπὸ τῆς θύρῃς, <i>and she conceals him behind the door</i> , Herodot.
<i>About ;</i>	ὑπὸ τὸν χρόνον τούτον, <i>about this time</i> , Thucyd.

Obs. 1. Ὡς is often used for πρὸς or εἰς · as, ἦλθεν ὡς ἐμὲ, *he came to me*, Demosth. ; ἐπεμπον πρέσβεις ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *they sent ambassadors to the Athenians*, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Prepositions are sometimes separated from their cases ; as, τὼ δ' εἰς ἀμφοτέρω Διομήδεος ἄρματα βήτην, (for εἰς ἄρματα,) Hom. ; ἐν γὰρ σε τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ ἀναιρέομαι, (for ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ,) Herodot. vi. 69. They are also frequently placed after ; as, μάχην ἐς, Hom. ; ἵεναι πέτρας ἀπο, Eurip. ; φιλοσοφίας πέρι, Plato.

Obs. 3. The poets sometimes join a preposition with the latter only of two nouns, where it should stand with both ; as, ἢ ἀλὸς ἢ ἐπὶ γῆς, Hom.

Obs. 4. Prepositions are frequently used as adverbs, without a case ; as, σοὶ δὲ τάδε λέγω, δράσω δὲ πρὸς, Eurip. ; μετὰ δὲ, ἔλεγε τάδε, Herodot.

Obs. 5. Prepositions are often understood ; as, ἐγὼ σε μετέρχομαι τῶν θεῶν, (sc. πρὸς,) Herodot. ; ἔρχονται πεδλοῖο, (sc. διὰ,) Hom. ; τοξεύει ἀνδρὸς τοῦδε, (sc. κατὰ,) *you shoot at this man*, Soph. ; ἀπώλοντο αἱ νῆες ἀπὸ τοῖς ἀνδράσι, (sc. σὺν,) *the ships were lost with all on board*, Xen. ; ἀνεχώρησε τῷ στρατῷ, (sc. σὺν,) *he returned with the army*, Thucyd. ; τί μοι ὀργίζῃ ; (instead of διὰ τί ;) *why are you angry with me ?* Xen.

LI. A preposition in composition often governs the same case, as when it stands by itself ; as,

ἀποπηδᾷ τοῦ ἅρματος, *he leaps from the chariot*.

τὰ φύλλα καταχέοντες ἀλλήλων, *throwing the leaves at one another*.

συνεκύβευε τῇ Δήμητρι, *he played at dice with Ceres*.

ὑπερνεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἰσθμὸν, *having carried their ships over the isthmus*.

κατίγνωσαν πάντων θάνατον, Thucyd.; ἐμοῦ καταγελοῖσι, Plato; προναυμαχίῃσι Πελοποννήσου, Herodot.; ἐνδιέτριψα τῇ Ἰδῇ, Lucian; πολὺς ὑμᾶς ὄχλος περισιστήκει, Plato.

Obs. 1. This rule takes place only when the preposition would have the same sense and the same case if standing immediately before the noun. Sometimes the preposition is repeated; as, κατηγοροῦντων κατὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν, Xen.

Obs. 2. Sometimes a case different from that required by the preposition in composition is used; as, τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους κατηγορεῖν, Plato; καταγελοῖσαι ἡμῖν, Herodot.; ἐξῆλθον τὴν Περσίδα χώραν, Id.; ἐμβατεύειν πατριῶδες, Soph.; τόνδ' εἰσαδείξω τειχιῶν, Eurip.

Obs. 3. Prepositions are often separated from the verbs with which they are compounded; as, ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμύναι, (for λοιγὸν ἀπαμύναι,) Hom.; κατὰ μὲν ἔκανσαν Ἀργυμὸν πόλιν, κατὰ δὲ Χαράδραν, Herodot. viii. 33.

Obs. 4. The prepositions with which some verbs are compounded are not unfrequently used for the compounds themselves; as, ἐγὼ πάρα for ἐγὼ πάρεμι· ἐνι for ἐνεστι· ἄνα for ἀνάστα, or ἀνάστηθι, *arise thou*.

GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

I. FIGURES WHICH RELATE TO ORTHOGRAPHY AND ETYMOLOGY.

Prosthesis is the prefixing of one or more letters to a word ; as, *σμικρός* for *μικρός* · *ἐέλπομαι* for *ἐλπομαι*. *Epenthesis* is the insertion of one or more letters in the middle of a word ; as, *ἐλλᾶβε* for *ἐλάβε* · *ἀδελφειῶς* for *ἀδελφός*. *Paragoge* is the addition of one or more letters to the end of a word ; as, *λόγοισι* for *λόγους* · *ἦσθα* for *ἦς*.

Aphæresis is the taking of one or more letters from the beginning of a word ; as, *κεῖνος* for *ἐκεῖνος* · *εἴβω*, for *λείβω*. *Syncope* is taking from the middle of a word ; as, *κεκμηώς* for *κεκμηκώς* · *πρόμος* for *πρόμαχος*. *Apocope* is taking from the end of a word ; as, *δῶ* for *δῶμα* · *ἔκταν* for *ἐκτᾶνον*, from *κτείνω*.

Tmesis is the separation of the parts of a compound word by the insertion of another ; as, *ἀπὸ λαιγὸν ἀμῦναι* for *λαιγὸν ἀπαμῦναι*. *Metathesis* is the transposition of letters ; as, *κραδία* for *καρδία* · *ἐπράθον* for *ἐπαρθον*, from *πέρθω*. *Antithesis* is the putting of one letter for another ; as, *πόρρω* for *πόρρω* · *ὀδμή* for *ὀσμή*.

Synæresis is the contraction of two syllables into one, without a change of letters ; as, *τελχει* for *τελχει*. *Crasis* is the contraction of two syllables into one, with a change of vowels ; as, *τελχους* for *τελχεος*. *Synalæpha* is the uniting of syllables in different words, either by dropping vowels ; as, *κοὺ* for *καὶ οὐ* · or by contracting them ; as, *δοιμάτιον* for *τὸ ἱμάτιον* · *τοῦμόν* for *τὸ ἐμόν*. *Dieræsis* divides one syllable into two ; as, *παῖς* for *παῖς*.

II. FIGURES WHICH RELATE TO SYNTAX.

Ellipsis is when one or more words are wanting to complete the sense. The following, with what have been elsewhere given, are some of the principal examples of this figure ; but its limits are far from being accurately defined, some allowing it a wider field than others, and indeed than seems to belong to it.

Ellipsis of substantives. *ἡ Κορινθία*, *ἡ ἄλλοτρια*, *ἡ βάρβαρος*, *ἡ βασιλέως*, (sc. *γῆ* or *χώρα*,) Thucyd. ; *κατὰ γὰρ τὴν ἐμὴν*, (sc. *γνώμην*, or *δόξαν*,) Plato ; *ἐς πατρός*, *ἐς ἡμέτερον*, (sc. *δόμον*, or *οἶκον*,) Hom. ; *κατὰ τὸ ἐπιχώριον*, (sc. *ἔθνος*,) Thucyd. ; *τῇ ὀστεραίῃ*, *τῇ τελευταίῃ*, (sc. *ἡμέρῃ*,) Herodot. ; *ἐν τῷ παρόντι*,

(sc. καιρῷ,) Thucyd. ; ἄγε ἡμῶς τὴν ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνος, τὴν λοιπὴν ἐπορεύθῃ, (sc. ὁδόν,) Xen. ; δαρήσεται πολλὰς, ὀλίγας, (sc. πληγὰς,) Luke xii. 47, 48 ; πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ προσελθεῖν, (sc. πράγματα,) Demosth. ; ἐν τῷ Κύρου βαρβαρικῷ, (sc. στρατεύματι,) Xen. ; ἡ κυβερνητικὴ, ἡ ῥητορικὴ, ἡ δικανικὴ, (sc. τέχνη,) Plato ; ἐν ἀριστερῇ, ἐν δεξιῇ, (sc. χειρὶ,) Herodot. ; ἐκ τῶν τῆς πόλεως, (sc. χρημάτων,) Æschin. ; ἐν τῷ τότε, (sc. χρόνῳ,) Andoc. ; τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης, (sc. χωρία, ἢ μέρη,) Thucyd.

Ellipsis of verbs. εἰσιμος ἐγωγς μανθάνειν, (sc. εἰμι,) Plato ; Σιμωνίδῃ σὺ ῥάδιον ἀπιστεῖν (sc. ἐστί) · σοφὸς γὰρ καὶ θεῖος ὁ ἀνὴρ, (sc. ἐστί,) Plato ; λαβὲ τὴν μάχαιραν · εἴτα ὅπως μαγειρῶς σφάξεις τὸν ὄν, (for εἴτα ὅρα ὅπως σφάξεις,) Aristoph. ; ἀπίτε οὖν, καὶ μὴ χαλεπήνητε τῷ δικαστῇ, (for καὶ σκοπεῖτε μὴ χαλεπήνητε,) Lucian ; εἰ δὲ κε Τρῶσι μάχωμαι, μήπως με περιστείωσι, (for δεῖδω μήπως με περιστείωσι,) Hom. ; σὺ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ἀπορεῖς, (i. e. σὺ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ποιεῖς,) Plato ; τί δὲ, εἰ μὴ ὑπισχνεῖτο, (i. e. τί δὲ ἄλλο ἐποίει,) Xen. ; εἰ δὲ, σὺ μὲν μευ ἄκουσον, ἐγὼ δὲ κέ τοι καταλέξω, (for εἰ δὲ βούλει,) Hom. Frequently καλῶς ἔχει, or the like, must be supplied before εἰ δὲ μή. Thus, εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας, [καλῶς ἔξει,] εἰ δὲ κε μὴ δώσωσι, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, Hom. In some cases, however, instead of καλῶς ἔχει being supplied, εἰ δὲ μή is rendered *otherwise*, *alioqui* ; as, μὴ ποιήσης ταῦτα · εἰ δὲ μή, αἰτίαν ἔξεις, *do not do this ; otherwise, you will be blamed*, Xen.

The participle ἔχων is sometimes omitted ; as, ποῦ δὲ ὁ ξύλον ; (sc. ἔχων,) Lucian ; ἐκεῖσε ἀπόβλεπον ἐς τὴν μεγάλην ἀκρόπολιν, τὴν τὸ τριπλοῦν τεῖχος, (sc. ἔχουσαν,) Id.

An ellipsis of the adverb μάλλον often takes place before ἢ or ἥπερ · as, βούλομ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σὸν ἔμμεναι, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι, (i. e. μάλλον βούλομαι,) Hom. ; Ζεὺς Τρῶσιν ἐθέλει δοῦναι κράτος, ἥπερ ἡμῖν, Id.

Asyndeton is the omission of conjunctions where they are usually inserted ; as, πολλὰ γὰρ ἂν ποιήσεις τῷ σχήματι, τῷ βλέμματι, τῇ φωνῇ, Demosth. ; καὶ συμβαλόντες τὰς ἀσπίδας, ἐώθουντο, ἐμάχοντο, ἀπέκτεινον, ἀπέθνησκον, Xen.

Synæsis is when the construction is referred, not to the gender or number of the word, but to the sense ; as, τὸ στρατόπεδον, οὕτως ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχοντες τὸν Ἄγιν, ἀνεχώρουν, Thucyd.

Zeugma is when two or more substantives have a verb in common, which is applicable only to one of them ; as, ἔδουσι τε πλοῖα μῆλα, οἶόν τ' ἔξαιτον, (sc. πίνουσι,) Hom. ; ἴν' οὕτε φωνὴν οὕτε του μορφὴν βροτῶν ὕψει, Æschyl. Prom. 21.

Pleonasm is the use of more words than are necessary to

express the sense; as, *ἔθεν ὀφθαλμοῖσι*, Hom.; *ἔφη λέγων*, Soph.; *μεγάθει μέγας*, Hom.; *νῦν μοι ἐπιβήωσον σεαυτὸν*, Lucian.

Polysyndeton is the use of conjunctions where they are not grammatically necessary; as, *τὰ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς φανερὸς ἦν καὶ ποιῶν καὶ λέγων*, Xen.; *Ἀτρεΐδαι τε καὶ ἄλλοι εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί*, Hom.

Hendiadys is the expression of that which is in reality one, as if there were two; as, *εἶπω δὲ προλεῖποι ἡ ῥώμη καὶ τὸ σῶμα*, (for *ἡ ῥώμη τοῦ σώματος*,) Thucyd.

Periphrasis, or *circumlocution*, is the use of several words to express one thing; as, *ἄστν Σούσων*, (for *Σούσα*,) Æschyl.; *σὺς χρῆμα μέγα*, (for *μέγας σὺς*,) Herodot.; *τὸ δῖον ὄμμα*, (for *Ζεὺς*,) Æschyl.; *νῆες, κούροι Ἀχαιῶν*, (for *οἱ Ἕλληνες*,) Hom.; *Κάστορος βία*, Pind.; *βίη Ἡρακλείη*, Hom. (for *Κάστωρ, Ἡρακλῆς*, but with the collateral idea of *strength* or *power*.)

Hyperbaton is the transgression of the common order or arrangement of words; as, *ἔλθεν ἔχων*, (for *ἔχων ἔλθε*,) Thucyd.

Anastrophe is the inversion of words, or the placing of that word last which should be first; as, *φιλοσοφίας πέρι*, (for *περὶ φιλοσοφίας*, Plato; *εἴθει πάρα*, (for *παρεῖθι*,) Hom.; *πόνου χωρὶς*, Soph.

Hysteron proteron is when that is put last, which, according to the sense, should be first; as, *ᾤξε πύλας, καὶ ἀπῶσεν ὀχῆας*, (for *ἀπῶσεν ὀχῆας, καὶ ᾤξε πύλας*,) Hom.

Hypallage is when two words mutually exchange their respective cases; as, *ἀστρων εὐφρόνη*, (for *ἄστρα εὐφρόνης*,) Soph.

Synchysis is a confused arrangement of words, by which the sense is obscured; as, *οὐδεὶς πω πρότερον Θρᾷκας Ῥωμαίων κατεστρέψατο ἀθρόους*, (for *οὐδεὶς πω πρότερον Ῥωμαίων τοὺς Θρᾷκας κατεστρέψατο ἀθρόους*,) Pausan.

Anacoluthon takes place, when the latter part of a sentence does not agree in syntax with the former; as, *τοῖς Συρακουσίοις κατάπληξίς ἐγένετο ὀρώντες*, (for *ὀρώσι*, or *οἱ Συρακούσιοι κατεπλήξαν*,) the Syracusans were surprised when they saw, Thucyd.; *ὁ δὲ Ἀσσύριος, ὁ Βαβυλωνία τε ἔχων καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἀσσυρίαν, ἐγὼ μὲν οἶμαι, ἱππέας μὲν ἄξειν οὐ μείον δισμυρίων*, (for *ἄξει*, or *τὸν Ἀσσύριον ἄξειν*,) but the Assyrian, who is possessed of Babylon and the rest of Assyria, I think will bring not less than twenty thousand horse, Xen.

PROSODY.

QUANTITY.

THE quantity of a syllable is the space of time taken up in pronouncing it.

Syllables, with respect to their quantity, are either *long* or *short*.

A long syllable in pronouncing requires double the time of a short one ; as, *τύπτιτῆ*.

Some syllables are *common* ; that is, sometimes long, and sometimes short ; as the second syllable in *θύγάτρεις*.

A vowel is said to be long or short by nature, which is always so by custom, or by the use of the poets ; thus *η* and *ω* are always long, *ε* and *ο* always short.

Α, *ι*, and *υ*, are called doubtful, because they are long in some syllables, short in others, and common in others ; as, *παῖδός*, *φήγινος*, *ὔδωρ* or *ὔδωρ*.

The rules of quantity may be divided into those which apply to syllables long by nature or by position ; to the doubtful vowels in the first and middle syllables, 1. before vowels or diphthongs, 2. before single consonants ; and to the doubtful vowels in final syllables.

SYLLABLES LONG BY NATURE.

I. Circumflexed syllables, diphthongs, and single vowels produced by contraction, as well as *η* and *ω*, are long by nature ; as,

δελφῖνες, *δοῦλειος*, *ῥᾶδιος*, *ᾠων* for *ἄικων*, *ῥφις* for *ῥφιος*, *τᾶγαθῶ* for *τὰ ἀγαθᾶ*, *τᾶμᾶ* for *τὰ ἐμᾶ*.

Exc. A long vowel or a diphthong is generally shortened at the end of a word, and sometimes at the beginning, before another vowel or diphthong ; as,

οἰσάτω ἢ που καῖται ἐν ἡμετέροισι δόμοισι, Hom.
οἶδα δ' ἐνὶ σταδίῃ θῆται μέλπεσθαι Ἀρηί, Id.

Obs. Sometimes also a long vowel or a diphthong is shortened before a consonant; as, εἰ δὲ κεν οἶκαδ' ἵκομαι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν, Hom. But such readings are generally thought to be false, and others have been substituted for them; thus, εἰ δὲ κεν οἶκαδ' ἵκοιμι φίλην.

SYLLABLES LONG BY POSITION.

II. A syllable in which a short or common vowel precedes two consonants, or a double consonant, is long by position; as,

ἀσὺλλόγιστος, ἐξέρχονται, ὄνως σε τρώει, Hom.

Exc. 1. A short vowel before a mute and a liquid, or before *μν*, *πτ*, *κτ*, the last even with *ρ* following, is common; as,

μέτρα δὲ τεῦχε θεοῖσι· τὸ γὰρ μέτρον ἴστίν ἄριστον, Phocyl.
Ἀλκμήνη, θυγάτηρ λαοσσόου Ἡλεκτρύωνος, Hesiod.

A short vowel before a *middle* mute followed by *ρ*, and before a *smooth* or *rough* mute followed by any liquid, generally continues short in the comic writers.

A short vowel before a *middle* mute followed by *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, is generally made long both in the comic and tragic writers.

Exc. 2. A final short vowel sometimes remains short before a word beginning with a double consonant or two single ones; as, ὀλέσσεα Ζάκυνθος, Hom.; οὐδὲ Σκάμανδρος, Id.

Also a short vowel sometimes continues short before a final *ς* followed by a word beginning with a consonant; as, κρώζει πολύφωνος κορώνη, Arat. But such passages are differently read; thus, κρώζει πολύφωνα κορώνη, πολύφωνα being used adverbially.

Obs. 1. A short vowel is often made long before a single consonant, particularly before a liquid; as, παρὰ φηγμῖνι, Hom.; πολλὰ λισσόμενος, Id.; ἔπειδ᾽, Id.; αἰόλον ὄφιν, Id.

Obs. 2. A short syllable is sometimes made long before a digammated vowel; as, οὐτίς οἱ, (for *ῥοι*,) Hom.; πρὸς οἶκον Πηλῆος, (for *ῥοῖκον*,) Id.; ἀπὸ ἔθεν ἤκε, (for *ῥέθεν*,) Id.

Obs. 3. When three short syllables come together, one of them must be made long in heroic verse for the sake of measure; as, ἄθαναιος, Πρωταμίδης, θυγατέρος, διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος, Hom.

THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN THE FIRST AND MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

1. BEFORE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

III. A doubtful vowel before another vowel or a diphthong is generally short.

Exceptions.

A is long in

1. Words where it is used in Doric for η · as, ἀὼς for ἡώς.
2. The oblique cases of γραῦς, ναῦς, λᾶς for λᾶας.
3. The Æolic genitives in αο and αων · as, Αἰνελᾶο, Θεᾶων.
4. The second and third persons singular present indicative Ionic of verbs in αω, if the preceding syllable be long; as, μνοῖνᾶα · but otherwise it is short; as, οὐχ ὀράας.
5. The present and imperfect of verbs in αω, when the digamma is supposed to be inserted; as, νᾶω or νᾶψω.
6. Nouns in αων, whether they increase short or long; as, δαῖων, ἄνοος · Ποσειδᾶων, ἄνωος · Except Φᾶων and a few others.

7. Most feminine proper names in αῖς · as, Θαῖς, Ναῖς. But masculines are short; as, Τάνᾱις.

8. Ᾱατος, ᾱατος, *noxious*, αἰτός or αἰετός, αἶρ, αἴσσω with its derivatives and compounds, as, αἶξ, τριχαῖξ, αἶκη, κατὰγδην, &c., ἀκράατος, ἀλιαῖς and several other compounds of αω, ἀρχαῖκος, βουγαῖος, δαῖρ, δαῖος, ἑλᾶα, ἑλᾱίνος, ἐκρηαῖς and other compounds of κραάω, κρηαῖς, κρηας, λᾶας and its derivatives, as, λαῖγξ, &c., λᾶος, λαοτρόφος, νᾶος, πολύνᾶος, πᾶος, προῦνω, προῦς, συνᾶορος with other compounds of ἥορα the perfect middle of αἰράω, χαῖος, χαῖος, *good*, Ἀγίλλᾶος and other compounds of λαός, Ἀμφιάρᾶος, Ἀχαῖκος, Κυτᾱῖκος, Λατέρτης, Σιφᾶεύς, Ταῦγетος, Χρυσᾶωρ.

A is common in

ααγῖς, δάτω and δᾶω for ἄτω and ᾶω, αἰδᾶω, αἰδης, αἰδος gen. of αῖς, αἶω, αἰαός, αῖορ or αορ, δαῖζω, ἱλαός.

I is long in

1. Nouns in ιων increasing short; as, κίων, ονος · Ἀμφίων, ονος. Κρονίων and Ὠρίων are common.
2. Comparatives in ιων, but in the Attic dialect only; as, βελτίων.

3. διος, θριῖαι, τᾶομαι, τᾶσιμος, τιατρός, τῶς, an arrow, *poison*, with its compounds, as, τοδόκος, &c. (but ἰον, a violet, and its compounds, as, ἰοειδής, are short), ἰωχμός, κριός, μετακίᾶθω, παλιώεις, πῖαινω, πῖαο, Ἀμφίος, Ιαπετός, Ἰαπετιονίδης, Ἰασίων, Ἰασος, Ἰονία, Ἰῶ, Ταλαῖονίδης, Φθίος, Φῖας, Χίος, of Chios, Chian, (but Χίος, Chios, is short).

I is common in

1. Nouns in ια and ιη · as, κονία.
2. Verbs in ιω · as, τιω.
3. The improper reduplication of verbs in μι · as, ἱημι.
4. ἡνιάζω, ἀνιάρος, ἦνδιος, ἦια, θρίον or θριον, λαίνω, ιερός, ἰη, an adverb of exclamation, ἱγῆ, ἱγῆω, ἱλιαν, μῖον or μῖλον, ὀμολίος, χλιαίνω, Διάρης.

Y is long in

αἰοῦντήρ, γαράνδρῶν, ἀλλῶς or ἱλλῶς, ἰγνῆ, μῦοδόκος, μῦων, παραφυάς, πύττα, πῦος, ὕατος, Αἰουήτης, Ἐνυάλιος, Ἐνῶ, Θυάς, Τετίς.

Y is common in

1. Most verbs in *νω* · as, *θύω*.
2. The oblique cases of some nouns in *υς, υος* · as, *μῦς, μῦδος*.
3. *μυῖλος, μύωψ, πύλος, Γηρώων*.

2. BEFORE SINGLE CONSONANTS.

IV. A doubtful vowel before a single consonant is short.

Exceptions.

A is long in

1. Nouns in *αμα, ασις, ασιμος, ατος, ατηρ, ατης, ατεος, ατικός*, derived from verbs in *αω* pure and *ραω* · as, *θάμα, δρᾶσις, ἰᾶσιμος, θεᾶτος, ἰᾶτηρ, θηρᾶτης, ἑᾶτος, πειρᾶτικός*.

2. The oblique cases of masculines in *αν -ανος* · as, *Τιτᾶν, Τιτᾶνος* · Also of *Κᾶρ, ψᾶρ, φρέαρ, κέρας, κρᾶς, βλάξ, θαλάμαξ, θώραξ, ἰέραξ, κνώδαξ, κόρδαξ, λάβραξ, πόρπαξ, ῥᾶξ, στόμαφαξ, σόρφαξ, φέναξ, οἶαξ*, and all others in *αξ* pure.

3. Gentiles and proper names in *ανος, ατης*, and gentiles in *ανις, ατις* · as, *Γερμᾶνός, Ἰουλιᾶνός, Σπαριῶτης, Εὐφρᾶτης, Βρετᾶνις, Σπαριῶτις* · Except the gentiles *Δαρδᾶνος, Δαρδᾶνις*, and some others, as also *Γαλᾶτης, Δαλμαῖτης, Σαρμαῖτης, Σαυρομαῖτης* · likewise the proper names *Αἰβᾶνος* and several more, with all those in *κρατης*, as also *Ἀντιφᾶτης, Εὐρυβᾶτης*, and a few others.

4. Nouns in *ανωρ, βαμος, βᾶμων* · as, *μεγᾶνωρ, διβᾶμος, ἑπτοβᾶμων*.

5. Numerals in *ακοσιωι* · as, *τριᾶκόσιωι* · with *Συρᾶκόσιος*.

6. The third person plural in *ασι* of verbs; as, *τετύφᾱσι, τιθέᾱσι*. Likewise the dative plural of nouns whose dative singular is long by position; as, *γλιᾱσι, τύψᾱσι*.

7. The first future in *ασω*, first aorist in *ασα*, and perfect in *ακα*, of verbs in *αω* pure and *ραω* · as, *δράω, δρᾶσω, ἔδρᾶσα, δέδρακα*.

8. The feminine in *ασα* of participles; as, *τύψᾱσα*.

9. Words which have a Doric for *η* · as, *ἐφιῶσα* for *ἐφίλησα*.

A is also long in the following words, before

Γ· *αγω*, to break, and its derivatives, with those of *ἄγω*, to lead, as, *ἀγίς*, *λοχαγίτης*, *λοχαγός*, *ναυᾶγιον*, &c., *δαγύς*, *δυσπερᾶγίω*, *ἰθαγενίς*, *κρηγίτης*, *πράγος*, *ῥάγιζω*, *σιγᾶν*, *σπερᾶγίζω*, *σπερᾶγίς*, *τάγιω*, *ταγός*, *Τιμαγήτης*. In *ἄγων* *a* is common.

Α· *ἀδόλισχος*, *ᾄω*, to satiate, *αἰθᾶδης*, *κρηᾶδιον*, *ὀπαδός*, *ῥᾶδιξ*, *σπαᾶδιξ*, *Λᾶδων*.

Θ· *τλᾶθυμος*, *Κρηᾶθις*.

Κ· *ἄκων* for *ἄικων*, *unwilling*, *βλᾶκικῶς*, *διακονος*, *θακίω*, *θακος*, *θαρκιον*, *κνάκων*, *λᾶκίω*, *ὀλᾶκοστρόφος*, *τριᾶκῆς*, *τριακοντα*, *φενᾶκίζω*, *ῥεᾶκίω*, *Λᾶκῶδης*, *Λᾶκων*, *Συράκουσαι*.

Α· *ἄλλίζω*, to collect, *ἀνᾶλλισκω*, *ἀνᾶλωσις*, *δᾶλός*, *ἰᾶλεμος*, *κᾶλον*, *wood*, *κοᾶλεμος*, *κοβᾶλλικευμα*, *κόβαλος*, *νιοθᾶλῖς*, *σιμιδᾶλις*, *σκιμαᾶλλίζω*, *τᾶλις*, *Ἐρνᾶλος*, *Ἰᾶλυσός*, *Μιμαᾶλόν*, *Σαρδανάπᾶλός*, *Στυμφᾶλός*, *Φαραᾶλλα*. But *a* is common in *ἐλαός*, *φύλαινα*, as also in *καλός*.

Μ· *ᾠμᾶω*, *ᾠμητιρ*, *ᾠμηᾶμος*, *Ἀπᾠμεια*, *Θηρᾠμήνης*, *Λᾶμαχος*.

Ν· *αἰᾶνός* or *αἰᾶνίς*, *ἄνομαι*, *γελᾶνης*, *δᾶνός*, *δυσαιᾶνίς*, *ἰᾶνός*, *beautiful*, *θρᾶνεύω*, *θρᾶνος*, *θρᾶνύσσω*, *ἰᾶνω*, *καρᾶνιστιρ*, *καρᾶνώω*, *κάρβανος*, *κιχᾶνω*, *κρᾶνιον*, *λυσσᾶνιος*, *νεᾶνίας*, *νεᾶνις*, *τρᾶνός* or *τρᾶνίς*, *φᾶνός*, *φασιανός*, *Γερμᾶνικός*, *Γρᾶνικός*, *Θειᾶνός*, *Κρᾶνων*, *Τιτᾶνίς*, *Φαλοᾶνα*. *Ἀνίρ* is common in the nominative singular, but long in the oblique cases: Likewise *φθάνω* is long in Homer, but short in the Attic writers.

Π· *ᾠπύω*, *δραπᾶτης*, *νᾶπυ*, *σᾶπίρδης*, *σινᾶπι*, *Ἀνᾶπος*, *Ἀπιδανός*, *Ἰᾶπις*, *Ἰᾶπυξ*, *Μίσσᾶπος*, *Πρίᾶπος*, *Σᾶρᾶπις*. *Ἀπόλλων* is common.

Ρ· *ἐμᾶρακος*, *ἀνᾶρτης*, *ἀνᾶρδός*, *αρητιρ*, *ᾠριστον*, *breakfast*, *βᾶρις*, *εὐμᾶρις*, *θυμᾶρις*, *κᾶραβος*, *κᾶρις*, *λᾶρινός*, *λᾶρδός*, *agreeable*, *νᾶρδός*, *πᾶρᾶρος*, *τιᾶρα*, *φᾶρικόν*, *φλυᾶρος*, *ψᾶρδός*, *Ἀισᾶρος*, *Ἀρήνη*, *Ἀρήτη*, *Ἀρητος*, *Ἀρᾶριός*, *Εὐᾶρης*, *Κᾶρία*, *Κᾶρίων*, *Ἀᾶρις*, *Ἀᾶρισσα*, *Φᾶρις*. The following are common: *ᾠρᾶ*, *prayer*, *imprecation*, *ᾠρόμαι*, *φᾶρος* or *φᾶρος*, *Ἀρης*.

Σ· *διαδραᾶσιπολίτης*, *δραᾶσιω*, *κορᾶσιον*, *φᾶσιανός*, *Ἀμᾶσις*, *Ἰσιος*, *Ἰσις*, *Ἰσσωπός*, *Ἰᾶσων*, *Κᾶσάνδρα*, *Μᾶσης*, *Πᾶσιδίη*, *Πᾶσιφάνη*, *Τιθραᾶσιος*, *Φᾶσις*.

Τ· *ἄκρηᾶτίζω*, *ἄπᾶτος*, *ᾠτᾶω*, *ᾠτη*, *ᾠτω*, *ᾠτερος* for *ὁ ἔτερος*, *ἄχᾶτης*, *βοᾶτις*, *γαγᾶτης*, *διδυμᾠτόκος*, *ἔκᾠτι* Dor. for *ἔκητι*, *θαᾠτερον* for *τὸ ἔτερον*, *ἰᾠτορία*, *λᾠτομία*, *πᾠτις*, *ποινᾠτωρ*, *φρηᾠτη* or *φρηᾠτωρ*, *Ἀρᾠτος*, *Δημᾠᾠτος*, *Καιρηᾠτος*, *Πτελεᾠτικός*.

Χ· *ῥαχία*, *τρηᾠχός*, *Τρηᾠχίς*.

I is long in

1. Nouns in *μα* derived from verbs in *ω*· as, *μήνιμα*.

2. The oblique cases of monosyllables, of nouns in *ιξ* -*γος*, in *ις* -*ιθος*, and in *ιν* or *ις* -*ινος*· as, *ῥίψ*, *ῥίπός*· *μάστιξ*, *μάστιγος*· *ῥενις*, *ῥενιθός*· *δελφιν* and *δελφίς*, *δελφίνος*· Except *Δίς*, *Διός*· *ῥιλιξ*, *τρίχός*· *σιτίξ*, *σιτίχός*· *τις*, *τινός*.

3. The oblique cases of the following nouns in *ις* -*ιδος*· *ᾠψίς*, *βαλβίς*, *κηκίς*, *κηλίς*, *κλήις*, *κνημίς*, *κρηνίς*, *κρηπίς*, *νησίς*,

σφραγίς, σχοινίς, χειρίς, χυτρίς, ψηφίς, Ψωφίς, θυμαλίς, κανονίς, μαγαδίς, πλοκαμίς, φαφανίς, σισαμίς, ψαμαθίς. Also of those in *ιξ* -ικος· ὄϊξ, βέμβιξ, κόλλιξ, πέριξ, ῥάδιξ, σκάνδιξ, σπάδιξ, φοινίξ. The oblique cases of *καρίς*, *νεβρίς*, *βατραχίς*, are common.

4. Nouns in *ινη*, *ιον*, *ινος*· as, *ἀξίνη*, *σέλινον*, *χαλινός*. Except *εἰλαπίνη*, *μυρσίνη*, *σάτινη*, *κόσκινον*, *κρίνον*, *λίον*, *σάτινον*, *καρκίνος*, *κότινος*, *κόφινος*, *κρίνος*, *κτίτινος*, *λίτινος*, *μύρσινος*, *πίτινος*, *squalidness*, *σίνος*, sometimes *σίνος*, *σπίνος*, *Ἀσίνη*, *Λίνος*, *Μύρσινος*, *Νίνος*. Except also adjectives of matter, time, and some others; as, *κέδρινος*, *ἔννη*, *ἔνον*. *θερύνος*, *ἔννη*, *ἔνον*· *ἀληθύνος*, *ἔννη*, *ἔνον*· but a few of those denoting time are sometimes long; as, *ὀπωρύνος*, *ἔννη*, *ἔνον*, sometimes *ὀπωρύνος*, *τνή*, *τνόν*.

5. Nouns in *ιτης*, *ιτις*· as, *πολιτης*, *Συβαριτης*, *πολιτις*, *Συβαριτις*. Except *κρίτης*, *κίτις*, and their compounds.

6. Diminutives in *ιδιον*, from genitives whose last syllable is pure; as, *ἱματίου*, *ἱματί-ιδιον*, *ἱματιδιον*.

7. Verbs in *ιβω*, *ιγω*, *ιθω*, *ινω*, *ινέω*, *ιφω*· as, *θλίβω*, *πνίγω*, *βρίθω*, *κλίνω*, *δινέω*, *νίφω*. Except *τινω* and *φθίνω*, which are long in Homer, but short in the Attic writers.

8. The first future in *ισω*, and first aorist in *ισα*, of verbs in *ιω*· as, *τιω*, *τίσω*, *ἔτισα*.

I is also long in the following words, before

B· *ἀκρίβις*, *ἀκρίβω*, *ἀλετριβανος*, *ἀλτισταπτος*, *ἐρυσίβη*, *κίβωτος*, *κίβανος* or *κρίβανος*, *στίβη*, *Ἰβις*, *Ἰβυκος*.

Γ· *μαστιγίης*, *δρύανον*, *πνίγος*, *ῥιγίω*, *ῥιγῆλος*, *ῥίγος*, *σῆγαλβις*, *σῆγάω*, *σῆγι*, *Σῆγαιον*.

Δ· *γλυκυσίδη*, *ἰδίω*, *ἰδος*, *κνίδη*, *πίδαξ*, *πῖδω*, *χελιδών*, *Διδώ*, *Ἰδα*, *Ἰδαῖος*, *Ἰθάλιον*, *Ἰδας*, *Ἰδομενέος*, *Πιδύτης*, *Πολυίδος*, *Ποτίδαα*, *Σιδονία*, *Σιδών*. These are common: *θρίδαξ* or *θρίδαξ*, *θριδακίνη*, *σίδη*.

Θ· *ἀβρίθις*, *ἄγλιθες*, *βρίθος*, *διδύραμβος*, *ἐρίθος*, *ἐρύνω*, *ἐρύς*, *ἐρύω*, *κρίθω*, *κρίθι*, *δριθαρχος* and others from *θρις*, *Βίθωναι*, *Ἐρίθακίς*, *Τίθωνός*.

Κ· *ἀίκη*, *Ἰκισία*, *ἴκω*, *κίκαμον*, *κίκυς*, *κίκω*, *κίκη*, *φρίκη*, *Βαρενίκη*, with many other compounds of *νίκη*, *Ἰκάριος*, *Ἰκαρος*, *Κάικος*, *Νίκις*, *Σικανία*, *Σικελία*, *Φίκιον*, *Φοινίκη*, *Φρίκων*. In *μυρίκη* *i* is common.

Λ· *ἴλαος*, *ἴλασκω*, *ἴλασμός*, *ἴλω*, *ἴλός*, *ἴλη*, or *ἴλα*, *ἴλιγγος*, *ἴλνός*, *ἴλνς*, *κατατίλω*, *κονίλη*, *μαρίλη*, *μυστίλη*, *νεογίλνς*, *ομίλω*, *ομίλος*, *πέδιλον*, *πίλω*, *πίλος*, *οίσίλος*, *ομίλαξ* or *ομίλος*, *ομίλη*, *σπατίλη*, *στροβίλος*, *φίλητης*, *φίλωμαι*, *χίλιος*, *χίλιοι*, *χίλος*, *ψίλός*, *ψίλω*, *Ἰλίος*, *Ἰλῖος*, and *Ἰλιον*, *Ἰλιονεύς*, *Ἰλισσός*, *Ἰλος*, *Μαριλάδης*, *Μίλητος*, *Όίλνς*, *Σίληνος*, *Χίλων*. *Μίλων* is common.

Μ· *ἄτιμος*, *βλῆμιώω*, *βουλμιάω*, *βριμάω*, *βρίμη*, *δριμύς*, *δριμύτης*, *ἴμάτιον*, *ἴμιρω*, *ἴμιρος*, *ἰφθίμος*, *κλῆμαξ*, *λίμος*, *μῆμιμαι*, *μίμος*, *πῆμελῆ*, *σίμος*, *τίμιω*, *τίμη*, *τίμως*, *φίμος*, *φίμω*, *Βριμάω*, *Ἰμίρα*, *Σιμαίδα*, *Σιμιχίδης*, *Σίμος*, *Τιμαγόρας*, and many more of the same beginning with this last. But *ἴμός* is common.

N· ἀκροδίνιον, γινώσκω, δινεύω, ἰλινύω, ἰρίνας or ἰρίνός, θρίναξ, ἴριον, ἴρις, καμίνετις, καμινῶ, κινητήρ, κινυμαι, ῥινηλατίω, χαλινῶ, Αἰγίνα, Ἐχινάδες, Θρίνακτα, Ἰναχος, Ἰνῶ, Ἰνωπός, Καμαρίνα, Λακινιάς, Λακίνιον, Μίνως, Μύρινα, Τρίνακρία, Φίνεύς, Ὠκίναρος.

Π· γρίπεύς, διῆπατις, ἀνίπη, κνίπός, κονίπους, λίπαριώ, οἰνοπίτης and others in πιπης, ῥίπη, ῥίπιζω, ῥίπις, ῥίπος, σκίπων or σκήπων, Ἐνίπεύς, Εὐρίπιδης, Εὐρίπος, Ῥίπη. Ἴπος or ἱπος, a mouse-trap, is common.

P· Ἴρος for ἱερός, λίρος, βοῦσιρις, Ἰρή, Ἰρις, Ἰρος, Κάμιρος, Νίρεύς, Ὀσίρις, Σιμίραμις, Σίρις, Τίρυνθος, Τίρυνς.

Σ· βροῖσάρματος, κονισαλός, μίστω, μίσος, σισύμβριον, φθισήνωρ, Ἀγχιόσης, Ἀμνίσος, Βροισεύς, Ἰσαίος, Ἰσανδρος, Ἰσις, Ἴσος, Κηφισός, Νίσσα, Νίσος, Νίσυρος, Πίσσα, Πίσσας, Σίσυφος, Τισιφώνη. These are common: ἴσος or ἱσος, ἰσάζω, Πισίδα.

T· ἀδήριτος, ἀκοντί, ἀκόντιον, ἀμηνίτος, ἰτία, κλίτος, κλίτυς, λῆτος, σίμπλε, mean, παγκόνιτος, παρᾰσίτος, πολίτεια, σίτος, σίτοφάγος, φῆτις, Ἀμφιτρίτη, Ἀφροδίτη, Ἰταλία, Ἰτυμονεύς, Ἰτων, Μίλλιτος, Σιτάλκης, Τίτων, Τίτυρος, Τρίτων, Τρίτωνίς. Ἰταλός and Ἰφίτος are common.

Φ· γρίφος, δίφω, ἴφι, ἴφις, μηχανοδίφης, σίφωνίω, σίφος, τίφος, Δίφωλος, Ἰφιάς, Ἰφιάνασσα, with many others beginning with ἴφι, Σιρίφως, Σιφάνεύς, Τίφης. Πιφασκω and σίφων are common.

Χ· ἰχάρ, κίχορα, ὀμῆχίω, ταρῆχέω, τάρῆχος, Ψιχάρπαξ.

Y is long in

1. Nouns in υμα, υμος, υτηρ, υτωρ, υτος, υτης, υτις, derived from verbs in υω· as, κώλυμα, ῥυμός, μηνῦτις, λῦτωρ, κωκυτός, δακρυτής, μηνυτής, πρεσβυτις. But there are some exceptions, particularly of derivatives from verbs which shorten the penultima of the perfect passive; as, ἐρύμα, θυτήρ, λυτός, δυτός.

2. The oblique cases of nouns in υν or υς -υνος· as, Φόρκυν and Φόρκυς, Φόρκυνος. Also of βόμβυξ, δοιδυξ, κήρυξ, Κήρυξ, κόκκυξ, δαγός, κόμυς, γρύψ, γύψ. Βέβρυξ -υκος, is common.

3. Diminutives in υδιον, from genitives whose last syllable is pure; as, ἰχθυός, ἰχθυ-ιδιον, ἰχθυιδιον.

4. Verbs in υκω, υνω, υρω, υχω· as, ἐρύκω, ἰθύνω, κῦρω, βρύχω.

5. The first future in υσω, and first aorist in υσα, of verbs in υω· as, φῶ, φῶσω, ἔφῶσα. But with some exceptions; as, κῶ, κῶσω, ἔκῶσα.

6. The first and third singular and third plural present active of polysyllables in υμι· as, δεικνῦμι, δεικνῦσι· and in dissyllables throughout.

Υ is also long in the following words, before

B· ἡμιτῦβιον, ὕβος.

Γ· ἀμαρῦγή, θρυγανῶν, λῦγή, λῦγαῖος, μῦγαλή, ὀλολῦγή, ὀλολῦγών, πῦγή,

τηγῆτις, τηγών, φεῦγανον, φεῦγω, Γυγαίη λίμνη, Αιαιστρυγών. Γύγης is common.

Λ· βοτρυδόν, ἐρικυδής, κυδαίνω, κυδάμιος, κύδος, μυδαίνω, μυδαλῖος, ἀρυδόν, Ἀβυδός, Θουκυδίδης, Ακαυδής, Αὔδη, Αὔδια, Αὔδος, Τυδεύς, Φερεκυδής. In ὕδαρ υ is common.

Θ· ἐρυδιάω, μυθίομαι, μυθολογέω, μύθος, πύθεδον, πύθω, ψαίνυθος, ψιμύθιον, Πύθαγόρας, Πυθώ, Πυθών.

Κ· ἐρικυκός, ἐρυπάκω and ἐρυπάνω, καρῦκη, κηρυκεύω, μυκῶ, μῦκη, σκαμβῦκη, συκάμιος, σῦκον, σῦκοφάντης, φῦκίς, φῦκος. Κώρυκος is long in Dionys. Perieg. 855., but elsewhere it is always short.

Α· ὄκυλος, ἰμφῦλος, θύλακίς, θύλακος, κένδυλα, κόβυλις, μυλίαῶ, σκυλεύω, σκύλον, σῦλος, σῦλάω, σφονδύλη, τῦλη, ὕλη, φύλον, φύλοπις, χῦλός, Ἀγύλα, Ἀξύλος, Ἐριφύλη, Κριώφυλος, Παμφύλιοι, Πάμφυλος, Ἰλαίος, Ἰλακίδης, Ἰλη, Φύλας, Φυλεὺς, Φυλάω.

Μ· ἄνυμος, ἀκῦμων, ἀμῦμων, ἀτρῦμων, δρυμός, ἐπιθῦμία, ζῦμη, θῦμασίω, θῦμιάω, θῦμός, θῦμός, κρυμός, κῦμαινω, λῦμαινω, λῦμη, προθῦμία, ῥῦμη, ὕμαις, ὕμειρος, ὕμός, Αἰσῦμη, Ἀμῦμωνη, Ἀμμη, Κῦμη, Κῦμοδόκη, Κῦμοδόη, Στρῦμών, Στρῦμόδαρος, Ἰμῆν. In νάνυμος the penultima is common.

Ν· βῦνίω, πύθῦνη, θῦνίω, κινδῦνος, μῦνη, ξῦνός, ξῦνίω, ὄκῦνος, σιγῦνος, στηθῦνιον, τῦνη Dor. for σῦ, ὑπελθῦνος, φρυγή, φρῦνος, χελῦνη, Βιθῦνοι, Γορτῦνίς, Δικτῦνα, Θῦνη, Κῦνος, Μαριανδῦνοι, Φρῦνιχος. These are common: κορύνη, λάγυνος, σιγῦνη, τορύνη, Πάχυνος.

Π· γρῦπός, κῦπός, λῦπίω, λῦπη, τανῦπους, τρῦπανος, τρῦπάω, Ρῦπαιον.

Ρ· ἄκυρα, ἄλυμυρίς, βοῦτῦρον, γίφυρα, γῦρος, ρουῖα, κυρῖα, γῦρος, α circle, γῦρός, ἰσχυρός, κολλῦρα, κῦρος, κῦρώω, λάφυρον, λήπῦρον, μῦραινα, μῦριας, μῦριος, ὀξῦρός, ὄλυρα, πάπῦρος, πίτῦρον, πλημμῦρα, πῦραμις, πῦρός, σῦριγξ, σῦρξίω, σφῦρα, α hammer, τῦρός, τῦρώω, φῦράω, Γῦραί, Θεισκῦρα, Κίρυρα, Νισῦρος, Πῦραιχμης, Πῦραμος, Πῦρασος, Πῦρηναῖον ὄρος, Πῦριλάμπης, Σῦρος, Τῦρώ. But πλημμυρίς and Κυρήνη are common.

Σ· βουλῦσιος, θαλῦσια, λῦσιλῆνος, λῦσιμελῖς, λῦσιτελίω, ὀψαρῦσια, ῥῦσιάω, ῥῦσιδιφρος, ῥῦσιον, ῥῦσός, τρῦσιβίος, φῦσα, φῦσάω, φῦσιάω, φῦσιλῆος, χῦσός, χῦσάω, Ἀμφρῦσος, Διόνῦσος, Καμβῦσης, Αὔσανδρος, Αὔσιάνασσα, Αὔσιμαχος, Αὔσιππος, Μῦσις, Μῦσοι, Νῦσα.

Τ· ἀρῦτάνη, ἄτῖω, ἄτῆ, βουλῦτός, βῦτον, γωφῦτός, πρεσβῦτικός, πῦτιναός, ῥῦτι, the reins, a bridle, ῥῦτῆ, σκῦτεύς, σκῦτος, τρῦτάνη, φῦταλιά, φῦτάω, Ἀρχῦτας, Βηρῦτός, Κωκῦτός, Πιδῦτης.

Φ· εἰλυφάξω, κίλυφος, κῦφός, κῦφων, στῦφω, σῦφαρ, τῦφαδανός, τῦφηρῆς, τῦφος, τῦφω, τῦφών and τῦφώς.

Χ· βρῦχάομαι, βρῦχῆ, ἱμψῦχος, ἐριβρῦχης, σάμψῦχον, τρῦχος, τρῦχάω, ψῦχῆ, ψῦχος.

THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN FINAL SYLLABLES.

V. The doubtful vowels in the end of a word are short.

Exceptions.

A is long in

1. Nouns in *δα*, *ρα*, *εα*, *ια*, *οα*, and polysyllables in *αια* · as, *Αἰθῶ*, *χώρα*, *λέρα*, *θάλα*, *φιλία*, *στοα*, *ἐλαία* · with *Ναυσικάα*, *Κισσαία*, *Σιμαίθα*, *Τροία*, and the adverbs *λάθρα*, *πέρα*. But the following are short: verbals in *τρια*, as *ψάλτριά* · some proper names of more than two syllables in *αια*, as, *Πλάταια*, *Ῥηναία* · and nouns in *ρα* preceded by a diphthong, a long *υ*, or *ῥῥ*, as, *πείρα*, *γέφυρα*, *Πύρρα*, with *σκολόπενδρα*, *τάναγρα*, except *αῖρα*, *λαύρα*, *παλαίστρα*, *πλευρα*, *φρουρα*, *Αἶθρα*, *Φαίδρα*.

2. Duals of the first declension; as, *μοῖσα*.

3. Feminine adjectives in *α* pure and *ρα*, from masculines in *ος* · as, *δικαία*, *ἡμετέρα* · Except *διὰ*, *ἔα*, *μὲν*, *πόντια*.

4. Nouns in *εα*, if of two syllables, or from verbs in *ευω* · as, *χρεῖα*, *δουλεία* from *δουλέω*.

5. Accusatives in *εα* from nouns in *ευσ* · as, *Πηλέα* from *Πηλεὺς*.

6. Vocatives from proper names in *ας* · as, *Αἰνεία*, *Παλλήα*.

7. Words in *α* Doric for *η* or *ου* · as, *φάμα* for *φήμη*, *Αἰνεία* for *Αἰνείου* · But those in *α* Æolic are short; as, *νόμφα* *φίλη*, *Hom.*

I is long in

1. The demonstrative additions of the Attics; as, *ταυτί*, *δευρί*, *ούτοσι*, *νυνί*.

2. The names of letters; as, *ξι*, *ψι* · with *χι*.

Y is long in

1. The imperfect and second aorist of verbs in *υμι* · as, *ἔδῃ*.

2. The names of letters; as, *μῦ*, *νῦ* · with *γρό* · *δ* is common.

VI. *Αν*, *αρ*, *ιν*, *ις*, *υν*, *υς*, in the end of a word, are short.

Exceptions.

Αν is long in

1. Masculines in *αν* · as, *Τιτάν* · with *πάν*, whose compounds are short, as, *σύμπαν*.

2. Accusatives of the first declension, whose nominatives are long; as, *Αἰνελᾶν*, *φιλῆαν*.

3. The adverbs *ἄγαν*, *εὐᾶν*, *λίαν*, *πέρᾶν*.

Αρ is long in

Κᾶρ and *ψᾶρ* · *γᾶρ* is common.

Ιν is long in

1. Nouns in *ιν* -ινος · as, *ῥηγγῖν*.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *δελφῖν* and *δελφῖς*.

3. *Ἡμῖν* and *ὕμῖν*, when circumflexed.

Ις is long in

1. Monosyllables; as, *κῖς* · but *τῖς* is short.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *ἀκτῖς* and *ἀκτῖν*.

3. Nouns in *ις* increasing long; as, *κνημῖς*, *μέρμῖς*, *πλοκαμῖς*.

Υν is long in

1. Nouns in *υν* -υνος · as, *μόσυν*.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *Φόρκυν* and *Φόρκυς*.

3. Accusatives in *υν* from long nominatives in *υς* · as, *ἰλυν*.

4. The imperfect and second aorist of verbs in *υμι* · as, *ἐδείκνυν* · with *νυν*, but *νυν* enclitic is short.

Υς is long in

1. Monosyllables; as, *μῦς* · with *κώμυς*.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *Φόρκυν* and *Φόρκυς*.

3. Nouns accented on the last syllable, and declined in *ος* pure; as, *ἰλῦς* · But some of them are common, as *ἰχθύς*.

4. The second person singular, as also participles, of verbs in *υμι* · as, *ἐδείκνυς*, *δεικνῦς*.

VII. *Ας* and *υρ* final are long.

Exceptions.

Ας is short in

1. Nouns increasing; as, *σέλας* · except those in *ανος* and *ανιος* · as, *τάλας*, *Βιᾶς*.

2. Accusatives plural of the third declension; as, *Τιτᾶνας* · Likewise of the first in Doric; as, *τέχνας* *ἐγείρει*, Theocr.

3. Second persons singular of the first aorist active, and of the perfect active and middle; as, *ἔτυπας* *τέτυπας*, *τέτυπας*.

4. Adverbs in *ας*, as, *ἀτρέμας*.

¶ VIII The last syllable of every verse is common.

THE QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVE AND COMPOUND WORDS.

I. DERIVATIVES.

IX. Derivatives follow the quantity of their primitives; as,

ἐκρίνον, κρινομαι, ἐκρινόμεν, from κρινω · κέκρικα, κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην, from κρίνω · τέτυπα from τιτυπον · κρύμα, κρύσις, κρύτις, from κέκριμαι, -σαι, -ται · τριβή, τριβος, τριβων, from τριβον, the second aorist of τριβω.

Exc. 1. In verbs of the fourth conjugation, the first aorist lengthens the short penultima of the first future; as, ἐκρίνα.

In verbs of the first and second conjugation, the penultima of the perfect is short, if the vowel in the penultima of the first future be long merely on account of the ψ or ξ following; as, τέτυπα, from τύπω. In some verbs also of the third conjugation, the long vowel in the penultima of the first future is shortened in the perfect passive; as, λέλυμαι from λύσω.

Exc. 2. In some verbs which are long in the penultima of the present, the perfect middle lengthens the short penultima of the second aorist active; as, ἄγω, to break, ἔαγον, ἔαγα · κρᾶζω, ἐκρᾶγον, κέκρᾶγα · πράσσω, ἐπρᾶγον, πέπρᾶγα · βριθω, ἔβριθον, βέβριθα · κρίζω, ἐκρίγον, κέκριγα · ῥιγέω, ἔρριγον, ἔρριγα · τρίζω, ἔτριγον, τέτριγα · φρίσσω, ἐφρίκον, πέφρικα · μυκᾶω, ἔμυκον, μέμυκα.

Obs. A short doubtful vowel at the beginning of a verb becomes long in the augmented tenses; as, ἵκάνω, ἵκανον.

2. COMPOUNDS.

X. Compounds follow the quantity of the simple words which compose them; as,

πρόθυμος from θυμός · ἐντιμος from τιμή · ἀπύρτος from πῦρ, πύρτος · παλιντριβής from τριβον, the second aorist of τριβω · δυσπραγέω from πέπρᾶγα, the perfect middle of πράσσω.

Obs. The inseparable particles α privative, $\alpha\rho\iota$, $\epsilon\rho\iota$, $\beta\rho\iota$, $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$, $\zeta\alpha$, are short; as, ἄτιμος, ἐρκευδής, δῦσελπις. Unless α be made long for the sake of measure before two short syllables; as, ἀθάνατος · or before a consonant which may be supposed to have been doubled in pronunciation; as, ἄληκτος, as if ἀλληκτος.

VERSE.

A verse is a certain number of long and short syllables disposed according to rule.

Verses are divided into parts of two, three, or four syllables, called *feet*, of which the following are the most common.

The *Spondee*, consisting of two long; as, *δοῦλους*.

Trochee, a long and a short; as, *δοῦλος*.

Iambus, a short and a long; as, *λόγους*.

Pyrrhic, two short; as, *λόγος*.

Dactyle, a long and two short; as, *τύπτετε*.

Anāpest, two short and a long; as, *λέγεται*.

Tribrāchys, three short; as, *λέγετε*.

When a single syllable is taken by itself, it is called a *cæsūra*, which is commonly a long syllable.

SCANNING.

The measuring of verse, or the resolving of it into the several feet of which it is composed, is called scanning.

When a verse has just the number of feet requisite, it is called *versus acatalectus*, or *acatalectic*, an *acatalectic* verse: If a syllable be wanting, it is called *catalectic*; if a foot, *brachycatalectic*: If there be a syllable or foot too much, *hypercatalectic*, or *hypermetre*.

Frequently two vowels meeting together in different syllables are pronounced in scanning as one syllable, which is called *synizēsis*, or *synecphonēsis*; as, *Πηληϊάδew Ἀχιλῆος*, Hom.; *χρύσειον σκῆπτρον ἔχοντα*, Id.; *ἐγὼ οὐκ ἔμελλον*, Soph.; *ἡ οὐκ ἐνόησεν*, Hom. In these examples, *Πηληϊάδew* is pronounced as five syllables; *χρύσειον*, as also *ἐγὼ οὐκ*, as two syllables; and *ἡ οὐκ*, as a monosyllable: thus, *Πηληϊάδew, ἐγὼ οὐκ*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERSE.

I. HEXAMETER.

The hexameter or heroic verse consists of six feet. Of these the fifth is a dactyle, and the sixth a spondee; all the rest may be either dactyles or spondees; as,

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — ∪ ∪ | — — | — ∪ ∪ | — —
κέκλυτέ μew πάν-τες τε θε-οι πᾶ-σαι τε θέ-αιναι, Hom.

A spondee is often admitted in the fifth place, whence the verse is called *spondaic*; as,

— — | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — — | — —
Ἐκτωρ δὲ προσέ-ειπεν ἀ-μύμονα Πηλεϊ-ωνα, Hom.

What deserves particular attention in scanning hexameter verse is the *cæsura*.

Cæsura is when after a foot is completed, there remains a syllable in a word to begin a new foot. It is called *triemimēris*, *penthemimēris*, *hepthemimēris*, or *enneēmimēris*, according as it falls on the third, fifth, seventh, or ninth half-foot of the hexameter verse in which it is found. All these different species of it sometimes occur in the same verse; as,

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — —
 ἀντάρ ἐμοὶ πνοι-ην Ζεφύ-ρου πρό-ηκεν ἄ-νηκαι, Hom.

But the most common and beautiful *cæsura* is the *penthemim*; on which some lay a particular accent or stress of the voice in reading a hexameter verse thus composed, whence they call it the *cæsural pause*; as,

μῆνιν ἄειδε θε-ᾶ, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος, Hom.

When the *cæsura* falls on a syllable naturally short, it renders it long; as,

ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰστάμενός πεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα, Hom.

II. PENTAMETER.

The pentamēter verse consists of five feet. Of these the two first are either dactyles or spondees; the third, always a spondee; and the fourth and fifth, anapests; as,

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — — | ∪ ∪ | ∪ ∪ —
 πάντες δ-σους θνη-τοὺς ἡ-έλιος καθορᾷ, Solon.

But this verse is more properly divided into two hemistichs or halves; the former of which consists of two feet, either dactyles or spondees, and a *cæsura*; the latter, always of two dactyles and another *cæsura*; thus,

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — — | ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | —
 πάντες δ-σους θνη-τοὺς ἡέλι-ος καθο-ρᾷ.

III. IAMBIC.

The iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, is measured by *metres* or pairs of feet, and is therefore called *dimēter* when consisting of four feet, and *trimēter* when consisting of six feet. On the other hand, the Latin names *quaternarius* and *senarius* refer to the number of feet.

The iambic verse, which is most usually trimeter acatalectic, consisted originally of iambic feet only, but afterwards ad-

mitted a tribrächys, spondee, dactyle, or anapest, in the odd places, that is, in the first, third, and fifth; and a tribrächys, or sometimes an anapest, in the even places, that is, in the second and fourth, for the last foot must always be an iambus; thus,

— — | ∪ — || — — | ∪ — || ∪ — | ∪ —
οὐκ ἔστιν οὐ-τω μῶ-ρος δς θανεῖν ἐρᾷ, Soph.

— — | ∪ ∪ ∪ || — ∪ ∪ | ∪ — || ∪ ∪ — | ∪ —
ἀλλ' ἢ παραφρο-νεῖς ἐτε-δν, ἢ κορυβαν-τιᾶς, Aristoph.

The tetrameter catalectic is also very common in the comic writers, and admits nearly the same variations as the senarius; thus,

— — | ∪ — || ∪ — — | ∪ — || — — | ∪ — || ∪ — | —
ἀλλ' ὥς τάχι-στα πρὸς πόλιν σπεύσω-μεν, ὦ Φιλοῦρ-γε, Aristoph.

IV. TROCHAIC.

The most common trochaic verse is the tetrameter catalectic, consisting of seven trochees and a syllable, but admitting a tribrächys in the first, third, fifth, and seventh places; and a tribrächys, spondee, or anapest, in the second, fourth, and sixth; as,

— ∪ | — — || — ∪ | — — || — ∪ | — ∪ || — ∪ | —
ἐν τε τοῖς Ἑλ-λησι καὶ τοῖς βαρβάρ-οισι παντα-χοῦ, Aristoph.

— ∪ | ∪ ∪ ∪ || — ∪ | — — || ∪ ∪ ∪ | ∪ ∪ — || — ∪ | —
καὶ μὲ παρακάλ-εις, τί δράσω; τίνα δὲ πόρον εὖ-ρω πο-θέν; Eurip.

A dactyle of proper names is admitted in the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth places.

V. ANAPESTIC.

The anapestic verse properly consists of anapests only, but admits a dactyle or spondee in all the places, though an anapest rarely follows a dactyle, on account of the concurrence of short syllables which would be thereby produced.

The most common is the dimeter acatalectic; as,

∪ ∪ — | ∪ ∪ — || — ∪ ∪ | — —
ὅπότεν δνοφερὰ νύξ ὑπο-λειφθῇ, Soph.

The dimeter catalectic, called a *paræmiac*, of which the third foot must be an anapest, closes a series of anapestic verses; as,

∪ ∪ — | — — || ∪ ∪ — | —
οὐ δ' ἐμῶν μύθων ἐπάκου-σαν, Soph.

The monomēter acatalectic, called a *base*, for the most part precedes the parœmiac; as,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup \cup - | - - \\ \tau\acute{\alpha} \gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho \epsilon\acute{\xi} \eta\mu\omega\upsilon\nu, \\ \cup \cup - | - - || \cup \cup - | - - \\ \kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma \xi\sigma\tau\alpha\iota \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu, \text{ Eurip.} \end{array}$

The tetrameter catalectic is also frequently used by the comic writers; as,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup - | - - || - | \cup \cup || - - | \cup \cup || \cup - | - \\ \delta\iota\acute{\alpha} \tau\eta\nu \chi\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha\nu, \kappa\alpha\iota \tau\eta\nu \pi\epsilon\nu\iota\alpha\nu, \zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\iota\nu \omicron\pi\acute{o}\theta\epsilon\nu \beta\iota\omicron\nu \xi\acute{\xi}\text{-}\epsilon\iota, \text{ Aristoph.} \\ \cup \cup - | \cup \cup - || - \cup \cup | - - || \cup \cup - | \cup - || \cup \cup - | - \\ \omicron\tau\iota \delta\epsilon\iota\text{-}\lambda\acute{o}\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\nu \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu \epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\rho\omega\nu, \xi\lambda\alpha\phi\omicron\iota \delta\iota\acute{\alpha} \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau' \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\nu\text{-}\tau\omicron, \text{ Aristoph.} \end{array}$

VI. ANACREONTIC.

The Anacreontic verse is iambic dimeter catalectic, consisting of an iambus or spondee, two iamboes, and a syllable; as,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup - | \cup - || \cup - | - \\ \acute{o} \tau\alpha\upsilon\text{-}\rho\omicron\varsigma \omicron\delta\text{-}\tau\omicron\varsigma, \acute{\omega} \pi\alpha\iota, \\ - - | \cup - || \cup - | - \\ \text{Ζε}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma \mu\omicron\iota \delta\omicron\kappa\epsilon\iota \tau\iota\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\text{-}\nu\alpha\iota, \text{ Anacr.} \end{array}$

Another kind of Anacreontic verse differs from the above by having an anapest in the first place; as,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup \cup - | \cup - || \cup - | - \\ \mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu\text{-}\kappa\iota\lambda\omicron\iota\varsigma \pi\omicron\theta' \acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma, \text{ Anacr.} \end{array}$

But this last verse is also divided into a pyrrhic, two trochees, and a spondee; thus,

$\begin{array}{c} \cup \cup | - \cup | - \cup | - - \\ \mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu\text{-}\nu\kappa\iota\text{-}\lambda\omicron\iota\varsigma \pi\omicron\theta' \acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma. \end{array}$

VII. SAPPHIC AND ADONIAN.

The Sapphic verse consists of five feet, a trochee, a spondee or a trochee, a dactyle, and two trochees; as,

$\begin{array}{c} - \cup | - - | - \cup \cup | - \cup | - \cup \\ \phi\alpha\iota\nu\epsilon\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota \mu\omicron\iota \kappa\tilde{\eta}\rho\omicron\varsigma \text{ } \acute{\iota}\text{-}\sigma\omicron\varsigma \theta\epsilon\text{-}\omicron\iota\sigma\iota\nu, \text{ Sappho.} \end{array}$

An Adonian verse consists only of a dactyle and a spondee; as,

$\begin{array}{c} - \cup \cup | - - \\ \delta\eta \sigma\epsilon \kappa\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\lambda\eta\mu\iota, \text{ Sappho.} \end{array}$

ACCENTS.

I. There are three accents, the acute (´), the grave (`), and the circumflex (˘), one of which must stand on some syllable of every word.

Exc. The ten words *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, εἰ, εἰς, ἐν, ἐκ* (or *ἐξ*), *οὐ* (*οὐκ* or *οὐχ*), *ὧς*, called *atonics*, have no accent: Unless they stand at the end of a sentence, or after a word to which they are naturally prefixed; as, *πῶς γὰρ οὐ; Θεὸς ὧς, κακῶν ἔξ* · or unless they precede an enclitic; as, *εἰ τις*.

Obs. An *enclitic* is a word which throws its accent on the last syllable of the preceding word, in which case alone can a word have more than one accent; as, *ἀνθρώπος*, but *ἀνθρώπος τις*.

II. The acute stands on one of the three last syllables; the grave, on the last only; and the circumflex on one of the two last.

Obs. 1. The acute on final syllables is changed into the grave, when other words follow in connection, and in no other case is the grave expressed; but when such final syllables are followed by an enclitic, or by any stop besides the comma (and, according to some, even by the comma), they retain the acute; as, *ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν*.

Obs. 2. Words acuted on the last syllable are called by the Greek grammarians *oxytōna*; on the penultima, *paroxytōna*; and on the antepenultima, *proparoxytōna*; as, *θεός, τετυμμένος, ἄγγελος*. Those circumflexed on the last syllable are called *perispomēna*; and on the penultima, *properispomēna*; as, *φιλῶ, σῶμα*. All words which have no accent expressed on the last syllable are called *barytōna*; as, *τίπτω, οἶκος, θέαμα* · and hence the *barytōna* comprehend the *paroxytōna*, *proparoxytōna*, and *properispomēna*.

III. The acute and the grave stand on long and short syllables; the circumflex only on syllables long by nature; as, *δεύτερος, χρυσός, ῥῆμα*.

Obs. Hence it appears that the *α* in *μᾶλλον, πρᾶξις*, is long of itself, and not merely by position, as in *ἄλλον, τάξις*.

IV. The acute can stand on the antepenultima, and the circumflex on the penultima, only when the last syllable is short by nature ; as, *ἄνθρωπος*, but *ἀνθρώπου* · *μοῦσα*, but *μούσης*.

Exc. The *ω* in the Ionic genitive in *εω* of the first declension, and in the Attic terminations *ως*, *ων*, of the second and third declensions, as also in the compounds of *γέλως*, *ἔρως*, and *πέρως*, admits an acute on the antepenultima ; as, *δεσπότεω*, *ἀνώγειω*, *πόλεως* from *πόλις*, *φιλόγεως*, *χρυσόκερως*.

Obs. The terminations *αι* and *οι* are considered as short in accentuation ; as, *τίπτομαι*, *ἄνθρωποι*, *μοῦσαι*. Except optatives ; as, *φιλήσαι*, *τετέφοι* · and the adverb *οἶκοι*, *at home*, to distinguish it from *οἶκοι*, *houses*.

V. If the last syllable be short by nature, and the penultima long by nature and accented, the accent must be the circumflex ; as, *χοῦμα*, *τεῖχος*, *ψῦχος*.

Obs. 1. This rule shows that the last syllable is short by nature in *αὔλαξ*, *πῖδαξ*, and others increasing short, and long by nature in *θώραξ*, *κήρυξ*, and the like.

Obs. 2. This rule does not apply to those cases where an enclitic forms a part of the word ; as, *οὔτε*, *ὥσπερ*, *ἤτις* · nor, according to the best critics, to those where a short syllable is made long by synalæpha ; as, *κῶπον* for *καὶ ὄπον*.

VI. Oxytons of the first and second declension circumflex the last syllable of the genitives and datives ; as, S. *τιμῇ*, *τιμῆς*, *τιμῇ*, *τιμῇν*, *τιμῇ*. D. *τιμὰ*, *τιμαῖν*. P. *τιμαὶ*, *τιμῶν*, *τιμαῖς*, *τιμὰς*, *τιμαί*.

Exc. Attic oxytons of the second declension retain the acute in the genitive singular ; as, *λεὼς*, *λεώ*.

VII. Nouns of the first declension always circumflex the last syllable of the genitive plural, whatever be the place of the accent in the other cases ; as, *μοῦσαι*, *μουσῶν* · *ἐχιδναί*, *ἐχιδνῶν*.

Exc. The feminine of baryton adjectives in *ος* accents the penultima of the genitive plural ; as, *ξένη*, *ξένων* · *ἀγία*, *ἀγίων*. Likewise *ἀφύη*, *ἐτησίαι*, *χλοόνης*, *χρηστής*.

VIII. Monosyllables of the third declension accent the last syllable of the genitives and datives, and the penultima of the other cases; as, S. *χείρ*, *χειρὸς*, *χειρὶ*, *χείρα*. D. *χείρε*, *χειροῖν*. P. *χεῖρες*, *χειρῶν*, *χερσὶ*, *χείρας*.

Exc. Participles and *τις interrogative* are accented on the penultima in the genitives and datives, as well as in the other cases; as, *θείς*, *θέντιος*, *θέντα* · *ὄν*, *όντιος*. Likewise *δάς*, *δμῶς*, *θῶς*, *κράς*, *λᾶς*, *παῖς*, *τρώς*, *φῶς*, a *pustule*, *φῶς*, *light*, in the genitive plural; *οὗς* in the genitive dual and plural; and *πᾶς* in the genitive and dative, dual and plural; as, *δάδων*, *δμῶων*.

IX. Dissyllable and polysyllable nouns of the third declension retain the accent throughout upon the syllable on which it stands in the nominative, when not prevented by the nature of the final syllable; as, *ἐλπίς*, *ἐλπίδος* · *κόραξ*, *κόρακος*, but *κοράκων*.

Exc. 1. *Ἀημήτηρ*, *εἰνάτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*, are accented on the penultima in all the cases and numbers, except the three first in the vocative singular; as, *θυγατέρος*, *θυγατέρι*, *θυγατέρα*.

Exc. 2. The following nouns throw the accent back as far as possible in the vocative singular, in which the last syllable of the nominative is shortened: *ἀνὴρ*, *γαστήρ*, *δατήρ*, *Ἀημήτηρ*, *εἰνάτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *πατήρ*, *σωτήρ*, *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Ἀπόλλων*, *Προσεῖδων*, proper names in *ης*, and some other words; as, *ἄνερ*, *θύγατερ*, *Ἀπολλων*, *Σωκράτης*, *βέλτιον*, *εὐδαιμον*, *αἰτιαρες*. Likewise *γυνή* makes *γύναι*.

Obs. Nouns which suffer syncope conform in some measure to the analogy of monosyllables; as, *κύων*, *κυνὸς*, *κυνὶ*, *κύνα* · *πατήρ*, *πατρός* · as does also *γυνή* · as, *γυναικὸς*, *γυναικὶ*, *γυναικα*. But the dative plural in *αι* accents the penultima; as, *πατράσι*. In the syncopated cases of *θυγάτηρ*, the accent is thrown upon the antepenultima of the nominative, accusative, and vocative; as, *θύγατρα*, *θύγατρε*, *θύγατρες*, *θύγατρας*. (See page 26.)

X. A contracted syllable is circumflexed, when the former of the two syllables from which it re-

sults is acuted; otherwise it remains as it was before; as, φιλέω, φιλῶ · φιλέουσι, φιλοῦσι · but φίλεε, φίλει · ἔσταώς, ἐστῶς.

Exc. 1. In words compounded with nouns in οος, ους, the contracted syllable is not circumflexed; as, ἀνδρου, θρονου, from ἀνδρος, ανους. So ἀθρόος makes ἄθρους. Also the accusative of feminine contracts in ω and ως of the third declension retains the acute; as, αἰδῶα, αἰδῶ.

Exc. 2. Adjectives in εος, having an acute on the antepenultima, circumflex the last syllable after contraction; as, χρῦσεος, χρυσοῦς. Also κἀνεον when contracted becomes κανοῦν.

XI. When prepositions are placed after their cases, or put instead of verbs compounded with them, they throw back the accent upon the penultima; as, εἰρήνης πέρι, ἐπι for ἔπεστι.

Exc. Ἀνά and διὰ retain the accent on the last syllable when placed after their cases, to distinguish them from ἀνα, the vocative of ἀναξ, and Δία, the accusative of Ζεύς.

XII. When oxytons lose their final accented vowel, the accent is thrown back upon the penultima; as, δειν' ἔπη, for δεινά · πόλλ' ἔχω, for πολλά.

Exc. Prepositions and the conjunction ἀλλὰ lose the accent with the final vowel; as, παρ' ἐμοῦ, ἀλλ' ἄγε.

Obs. On the contrary, when verbs lose their initial accented syllable, the following syllable, if short, receives the acute, if long by nature, the circumflex, as, ἔβαν, βάν · ἔθηκε, θῆκε.

XIII. Compounds in ος of perfects middle with nouns, accent the penultima when their signification is active, and the antepenultima when passive; as, πρωτοτόκος, *that brings forth for the first time*; πρωτότοκος, *the first-born*; λαοτρόφος, *feeding the people*; λαότροφος, *fed by the people*.

Obs. If they are compounded with a preposition, they draw back the accent to the antepenultima; as, κατάλογος.

XIV. Nouns compounded with *α*, *ευ*, *δυσ*, *ὑπὸ*, *δι*, throw the accent back as far as the last syllable will permit; as, σοφός, ἄσοφος · παῖς, εὖπαις · θυμός, δύσθυμος · ἐρυθρός, ὑπέρυθρος · λόγος, δῖλογος. In like manner ἀντίχριστος, σύνδουλος, περίεργος, κατάσκοπος, &c. To these may be added the compounds of two nouns; as, φιλόσοφος, δῆμαρχος.

Exc. Most adjectives in *ης* of the third declension, verbals in *η*, and many other compounds which cannot be reduced to particular rules, have the accent on the last syllable; as, ἀψευδής, δυστυχής, περικαλλής, ἐπιγραφή, σιτοποιός, παιδαγωγός, ὀβριμοεργός, ἀρχιπειρατής.

Obs. The accent is likewise on the last syllable of verbals in *τος*, adjectives in *ικος*, diminutives, patronymics, and other derivative substantives in *ις*, as also of substantives in *μος* from the perfect passive; as, ποιητός, ἡγεμονικός, νησις, Λητώις, βασιλις, σπασμός. But compounds in *τος* draw back the accent; as, ἀόρατος · except those which are derived merely from a compound verb; as, ἐκλεκτός. Verbals in *τεος* always accent the penultima; as, γραπτέος, γραπτέα, γραπτέον.

XV. Verbs generally throw the accent back as far as possible, but those of one or two syllables compounded with prepositions for the most part throw the accent upon the preposition; as, τύπτω, τύπτομεν · ἐτυπτον, ἐτύπτομεν · τέτυφε, τετυφέτω · ἔς, ἄφες · θές, κατάθες · δός, ἀπόδος · φεῦγε, ἀπόφευγε.

Exc. 1. The temporal augment retains the accent; as, ἀνάπτω, ἀνῆπτον · προσέχω, προσείχον. So καθεύδον and καθῆδον or ἐκάθευδον · καθῆτο or ἐκάθητο. Also the syllabic augment; as, ἔσχον, προσέσχον.

Exc. 2. The second aorist accents the last syllable of the infinitive and participle active and of the imperative middle, and the penultima of the infinitive middle; as, τυπεῖν, τυπῶν, τυποῦ, τυπέσθαι. Also the last syllable of the imperatives εἰπὲ, ἐλθὲ, εὔρε, ἰδὲ, λαβὲ, to distinguish them from the second aorist indicative. But the second person singular only of the imperative

middle has the accent on the last syllable, the other persons and numbers throwing it back as far as it will go ; as, *τυπέσθω*, *τύπεσθε* · as do also *ἀφίκου*, *ἐπιλάθου*, *προσγένου*, *τράπου*, even in the second person singular.

Exc. 3. The second future active, the first and second aorist subjunctive passive, and the subjunctive of verbs in *μ*, are circumflexed on the last syllable ; as, *τυπῶ*, *τυφθῶ*, *ιστῶ*. So the first future active of the fourth conjugation, as, *σπερῶ*, which, as also the second future, retains the circumflex on the same syllable through all the modes and participles of the active and middle voices, where the nature of the final syllable does not prevent ; as, *σπεροῖμι*, *σπερεῖν*, *σπερῶν*, *σπεροῦμαι*, *σπερομένη*, *-οῖο*, *-οῖτο*, &c. The accent remains on the same syllable through all the persons and numbers ; as, *τυπῶ*, *τυπεῖς*, *τυπεῖ*, *τυποῦμεν*, &c. ; which is likewise the case in the present and second aorist optative, passive and middle, of verbs in *μ* · as, *ισταίμην*, *-αῖο*, *-αῖτο*, *-αίμεθον*, &c.

Exc. 4. All infinitives in *ναι*, with those of the first aorist active and perfect passive, are accented on the penultima ; as, *τετυφέναι*, *τυφθῆναι*, *ιστάναι*, *διδόναι*, *τόψαι*, *φιλήσαι*, *τετύφθαι*, *πεφιλήσθαι* · Except the old or Doric infinitive in *μεναι* · as, *ἐλθέμεναι*, *διαβήμεναι*.

Exc. 5. All participles in *ως* and *εις*, as also the participles active of verbs in *μ*, are accented on the last syllable, and the participle perfect passive on the penultima ; as, *τετυφώς*, *τυφθεῖς*, *ιστάς*, *τιθείς*, *διδούς*, *δεικνός*, *τετυμμένος* ·

Exc. 6. Participles have the accent on the same syllable in the neuter as in the masculine ; as, *φυλάττων*, *φυλάττων* · *τιμήσων*, *τιμήσων*.

ENCLITICS.

The following are enclitics. 1. The pronouns *μοῦ*, *μοι*, *μέ*, *σοῦ*, *σοι*, *σέ*, *οἶ*, *δ*, *μιν*, *νιν*, *σφέων*, *σφίσι*, *σφέας*, *σφά*, with the indefinite *τις*, *τι*, through all its cases, as well as *τοῦ*, *τῷ*, for *τινός*, *τινί*. 2. The verbs *εἰμι*, and *φημι* in the present indicative, except in the second person singular. 3. The adverbs *πῇ*, *ποῖ*, *πού*, *πῶ*, *πῶς*, *ποθί*, *ποθεν*, *ποτέ*, which are distinguished only by their enclitic accent from the corresponding interrogatives. 4. The conjunctions *γάρ*, *τέ*, *καί* or *καὲν*, *οἷον*, *νό* or *νότι*, *πάρ*, *ἐάν*, *τοί*, with the inseparable particle *δε*, as, *ἔδε*, *τοῖσδε*, *δόμονδε*.

XVI. Enclitics throw their accent as an acute on the last syllable of the preceding word, if that word have an acute on the antepenultima, or a circumflex on the penultima; as, ἀνθρώπος ἐστι, σῶμά μου.

Exc. When the last syllable of the preceding word ends with a double consonant, the enclitic retains its accent; as, δμηλιξ ἐστι.

XVII. Enclitics lose their accent after oxytons, which then resume the acute accent, and after words which have a circumflex on the last syllable; as, ἀνὴρ τις, γυναικῶν τινων.

XVIII. Enclitic monosyllables lose their accent after words which have an acute on the penultima, but dissyllables retain it; as, λόγος μου, λόγος ἐστί.

XIX. If several enclitics succeed each other, the preceding always takes the accent of the following, so that the last only is unaccented; as, εἴ τις τινὰ φησί μοι.

Obs. 1. Enclitics retain their accent in the beginning of a clause, as, σοὶ δώσω, and when they are emphatical, as, ἀλλ' ἡ ῥίξα σέ, Rom. xi. 18. Also the pronouns retain their accent after prepositions, and after ἐνεκα or ἡ, as, παρὰ σφίσιν, ἐνεκα σοῦ.

Obs. 2. When ἐστί begins a sentence, is emphatical, or follows ἀλλ', εἰ, καί, οὐκ, ὥς, or τοῦτ', its first syllable is accented; as, οὐκ ἔστι.

DIALECTS.

ANCIENT GREECE, with its dependencies, comprehended, besides the different districts in *Europe*, part of *Asia*, and several islands in the *Mediterranean*. In these several countries the inhabitants, besides the common language, had different dialects, of which four were principal, viz. the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric*, and *Æolic*; the last comprehending the *Bæotic*. The *poetic* style admitted all the dialects, and had certain peculiarities of its own.

ATTIC DIALECT.

The *Attic* dialect was the most refined, and peculiar to *Athens* and its neighborhood. It is admitted by the *poets* and writers in the *Ionic* and *Doric* dialects.

PROPERTIES.

I. *Contraction.*

1. Of syllables in the same word; as,

$\alpha\alpha$	}	into	α .	See Obs. 19, page 233.
$\alpha\epsilon$				
$\alpha\alpha\iota$	}	—	η	10.
$\epsilon\alpha\iota$				
$\eta\alpha\iota$				
$\alpha\sigma\iota$	—	—	η	9.
$\alpha\omicron$	—	—	ω	11.
$\alpha\omega$	—	—	ω	19.
$\epsilon\alpha$	—	{	α	4. 6.
			η	6. 20.
$\epsilon\epsilon$	—	—	η	6. 20.
$\epsilon\omicron$	}	—	$\omicron\upsilon$	11.
$\eta\omicron$				
$\omicron\omicron$				
$\epsilon\omega$	—	—	ω	5.

To this dialect properly belong all contract nouns and verbs.

2. Of syllables in different words by synalœpha, of which there are six species ; viz.

Synalœpha by	{	apocope, as	τὸ ἀργύριον τοῦ ἀνδρός τῷ ἀγαθῷ τοῦ ἡμετέρου τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἡ ἀγχουσα τὰ ἔργα τῷ ἀντρω οὗ ἐνεκα τὸ ἱμάτιον τὸ ἐλάχιστον	} Attic	{	τὰ ἀργύριον. τὰνδρός. τὰγαθῷ. θημετέρου. θημέρα. ἡγχουσα. τὰργα. τῶντρω. οὐνεκα. θοιμάτιον. τοὐλάχιστον.
		aphæresis, as	ἐμοὶ ὑποδύνει			ἐμονυποδύνει.
		synæresis, as	οἱ ἐμοὶ			οὐμοὶ.
		crasis, as	τοῦ ἄλγεος			τῶλγεος.
		apocope and synæresis,				
		apocope and crasis,				

Contractions of the *article*, the *pronoun* ἐγὼ, the *conjunction* καί, and the *preposition* πρό.

Article.

{ ὁ and οἱ	{ α ε¹, ο	{ ω ου	{ ὁ ἀνεμος οἱ ἄρνες ὁ ἐμός ὁ ὀλυμπος οἱ ἐμοὶ οἱ ἐμοὶ	{ ἀνεμος. ἄρνες. οὐμός. οὐλυμπος. οὐμοὶ. οὐμοὶ.
{ ὁ τὸ	{ οι η, οι α, ε, ο	{ ω τω	{ ὁ οἰκότριψ τὸ ἡμισυ τὸ οἰκίδιον τὸ ἄλλο τὸ ἐμφανές τὸ ὄνομα	{ ὠκότριψ. θῶμισυ. τῷ κίδιον. τοῦλλο. τοῦμφανές. τοῦνομα.
{ τοῦ	{ α ε²	{ τω θα	{ τοῦ ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ ἐτέρου	{ τῷπόλλωνος. θατέρου.

¹ 'O before ε makes sometimes { α· ὁ ἔτερος, ἄτερος.
ω· ὁ ἑλαφος, ἑλαφος.

² See Article in the *Ionic* dialect.

Ἐγώ.

ἐγὼ οἶδα	} Attic	ἐγὼ ὦδα.
ἐγὼ οἶμαι		ἐγὼ ὦμαι.
μοι ἐδόκει		μοι δόκει.
μοι ἔχρησεν		μοι χρησεν.

Καί.

Before	α	} into	καί	ἄν	} Attic	καί ν. ³
	ει		καί	εἶτα		καί τα.
	σ		καί	ἐγὼ		καί γῶ.
	ο		καί	ἐν		καί ν.
	οι		καί	δνον		καί νον.
	η		καί	οἶνον		καί νον.
			καί	ἡμην		καί ἡμην.

Before an aspirate κ is changed into χ : as,

καί δ	} Attic	χῶ.
καί ἦ		χῆ.
καί ἦ ἀγχουσα		χῆ γχουσα.

Πρό.

Before ω , ου, προώφειλες, προόφειλες.
 αυ, ων, προαυδέξν, προουδέξν.

II. *Change of letter or syllable; as,*

γ	into	β, as	γλήχων,	βλήχων.
λ	—	{ γ, —	μόλις,	μόγισ.
		{ ρ, —	κλίβανος,	κρίβανος.
μ	—	σ, —	πέφαμμαι,	πέφασμαι.
ν	—	λ, —	πνέμων,	πλεόμων.
		{ θ, —	σῦς,	θῦς.
		{ ξ, —	σὺν,	ξύν.
σ	—	{ ρ, —	θαρσεῖν, ⁴	θαρήσειν.
		{ τ, —	σήμερον,	τήμερον.
			πράσσω,	πράττω.
α	—	σ, —	λαός,	λεός. Obs. 2.
α	}	—	ἡλαα,	ἡλεω. 2.
ο			τὰ, Fem. Art.	τῶ.
			λαός,	λεός. 2. 5.

³ Several of these contractions are more properly written without the subscript. See page 6., near the top.

⁴ Busby, after Joh. Grammaticus, reverses this instance, making θαρσεῖν for θαρήσειν: but greater authorities are against them.

ε	into	ο,	as	πέπεμφα,	πέπομφα.	15.
		{ α,	—	εἶδονῃ,	εἶδονᾶ.	4.
η	—	{ εἰ,	—	πήσομαι,	πείσομαι. ⁵	
		{ ο,	—	πέπηθα,	πέπονθα.	16.
ι	—	ω,	—	εἶκα,	ἔωκα.	17.

Diphthong.

αι	—	α,	—	κλαῖειν,	κλάειν.	
ει	—	η,	—	κλειδας,	κλήδας.	6.
οι	{	ω,	{	κλοιός,	κλώός.	2.
ωι				ῥωῖνῃ,	ῥώωνῃ.	
ου	—	ω,	—	λαοῦ,	λεώ.	2.

Syllable.

τωσαν	—	ντων,	—	τυψάτωσαν,	τυψάντων.	22.
μι	—	ην,	—	βοῶμι,	βοώην.	24.
ησα	—	ς,	—	γνολησαν,	γνοῖεν.	27.

III. *Insertion of ν, ο, and ω, in perfect tenses.* Obs. 16. 17. 18.

IV. *Syncope.*

σ in the first future active and middle.	Obs. 12.
Antepenultima of the first aorist.	14.
ν in the perfect, sometimes with the vowel or diphthong following.	19.
ι in the third plural pluperfect.	20.
η in the aorists optative, and verbs in μι.	27.
σα in σθωσαν, imperative passive and middle.	23.

V. *Paragoge.*

γς in pronouns primitive; as, ἔγωγς, σῶγς.

ουν in pronouns and adverbs; as, οἰοῦν, οἰκοῦν, οἰμενουν.

ι and ν in pronouns demonstrative; as, οὗτοσι, αὐτῇ, τουτοῖ, τουτουῖ, ταυτησι, τουτωῖ, τουτονι, ταυταῖ, ταῦτόν for τὸ αὐτό, τοῦτον for τοῦτο. There is sometimes an elision of ο and α as, τουτι, ταυτι.

ι in adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions; as, οὐτωσι, νυνι, οὐχι, μενι, ἐνι.

θα in the second person singular of verbs; as, ἤσθα.

η in the conjunction διη.

⁵ In common with the *Bæotic*.

VI. *Apocope.*

θu in the imperative active of verbs in μ · as, *ἴστα* and *ἴστη*, for *ἴσταθι*, *ἴστηθι*.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It makes the vocative like the nominative in all declensions.

DECLENSIONS.

2. In the 2d, the vowel or diphthong in every termination is changed into ω · and the penultima of nouns in αος, if long, is changed into ε · as, *ἄδς*, *λεῶς*, N. plur. *ἡλαα*, *ἡλω*, not otherwise; as, *τᾶδς*, *ταῶς*. See Clarke's Homer, α', 265.

3. Some words of the 3d in ης -ητος it declines after the 1st; and some in ως -ωτος, ους -οδος, after the 2d. (Page 35.)

Contracts of the Third Declension.

4. In the 1st form the accusative singular of adjectives in ης pure is contracted into α · as, *ἐνδεέα*, *ἐνδεᾶ*. (Page 23.)

Proper names of this form it declines after the first declension; and one appellative *ἀκινάκης*. (Page 35.)

5. In the 2d and 3d forms it makes the genitive singular in ως, contracting that from εως pure; as, *χοέως*, *χοῶς*.

6. In the 3d form it contracts the accusative singular into η, and the N. A. V. plural into ης · but εως pure has both accusatives in α · as, *χοέα*, *χοᾶ* · *χοέας*, *χοᾶς*. *τροφᾶς* also occurs.

ADJECTIVES.

7. It forms comparisons by -ιστερος, -ιστατος · -αιτερος, -αιτατος · and, in common with the Ionic, -εστερος, -εστατος.

PRONOUNS.

8. See Rule V. on the preceding page.

It uses *ἐαυτοῦ* in the 2d person, and *ἐαυτοῶς* for *ἀλλήλους*.

VERBS.

9. It contracts *ζάω*, *διψάω*, *πεινάω*, *περιψάω*, and *χράσμαι*, by η after the *Doric* manner.

10. It contracts *ααι*, *εαι*, *ηαι*, made by the *Ionic* syncope, into η in the second person singular of the present indicative

passive and *middle* of verbs in μ · as, ἴστασαι, τιθεσαι, κἀθησαι, ἴστη, τίθη, κἀθη. And sometimes in that of the perfect passive of barytons; as, μέμνησαι, μέμνη. - (Page 110.)

11. It contracts the *Ionic* ω into ω · $\sigma\omega$, $\eta\omega$, $\sigma\sigma$, into $\sigma\upsilon$, in the 2d person singular of the imperfect *indicative*; and of the present and second aorist *imperative* passive and middle of verbs in μ · as, ἴστω, ἐτίθου, ἐκἀθου, ἐδίδου.

12. In the first future of polysyllables in $\epsilon\zeta\omega$ it drops σ · as, ἐλπιῶ, middle ἐλπιούμαι. It does the same by those in $\alpha\sigma\omega$, $\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\sigma\sigma\omega$, which are afterwards contracted; as, βιβῶ. But ἐκχεῶ uncontracted occurs, Joel, ii. 28. (Page 76, bottom, and Obs. near the top of page 97.)

13. It affects the augment several different ways. (Page 73.)

14. It syncopates the first aorist; as, εἰρατο for εἰρήσατο. (Page 96.)

15. In dissyllable perfects in $\phi\alpha$, $\chi\alpha$, it changes ϵ into o . (Page 78.)

16. It changes η into o , according to some grammarians, in the perfect active of obsolete verbs; as, λήγω, λέλογχα, πήθω, πέπονθα, inserting ν . But they are better derived as in the List of Defective Verbs.

17. In the perfects active and passive ἀνεῖκα, ἀνεῖμαι, ἀφείκα, ἀφείμαι, and the middle εἶθα, it changes ϵ into ω · as, ἀφείωκα, ἀφείωμαι, ἔωθα, in which the ϵ is often retained; as, εἴωθα. According to some this is not a change, but an insertion of ω · an opinion which εἴωθα seems to sanction.

18. In the reduplicated perfect ἀγηχα, from ἀγω, it inserts σ · as, ἀγήσχα.

19. In the perfect and pluperfect active it syncopates κ , as also the following vowel; as,

ἐστάκατον, ἐστάκατε, ἐστάκεισαν, ἐστακέναι,
ἐστα- τον, ἐστα- τε, ἐστα- σαν, ἐστά- ναι.

Except in the third person plural perfect, and in the participle, which contract the two vowels; as, ἐστάκασι, ἐστακώς· ἐστᾶσι, ἐστώς.

20. The *Ionic* $\sigma\alpha$, $\sigma\epsilon\varsigma$,⁶ $\epsilon\epsilon$, for $\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota$, 1st, 2d, and 3d sing. of the pluperfect active and middle, it contracts into η , $\eta\varsigma$, η · as, ἐλήθη-η, -ης, -η.

⁶ The contraction is used in the 2d person, though usually limited by grammarians to the 1st and 3d only.

It syncopates *ε* in the third plural of the same tense; as, *ῥῆδεσαν* for *ῥῆδειςαν*.

21. From the 2d person imperative active of verbs in *μι* it rejects the last syllable, *ἴσταθι*, *ἴστα*, *ἴστη*.⁷ *τίθει*,⁸ *τίθη*, *δίδοθι*, *δίδω*.

22. It changes *τωσαν* into *ντων* in the third person plural of the imperative active, retaining the preceding vowel in the 1st aorist only of barytons, and in both the tenses peculiar to verbs in *μι*. in the rest *ε* is changed into *ο*, except in the contracts, where *α* is changed into *ω*, *ε* into *ου*, and *ου* of the third remains; as;

Barytons.

1st Aor.	<i>τυψ</i>	<i>-άτωσαν</i> , <i>-άντων</i> .
Pres.	<i>τυπι</i>	
Perf.	<i>τετυφ</i>	<i>-έτωσαν</i> , <i>-όντων</i> .
2d Aor.	<i>τυπ</i>	

Contracts.

1st Conj.	<i>βο</i>	<i>-ά</i>	<i>-όντων</i> .
	<i>ποι</i>	<i>-ει</i>	<i>-τωσαν</i> , <i>-όντων</i> .
	<i>χρυσ</i>	<i>-ού</i>	<i>-όντων</i> .

Verbs in *μι*.

Pres.	<i>{ ἴστα τιθέ δίδο }</i>	
		<i>-τωσαν</i> , <i>-ντων</i> .
2d A.	<i>{ στή θή δό }</i>	

23. In the 3d plural of the imperative passive and middle it syncopates *σα*. as,

	Passive.	
Pres.	<i>τυπιέσθω</i>	<i>{ -σαν</i> , <i>-ν</i> .
Perf.	<i>τετύφθω</i>	
	Middle.	
1st A.	<i>τυψάσθω</i>	

⁷ In this case the long vowel is restored, but it is not always in verbs from *αω*.

⁸ *θ* in this place becomes *τ* by reason of the preceding *θ*.

24. In the optative active of barytons and contracts, μ is changed into η as,

$\tauύπτοιμι$, $\tauύπτοίην$.
 $\betaοῶμι$, $\betaοῶην$.
 $\ποιῶμι$,⁹ $\ποιῶην$.

The persons are varied in all the tenses as in the aorists passive of this mode:

$\tauύπτοΙ$ } $-ην$, $-ης$, $-η$,
 $\betaοῶ$ } $-ητον$, $-ήτην$,
 $\ποιοΙ$ ⁹ } $-ημεν$, $-ητε$, $-ησαν$.

25. It uses the 2d and 3d singular, and the 3d plural of the Æolic aorist. (Page 71.)

26. It changes $οι$, the penultima of the optative active of verbs in μ from $οω$, into $ω$ as, $διδόην$, $διδῶην$.

27. It syncopates η in $ειημεν$, $ειητε$, of the aorists passive optative of barytons, and peculiar tenses of verbs in μ of the same mode, also in $αιημεν$, $οιημεν$, of the latter; and, in both, changes $\etaσα$ in the 3d plural into $ε$ as,

Common.		Attic.	
1st Aor.	$\tauυφθελ$	$\tauυφθει$	} $-μεν$, $-τε$, $-σαν$.
2d Aor.	$\tauυπει$	$\tauυπει$	
Pres.	$\tauιθει$	$\tauιθει$	
2d Aor.	$\thetaει$	$\thetaει$	
Pres.	$ισται$	$ισταῖ$	
2d Aor.	$σται$	$σταῖ$	
Pres.	$διδοι$	$διδοῖ$	
2d Aor.	$δοι$	$δοῖ$	

WRITERS.

Thucydides, Lysias, Plato, Xenophon, Isæus, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Æschines, Lucian.—*Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes.*—This dialect was divided into ancient and more recent. *Thucydides, Plato, and Aristophanes* used the former.

⁹ The Doric moreover changes $οι$ of the penultima into $ω$ as, $φιλάωην$, $χρυσάωην$.

IONIC DIALECT.

The *Ionic* dialect was peculiar to the colonies of the *Athenians* and *Achaians* in *Asia Minor* and the adjacent *islands*, the principal of which were *Smyrna*, *Ephesus*, *Miletus*, *Teos*, and *Samos*. It is admitted by writers of the *Attic* dialect, often by those of the *Doric*, but most frequently by the *poets*.

PROPERTIES.

It delights in a confluence of vowels; hence it is distinguished from the common dialect by

I. The resolution of diphthongs and contractions.

av	into	ωῦ	{	θαῦμα	θαῶμα.
			{	αὐτός	ᾠτός.
α	}	ηῖ	{	ῥαῖδιος	ῥηδῖος.
αι				ἄληθεια	ἄληθη.
	{	εε	{	ῥεῖθρον	ῥέεθρον.
ει				ἔτετύφει	ἔτετύφει.
	{	εα	{	τιθεῖσι	τιθέασι.
ευ				εδομος	ῥδομος.
	{	ηῖ	{	χεῖζω	χεῖζω.
η				τύπη	τύπειαι.
	{	ηαι	{	τύπη	τύπειαι.
οι				οἷς	οἷς, (Maitt. p. 103. b.)
	{	ου	{	φοβοῦ	φοβέο.
				ἀγαθουργία	ἀγαθοεργία.
				λόγου, τοῦ	λόγοιο, τοῖο. Obs. 5.
				Ἰδδου, τοῦ	Ἰδέω, τέω. 4, 5.
	{	οα	{	διδοῦσι	διδόασι.
ω				πατρῶς	πατρώος.
η	—	εα		κατηγῆναι	καταεγῆναι.
ω	—	αο		ἐδέξω	ἐδέξαιο.

II. Syncope of

δ and τ in oblique cases.

ε in many words; particularly those in εια · as, ἰρὸς, ἀρχιερεὺς, εὐηθία, προμηθία, συμπαθία.

ι in many words; as, τέλεον, πλέων, μέζων, ἔων for εἶων imperf. of ἔαω.

σ in 2d persons of verbs.

κ in the perfect active.

III. *Epenthesis* of

α before terminations of verbs.

ε before terminations of nouns and verbs, of some in all cases; as, ἀδελφεός, κενός, καινός. 1, 4.

ι in dual cases and many nouns; as, στεινός, πολὶ for πόα. 5.

υ as, πούλός.

αι before α and η as, σεληναία, Ἀθηναίη, ἀναγκαιή.

IV. *Prosthesis* of

ε before many words; as, εἶς, ἐών.

Reduplication in many tenses. 12.

V. *Aphæresis* of

ε as, ὀρετή, κείνος.

σ as, κεδάζω, μίλαξ.

τ as, ἡγανον.

Augment. 12.

VI. *Paragoge* of

α in the perfect middle; as, γέγαα. See, however, page 78.

αι in the third persons of verbs.

VII. *Change* of letter or syllable :

β	} into ζ	{	βάραθρον	}	Ionic	ζέρεθρον. ¹
γ			πεφυγώς			πεφυζώς.
δ			δορκάδες			ζορκάδες.
θ	— σσ		βυθός			βυσσός.
ν	} — κ	{	νοεῖν	}		κοεῖν.
π			ποῖος			κοῖος.
			οὐδέποις			οὐδέκοις.
σ	— δ		δσμήν			δδμήν.
θ	— τ		καθορθ			κατορθ.
φ	— π		ἀπικόμην			ἀπικόμην.
χ	} — κ	{	δέχομαι	}		δέκομαι.
			οὐχί			οὐκί.

The smooth and aspirate mute reciprocally; as,

ἀκάνθιον	}	Ionic	ἀχάντιον.
βάτραχος			βάθρακος.
ἐνταῦθα			ἐνθαῦτα.
χιτών			κιθών.
χύτρα			κύθρη.

¹ Change of vowel and consonant. See onward.

² The rough into the smooth.

α	into	ε	βάραθρον	} Ionic {	βέραθρον.	9.
		η	ιατρός		ιητρός.	4.
		αε	ἄθλον		ἄεθλον.	
		εα	ἡμᾶς		ἡμέας.	
ς	—	ω	χρεῖα		χρειώ.	
		α	τέμνω		τάμνω.	
		η	ἐπερωτεύοντας		ἐπηρωτεύοντας.	
ι	—	ι	ἐστίη		ιστίη.	
		ω	πλέω		πλώω.	
ο	—	υ	βιβλος		βύβλος.	
ω	—	ω	δεῦρο		δέυρω.	
φ	—	ο	ζωή		ζόη.	
αυ	—	η	βοῦ		βοῦ.	
ει	—	ω	τραῦμα		τρώμα.	
οα	—	η	εἰρήνεος		ἡρήνεος.	
αν	—	ουν	Ἀητιά		Ἀητιούν.	8.
ην	} —	εα	Ἀρισταγόραν		Ἀρισταγόρεα	4.
ειν			τελώνην		τελώνεα.	4.
			ἐτετύφειν		ἐτετύφεα.	

VIII. Contraction in a few instances.

οε	into	ου	ὁ εἰσρος	οὔτερος. ³	3.
οα	} —	ω	βόαξ	βώξ.	
οη			ἀνοησία	ἀνωσία.	
			ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδώκοντα.	

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It inserts *ς* in all genitives plural.
2. It annexes *ι* to the dative plural of all parasyllabic nouns.
3. In the article, *ὁ* or *τὸ* before *ς* is contracted into *ου*· as, *ὁ εἰσρος*, *οὔτερος*.

DECLENSIONS

4. In the 1st it changes the *α* of all terminations (the dual and the N. A. V. plural excepted) into *η*, subscribing the subjunctive vowel; *ου* of the genitive of nouns in *ας* and *ης* into *εω*, *αν* and *ην* of the accusative singular into *εα*, and *ας* of the plural into *εας*.—

	N.	G.	D.	A.		G.	D.
1. Sing.	βορέ-ης,	-εω ⁴ ,	-η,	-ην or -εα.	Pl.	-έων,	-ης or -ησι or
	A.		N.	G.	D.	A.	G.
-αισι,	-εας.	2. Sing.	βι-η,	-ης,	-η,	-ην.	Pl. -έων,
or -αισι.							-ης or -ησι

³ See Article in the Attic Dialect.⁴ Βορέω, in Hesiod, by syncope for βορέτω

5. In the 2d it changes *ou* of the genitive singular into *ow* (and in the article, which is of this declension, into *εω*, whose dative also is in *εω*,) and *oi* of the dual into *οι*.

	G.	G.D.	G.	D.	G.
Sing.	λόγ-οιο,	Dual.	-οιῶν,	Pl.	-εων, -οισι.
	D.				Sing.
	τέω,		τέφ.		&

6. In the 3d by syncopating *δ* and *τ* it makes *-ις*, *-ιδος*, *-ας*, *-ατος*, of the 2d and 5th forms of the contracts. *Θέτ-ιδος*, *ιως*.

Contracts of the Third Declension.

7. In the 1st and 2d forms, the genitive and dative sing., in the 3d form, all cases, have *s* of the penultima changed into *η*.

	G.	D.		G.	D.		G.
1. Sing.	*Αρ-ηος,	-ηϊ.	2. πόλ-ηος,	-ηϊ.	3. Sing.	βασιλ-ηος,	
	D. A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
	-ῆϊ,	-ῆα.	Dual.	-ῆε,	-ῆουν.	Plur.	-ῆες, -ῆων, -ῆσι, -ῆας.

8. In the 4th form it makes the accusative in *ουν* as, *Αητοῦν*.

9. In the 5th form it changes *α* of the penultima into *ε* as, *κέρ-εος*, *-εϊ*, &c.

ADJECTIVES.

10. In the feminine *εια* from *υς*, *ε* is syncopated in every case; as, *όξ-έα* or *-έη*, *-έας* or *-έης*.

PRONOUNS.

11. It inserts *ε* before every termination of *οἷος* and *αὐτός* with its compounds; G. *τουτέου*, D. *αὐτέφ*. Seldom when *αν* is changed into *ωῦ*.⁵ N. *ὠῦτός*, A. *ὠῦτόν*, particularly in the compounds; D. *σεωῦτέφ*, *έωῦτέφ*, but *έωῦτέου*, and its contracted form *ὠῦτέου* for *αὐτοῦ*, also occur.

VERBS.

12. It removes the augment *syllabic* and *temporal*; as, *βεβρόκει*, *ἄκουσε*, *ἔωθα*.⁶ Herodot. Sometimes the reduplication only; as, *ἐκτεμηται* sometimes both; as, *τεχνέσται* for *τετέχνηνται*, and from the pluperfect both augments; as, *λέτο* for *έλέλυτο*. On the contrary it reduplicates the present, imperfect, and both

⁵ See Rule I., Example 1st.

⁶ On the supposition that *ω* is an insertion and not a change of *ι*. The augment of this verb is *ι*.

the futures and aorists; as, *κικλήσκω, ἐνένηπτε, πεπινθήσω, κεκάμω, κεκρατηρισάμην, μέμαρπον*.⁷ (Page 74.)

13. It forms the 1st, 2d, and 3d sing. and the 3d plur. of the imperfect, and both aorists active, by annexing *κον, κες, κε*, to the 2d persons singular respectively, dropping the subjunctive vowel in contracts, and shortening the long vowel in verbs in *μι*.

	Common.	Ionic.	
Imperf.	ἔτυπτες,	ἐτύπτ-εσ	} -κον, ⁸ κες, -κε, -κον.
	ἐπολεῖς,	ἐπολ-εσ	
	ἐχρύσους,	ἐχρύσ-οσ	
	ἐτίθης,	ἐτίθ-εσ	
1st Aor.	ἔτυπας,	ἐτόψ-ασ	
2d Aor.	ἔτυπες,	ἐτόπ-εσ	
	ἔστις,	ἔστ-ασ	
	ἔδως,	ἔδ-ος,	

Hence in the passive and middle *τυπτ-εσκόμην, -έσκεο, -έσκετο, -έσκοντο*.

14. In the first future indicative active of the 4th, and the 2d future of every conjugation, it inserts *ε* before the three terminations sing. and 3d plural; also in the infinitive and participle, resolving *ει* into *εε* and *ου* into *εο* in the dual and plural, except in the 3d plural and the participle feminine; *ψαλ-έω, -έεις, -έει· -έετον, -έετον· -έομεν, -έετε, -έουσι*. Inf. *ψαλέειν*. Part. *ψαλ-έων, -έουσα, -έον*. In the middle voice it *only* resolves *ου* and *ει*· the latter in the 2d sing. *indicative* into *εαι*, *subjunctive* into *ηαι*· as, *τυπ-έομαι, -έαι, -έεται· -έόμεθον, -έεσθον, -έεσθον· εόμεθα, -έεσθε, -έονται· τύπ-ωμαι, -ηαι, ηται*.

15. In the perfect active it syncopates *κ* and shortens the penultima; *ἑστήκατε, ἑστέατε· τεθνήκως, τεθνεώς*.

16. In the pluperfect active and middle it changes *ειν, εις, ει*, into *εα, εες,⁹ εε*.

17. It resolves *η* and *ου* in the 2d persons of passive and middle tenses into *εαι, εο*· in the subjunctive *ηαι*. (Page 88.)

18. To the 3d sing. of all tenses active, of the perfect middle, and of the aorists passive, of the subjunctive mode, it annexes *σι*· as,

⁷ *Ἀνῶσαι* retains the augment in the infinitive. Herodot.

⁸ This form is more frequently found without the augment; as, *τύπτεσκον*.

⁹ See *Attic* dialect, p. 233., Note to Obs. 20.

Active.		Passive.	
Pres.	τύπτησι.	1st Aor.	τυφθῆσι. ¹⁰
Perf.	τετύφτησι.	2d Aor.	τυπῆσι. ¹⁰
1st Aor.	τύψησι.	Middle.	
2d Aor.	τύπησι.	Perf.	τετύπησι.

19. In the 2d sing. of the 1st aorist middle it resolves ω into αο · as, ἐτύψ-ω, -αο.

20. In all tenses of the indicative and optative, whose 3d sing. ends in ται or το, it forms the 3d plur. by inserting α before those terminations respectively, and, of the next preceding letters, shortening the long vowel, dropping the subjunctive of the diphthong (except in the optative), changing the smooth mute into the rough, and σ into the characteristic of the 2d aorist, δ or θ · as,

Pres. & Perf. Sing.		Plur.	Imp. & Pluperf. Plur.	
τύπτει	-ται.	τυπτέ	ἐτυπτέ	-ατο.
πεφίλη		πεφιλέ	ἐπεφιλέ	
κεχρύσω		κεχρυσό	ἐκεχρυσό	
κεῖ		κέ	ἐκέ	
κεκόλου		κεκολό	ἐκεκολό	
ἔψαλ		ἐψάλ	ἐψάλ	
τέτυπ		τετύφ	ἐτετύφ	
λέλεκε		λελέχ	ἐλελέχ	
πέφρασε		πεφράδ	ἐπεφράδ	
πέπλησε		πεπλάθ	ἐπεπλάθ	

When α precedes these terminations, instead of inserting another α after it, this dialect inserts an s before it; as,

3d Sing.	3d Plur.	3d Sing.	3d Plur.
δύναται,	δυνέαται.	ἐδύνατο,	ἐδυνέατο.
μηχανᾷται,	μηχανέαται.	ἐμηχανᾷτο,	ἐμηχανέατο.
ἀναπέπταται,	ἀναπεπτέαται.	ἀνεπέπτατο,	ἀνεπεπτέατο.

21. In common with the *Doric* it contracts verbs in αω into η · as, ὀρεῖς, ὀρεῖ, ὀρεῖν.

22. In the contract tenses of verbs in αω it inserts s after contraction; as, χρέωμαι, ἐμμηχανεώμην. Imperat. χρέω.¹¹ but oftener changes α into ε · as, χρέομαι, ὀρέομαι. Sometimes in the present subjunctive passive of barytons; as, κτείνωνται.

¹⁰ Also τυφθῆσι, τυπῆσι. See Obs. 22.

¹¹ Χρέω occurs in Hippocrates, the *Ionic* of χρεῖν, imperative of χρέομαι for χρέομαι.

always in the aorists; as, τυφθέω, τυπέω. Also in the 3d plur. of the present indicative of verbs in *μι* from *αιω* and the present and 2d aorist subjunctive of those from *αιω* and *εω*, in the active voice; as, *ισιτέασι, ισιτέωσι, τιθέωσι, σιτέωσι, θιτέωσι*. Sometimes in the 3d person middle voice; as, *θιέηται*.

23. It syncopates *σ* in the 2d persons passive and middle of verbs in *μι*. (Page 110.)

24. In the 3d plural of the present active of verbs in *μι* from *εω, ου, υω*, it inserts *α*, syncopating the subjunctive vowel of diphthongs; as, *τιθεῖσι, τιθέασι · διδοῦσι, διδόασι · ζευγνῦσι, ζευγνάασι*.

25. It contracts *ση*, from *οαιω, οεω*, into *ω* · as, *βοήσω, βώσω, ἐννοήσας, ἐννώσας · ἐνενόηντο, ἐνενῶντο*.

Instead of the regular tenses of *πείμαι* and *ἀνείμαι* it uses those of their primitives *πέω* and *ἀνέω* · as, *κέονται, ἀνέονται, κέωνται, &c.*

It makes *λαμβάνω* borrow its tenses as if from *λαβέω* and *λάβω*. *Καταλελάβηκε, λάμφομαι, λαμφθείη, &c.* occur in Herodotus.

WRITERS.

Herodotus, Hippocrates, Arrian, Lucian, Aretæus, Homer, Hesiod, Theognis, Anacreon.

DORIC DIALECT.

This dialect was used first in *Lacedæmon* and *Argos*; afterwards in *Epirus, Magna Græcia, Sicily, Crete, Rhodes, and Lybia*. It is seldom used by *Attic*, but often by *Ionic* writers and the poets.

PROPERTIES.

I. *Contraction* of *δ* and *και*, when prefixed to vowels and diphthongs.

Common.

τὰ ἡματα,
ὁ ἑλαφος,
ὁ αἰπόλος,
οἱ αἰπόλοι,
τοῦ ἄλγεος,

Doric.

τᾶματα.
ῥελαφος.
ῥπόλος.
ῥπόλοι.
τῶλγεος.

τοῦ ἑρβούλοιο,	τῷ ὑβούλοιο.
τὰ ἀγκιστρα,	τῶγκιστρα.
τὰ ὀστέα,	τῶστέα.
καὶ ἐξαπίνης,	κῆξαπίνης.
καὶ εἴτε,	κῆτε.
καὶ ὁ Ἄδωνις,	χῶδωνις.
καὶ ὁ ἐκ,	χῶ'κ.

Other contractions :

as	into	η	ἐτίμησ.	}	Obs. 22.
αι	—	η	τιμήσ.		
εα	—	η	κρηῆς, φρητή.		
εο	—	ευ	Θεῦς, Ἄρευς, βασιλεῦς, gen.		5.
οα	—	ω	βῶκας.		

II. Change of letter or syllable; as,

γ	into	δ	δᾶ, δᾶν. ¹			
δ	—	{	ψύθος, ¹ ἐπιμηθής, θάσος.			
		{	θέμιτος, Ἀρεμίτος.		4.	
		{	σδ	συρίσδω, μασδός.		
ζ	—	{	δ	γυμνάδω, ῥέδω, by Metathesis ἔρδω.		
		{	δδ	μάδδα, χρήδδω, also <i>Æolic</i> .		9.
		{	τ	δρίτων.		
		{	ττ	συρίττω, φράττω, βλιμάττω.		
		{	δ	ἀνδηρα, Αύμβρις.		
θ	—	{	ζ	Ζυμβραῖος.		
		{	σ	παρσένος, μυσιδδω, ¹ σιός. ¹		
		{	τ	ἀνητον, κλαῖσιτρον. ¹		
		{	φ	φήρ, φλίβομαι.		
κ	—	{	γ	ὠγήνος, ἔοιγμεν for εἰοικαμεν.		
		{	τ	τεῖνος, τήνος. ¹		
λ	—	{	ν ²	βέντιστος, ἦνθον, κέντο for κέλετο. ³		
		{	φ	φαῦρος.		
μ	—	β	βυρσίγη, βύρμαξ. ¹			
ν	—	σ	τύπτομες, καλὰς, ¹ μεις, also <i>Æolic</i> .			
π	—	β	ἐμβολή, ἀμβλακία.			
ρ	—	κ	μικκός for μικρός.			
		δ	πέφραδμαι.			
δ	—	{	τ	τὸ, φατὶ, Ἀρταμίτιον, Ποτειδαν.		23.
		{	ντ	τύπτωντι, τιθέντι. ¹		17.
		{	ξ	ὄνειδιξῶ, κλαξῶ, ¹ ὄρνιξ.		11.

¹ Words to which the figure ¹ is affixed, undergo some change of another letter.

² When τ or θ follows.

³ See γίντο in the *Æolic*

τ	into	{	π	πόκα, τόκα. ¹	
		{	ρ	πόρρις.	
α	—	{	ε	κρέτος, also <i>Ionic</i> .	
		{	ο	πόρδαλις.	
		{	ω	ῶγαθόν, ῶριστος, ῶρχομαι.	
ε	—	{	α	τράφα, τράχω.	
		{	ει	τυψεῖτον.	16.
		{	ι	σιός, ¹ χάλκιος.	
η	—	{	α	μάν, φάμα, ἔφαν, ἀδύ.	2, 13, 19.
		{	α	άμοῦ, εἴκασι.	
		{	ε	ἀνδρεφόρον.	
ο	—	{	ω	κῶρος, μῶνος, ῶρος, ῶρα. ⁴	
		{	αι	μαλακαίποδες.	
		{	ευ	τυψεῦμες. ¹	16, 17.
		{	ου	τυψοῦμες. ¹	
ω	—	{	α	πρᾶτος, θυρᾶν, ἐπάξα, γελᾶν.	2, 22.
		{	ευ ⁵	ἡγάπευν, γελεῦσα.	
αι	—	{	ε	γέα, νέειν.	
		{	ει	ἀρχεῖται.	
ει	—	{	α	κλαῖδας, κλαῖω, ¹ γαμᾶν.	24.
		{	αι	κλαῖδα, κλαῖστρον, ἡθαῖον.	
		{	η	ἡχον, ἡλκον.	14.
		{	η	τέλπος.	
		{	α	Κρονίδα, Gen.	
		{	ο	λόγος, Accus.	
ου	—	{	ω	λόγως, Acc., ὠρανός, ῥιγῶν.	3, 24.
		{	οι	τύπτοισι, τύπτοισα, ὑψοῖς. ¹	
		{	ευ	τύπτειν, καλεῖσα.	12, 18.
ευ	—	{	ει	Ἑλειθυία.	
οι	—	{	ω	Τρώαν, πωμενικός, ᾤμοι.	
ω	—	{	οι	ἡροῖος.	

III. Syncope of

θ	δσλός.	
σ	μῶα, πᾶα.	
ε	θασθε, ⁶ θασσι.	
ι	τύπτες, τύπτειν, τιθέντι. ¹	15, 17.
υ	διδόντι. ¹	17.
ω	πράν for πρώην. ¹	

⁴ Plato says that ῶραι was used for the ancient and *Attic* ὄραι, διὰ τὸ ὀρίσιν τοὺς καιρούς.

⁵ This seems to come from verbs in αω made εω by the *Attic* and *Ionic* dialect.

⁶ By another syncope for θαύσασθα.

IV. *Epenthesis* of

α	ναύαται.	
η	κιχήλας.	
ι	τυψεῖ-τον, -τε · τυψεῖται · ⁷ τόψαις.	16.
σ	τυπιτόμεσθα.	20.

V. *Aphæresis* of

·θς in λῶ, λῆς, λῆ.

OBSERVATIONS.

M. F.

1. It makes the nominative plur. of the article τοί, ταί.

DECLENSIONS.

2. In the 1st it changes ου of the genitive singular, ω of the genitive plural, and η of every termination, into α. Sometimes also the genitive plural of the 2d and 3d; as,

N. G.	D. A. V.	G.
τελών-ας, -α,	-α, -αν, -α.	} —Plur. ἄν.
ἀρετ-ᾶ, -ᾶς,	-ᾶ, -ᾶν, -ᾶ.	

3. Proper names in αος have ο syncopated, and are declined
N. G.
after the 1st; as, for Μενέλαος, Μενελάου, &c. Μενέλ-ας, -α,
D. A. V.
-α, -αν, -α.

In this declension it changes ου into ω, that of the accusative plural sometimes into ο, and rejects the ι subscript of the dative; as,

G. D.	G. A.
Sing. λόγ-ω, -ω.	Plur. -αν, ⁸ -ως or -ος.

It also changes ου into ω in the N. and A. sing. and N. A. V. plur. contracted of the 3d; as, N. βῶς, A. βῶν. Plur. N. A. V. βῶς.

4. It changes δ into τ in nouns in ις -ιδος · as,
Gen. θέμιτος, μέμιτος, Ἀγρέμιτος.

Contracts of the Third Declension.

5. It changes η and ευ of the N. and V. of the 1st and 3d
N. V. N. V.
forms reciprocally; as, Ἀρευς, -ευ · βασιλ-ῆς, -ῆ. so ου of all
genitives in εος into ευ · as, χεῖλες, πόλες, Ὀδυσεῦς.⁹ ου into

⁷ Third sing. 1st future middle.

⁸ This is infrequent.

⁹ Odys. ω'. 397.

ω in the genitive sing. of the fourth form; as, G. Ἀχῶς. εἰς of the nominative plural into ης without the subscript. εω of all genitives into α. This last but seldom.

PRONOUNS.

6. Τὸ ἐγὼ in the nom. sing. it annexes ν, νη, γα, νγα. In the penultima of the dual and plural it changes η into α, and often uses the singular accusative for the dual and plural. (See Table at the end of Dialects, page 255.)

7. In the pronoun of the 2d person it changes σ into τ, and annexes γα, νη. (See Table, page 256.)

8. In the 3d personal pronoun, for the accusative ἐ it uses the accusative of ἑς, G. ἰός, obsolete, with μ or ν prefixed; as, μιν, νιν, which often stand not only for ἐ, but for αὐτ-όν, -ήν, ό, and also for the plural αὐτ-ούς, ἄς, ἅ. For the plural dative σφισι it uses the dual σφιν, which by aphæresis becomes φιν. For the plural accusative σφᾶς it uses the dual σφε, by metathesis φσε, hence ψέ. As the demonstrative αὐτός is often used for the reflectives οὗ and αὐτοῦ (contracted from ἐαυτοῦ), so φιν and ψέ are used respectively for αὐτ-οῖς, -αῖς. αὐτ-ούς, -ᾶς, -ᾷ, in all genders; ψέ sometimes for the accusative singular αὐτ-όν, -ήν, -ό.

In the possessives it changes

σός	into	τεός.
δς	—	έός.
ἡμέτερος	—	ἀμός.
ὁμέτερος	—	ὀμός.
σφέτερος	—	σφός.

VERBS.

9. It changes ζ the characteristic of the present into σδ, δ, δδ, τ, and ττ. as, συρῖσδω, γυμνάδω, ποιόδδω, ὀρίτω, φράττω, συφρίτω.

10. It makes new present tenses from perfects by changing α into ω. as, ἐστήκω, πεποιθέω, δεδοίκα, κεκλήγω, πεφρίκα,¹⁰ πεφύκα.

11. It changes σ the future characteristic of verbs in ζ, and of some in ω pure, into ξ. as, ἀντιαξῶ, γελαξῶ.

12. It changes ου in the penultima of the 1st future and 1st aorist of verbs in ω pure into οι. as, ἀκοισῶ, ἀκοισον.

¹⁰ From πύφρικα for πύφριχα.

13. It changes η in the penultima of the 1st future and 1st aorist perfect and pluperfect, into α : as, φιλασῶ, ἐτίμασα, τέθνακα, μέμναμαι, ἐμεμνάμην.

14. It changes ϵ , the augment formed by annexing ι , into η without a subscript ; as, ἦχον, ἦλκον.

15. It syncopates ι in the 2d and 3d persons sing. of the present indicative active, and in every tense of the infinitive ending in $\epsilon\iota\nu$: as, τύπτι-ες, -ε, τύπτειν, τύψειν, τυπέν.

16. It circumflexes the first future active and middle, and forms it like the 2d ; as,

Act. τυψ-ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ · -εῖτον, -εῖτον · $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{oũ}^{11} \\ \text{εῦ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{μεν},^{12} \text{-εῖτε, -οῦ} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{-οῖ}^{11} \\ \text{-εῦ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ντι.}$

Mid. τυψ-οῦμαι, -ῆ, -εῖται · σόμεθον, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθον, &c.

17. It changes ν into ς in the first person plural of all tenses indicative and subjunctive active, and of the aorists subjunctive passive ; also σ into $\nu\tau$ in the 3d plural, dropping the subjunctive vowel of the preceding diphthong, except in the futures ; as, τύπτομες, ἐτόπτομες, τυψοῦμες, ἐτόψαμες, &c. τύπτοντι,¹³ τυψοῦντι,¹³ τετόφαντι,¹³ τυποῦντι,¹³ τιθέντι,¹³ διδόντι,¹³ τύπιωντι, τόψωντι. Pass. τυφθῶντι, τυπῶντι.

18. It changes \omicron into ω in the penultima of barytons and contracts of the optative active, whose termination $\mu\iota$ the *Attic* had before changed into $\eta\nu$: as, *Attic*, τυπιόλην, ποιόλην, χρυσόλην · *Doric*, τυπιώην, ποιώην, χρυσώην.

It also often changes $\omicron\nu$ of the penultima both of contracts and barytons into $\epsilon\nu$, sometimes into $\omicron\iota$: as, Act. φιλ-εῦμες, -εῦντι. Imp. ἐφίλευν, τυψ-εῦμες, -εῦντι, τυπ-εῦμες, -οῦντι¹⁴ or -εῦντι or -οντι. Part. τύπτεισσα, φιλεῦν. Pass. and Midd. φιλεῦμαι. 1st Fut. ἀλεῦμαι. Imperat. φιλεῦ. — Also τύπτοισι, 1st Fut. τυφοῖσι. Particip. τύπτοισα. ϵ is sometimes inserted in the subjunctive ; as, ἰσοῤῥοπ-ῶσι, -έωντι · συντιθ-ῶσι, -έωντι · Archimedes.

¹¹ See Obs. 18, and note to the same.

¹² See Obs. 18.

¹³ This person is like the dative plural of the participle of the same tense, but the *Doric* dialect makes it like the dative singular.

¹⁴ The 2d future commonly retains the ν , if the penultima be not changed into $\epsilon\nu$ or $\omicron\iota$, but not always.

19. It changes η into α in most tenses of the indicative and optative, passive and middle; also of verbs in μ ending in $\eta\nu$ · as, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{o}\mu\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{o}\phi\theta\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\tau\alpha\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\iota\omicron\lambda\mu\alpha\nu$, $\xi\sigma\tau\alpha\nu$, $\lambda\beta\alpha$.

20. It inserts σ in the 1st person plural passive; as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha$.

21. In the perfect passive of verbs in $\zeta\omega$, making σ in the future, it changes σ into δ · as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\iota$.

22. It contracts verbs in $\alpha\omega$ into η , in common with the *Ionic*; as, $\tau\iota\mu\text{-}\eta\varsigma$, $\text{-}\eta$, $\text{-}\eta\nu$ · and changes the ω contracted into α · as, $\chi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$, particularly in participles; as, $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$.

23. In verbs in μ it changes σ of the 3d person sing. present indicative active into τ · as, $\lambda\sigma\iota\alpha\tau\iota$, $\tau\iota\theta\eta\tau\iota$, &c.

24. In the infinitive it sometimes changes $\epsilon\iota$ into α , and $\omicron\upsilon$ into ω · as, $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\delta\alpha\mu\omicron\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega\nu$.

25. It also changes ν and $\nu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\epsilon\nu$, dropping the subjunctive of the preceding diphthong; as,

$\tau\acute{o}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota$,	} -ν,	$\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}$	} -μεν.
$\tau\iota\mu\eta$		$\tau\iota\mu\eta$	
$\phi\iota\lambda\eta$ ¹⁵		$\phi\iota\lambda\eta$	
$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon$		$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{o}$	
$\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}$	} -ναι,	$\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}$	}
$\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\eta$		$\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\eta$	
$\lambda\sigma\iota\acute{\alpha}$		$\lambda\sigma\iota\acute{\alpha}$	
$\delta\iota\delta\acute{o}$		$\delta\iota\delta\acute{o}$	
$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\gamma\acute{\nu}\acute{o}$		$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\gamma\acute{\nu}\acute{o}$	
$\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$		$\theta\acute{\epsilon}$	
$\delta\omicron\upsilon$		$\delta\acute{o}$	

26. To this form it frequently annexes $\alpha\iota$ · as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\iota\mu\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\phi\iota\lambda\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$,¹⁶ &c. These often occur in *Ionic* writers.

PARTICIPLES.

27. It inserts ι after α in the masculine and feminine of participles; as, $\tau\acute{o}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\text{-}\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha$.

¹⁵ *Æolic* for $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$.

¹⁶ Sometimes $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ after the *Æolic* manner of compensating the loss of the subjunctive vowel of the diphthong. See *Æolic* dialect.

28. It changes *via* the feminine termination into *ουσα*, according to some grammarians; as, *μεμενακούσα*, *ἀνεστακούσα*, *ἑωρακούσα*, but they rather belong to *present* tenses formed from perfects. See Obs. 10.

WRITERS.

Archimedes, Timæus, Pythagoras, Pindar, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Callimachus, and the *tragedians* in the choruses.

ÆOLIC DIALECT.

This dialect was used in *Bæotia, Lesbos, and Æolia in Asia Minor*. It is a branch of the *Doric*, and has some changes in common with it.

PROPERTIES.

I. *Change of the rough into the smooth breathing*; as, *ἀπιω* and *removal of the accent back*, as, *ἐγω, πόταμος*.

To compensate the loss of the aspirate it sometimes prefixes *β* to *φ*, when the next syllable begins with *ζ, κ, δ, or τ* as, *βριζα, βράκος, βρόδον, βρήτωρ*. It sometimes prefixes *γ* to a vowel; as, *γέντο* for *εντο*, *Doric* for *ελτο*, by syncope for *ελετο*, which is by the *Ionic* dialect for *ελετο*

II. *Change of letter or syllable.*

β	into	{ γ	γάλανος, γλέφαρον.
		{ μ	βάρμιτον.
δ	—	β	βλήρ, ¹ Βελφοδς, βελφῆνες.
ζ	—	σδ ²	τράπεσδα; Σδεύς.
θ	—	φ	φλιβω.
ι	—	φ	πέφφοχος for περφοχος.
μ	—	π	πέδα, ὄππατα, ἄλιππα for ἀλειμμα. See Rule IV.
ν	—	σ	μεις, ³ νόις, γελᾶις, ³ ὑψόις. ³
ξ	—	σκ ²	σκένος, σκίφος.
π	—	{ μ	ματεῖς, μαθοῦσα.
		{ φ	Φερσεφόνα.

¹ For δέλεαρ.

² An Æolic resolution of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi \\ \psi \end{array} \right.$ is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta\sigma \\ \kappa\sigma \\ \pi\sigma \end{array} \right.$ by metathesis $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\sigma \\ \sigma\kappa \\ \sigma\pi \end{array} \right.$

³ Words that undergo a complicated change.

πτ	into	σσ	πέσσω, ὄσσω, νίσσω
σ	—	{ ν	τετόφωv.
		{ ρ	οἷτορ, ἵππορ, πίσορ, ³ πόρ, σιῶρ, ³ for
			οἷτος, ἵππος, πίθος, ποῦς, θεός.
τ	—	π	σπολήν, σπαλεις, πέμπτε.
χ	—	φ	αὐφάνα.
ψ	—	σπ ²	σπέλλιον, σπάλιδα.
		{ ε	λεγόμεθεν, φερόμεθεν, ν added.
		{ ο	μέμορθαι, ἔφθόρθαι.
α	—	{ υ	σώρκας.
		{ αι	μέλαις, τάλαις, hence μέλαινα, τάλαινα.
ε	—	α	ἔπισθα.
		{ αι	θναίσκω, μιμναίσκω, βλαιτή.
η	—	{ ει	Ἄτρεϊδες.
ι	—	η	νηλήτης, ἀκτήν, Καφήσιος. ³
		{ ε	ἑδόντα, ἑδόνη.
ο	—	{ υ	δνυμα, ⁴ ὄσδων, ³ ὕδυσσεύς.
		{ ου	θουγάτηρ, λιγουράν, οἰδωρ, κοῦμα, φοῦσα.
υ	—	{ η	νηός.
		{ ι	ἠψόθεν, ἦπαρ.
		{ α	διαπεινᾶμες.
ω	—	{ ο	ἔρος, G. -ου, γέλος, Acc. -ον.
φ	—	αι	βοάϊς, γελάϊ.
		{ η	τόπτην, καλῆν.
ει	—	{ η ⁵	ῥῆπον.
ου	—	οι	μοῖσα, Κρόισα, Μέδοισα, ὀρθάϊς. ³
διά	—	ζα	ζάβολος, ζαμενής.
μετά	—	πέδα	πέδ' Ἀχιλλέα, πεδάερχομαι, πεδάμειψαν, πεδάεχω, πεδάφρων.

III. Prosthesis of

β before ρ instead of the aspirate; as, βροντήρ.

γ for the same purpose; as, γέντο. Also in other words; as, γνοεῖν, γνόφος, γνῶ, γδοῦπον, whence ἐρίγδονπος, Π. η'. 411.

IV. Epenthesis. It transposes the letters in the syllable ρι, changing ι into ε and doubling ρ; as, κόπρια, μέτριος, ἀλλότριος. Æolic, κόπερῶα, μέτερῶος, ἀλλότερῶος.

Epenthesis of

α in the genitive plur. μουσῶων.

ι in μέλαις, τάλαις; participles in ας; also of the ι subscript.

⁴ Γυνή; and ὑμέναιος are of Æolic extraction, from γονή and ὁμονοεῖν.

⁵ In the augment, according to Priscian.

υ after α · as, ἀάταν, αἶως, ἀτήρ, ἀτάρ, θαῦλος, ταυχεύ, φαύσκω.

υ after ο · as, Οὐδυσσεύ.

α consonant to compensate the loss of the aspirate; as, ἄμμες, ὅμμες.

α consonant when the vowel or diphthong preceding is shortened; as, κτέννω, φθέρῳ, ἔμμα, ἐμμι, πενθέσσης, τίθεμμι, ἄλιππα.

σ in futures in λω, ρω.

β in ἀλβόειν, ἔβασον.

V. Syncopé of

γ in ὄλιος, ἔξ, φόρμιξ.

σ — μῶα, πᾶα.

ι — Ἄχαιος, πάλαιος · also ι subscript; as, τύπηις.

ο — μέσα, βυλή, Ἰλα.

υ — Ὀρανός, Συράκοσσαί.

VI. Paragoge of

ν to the accusative sing. of the 4th form of contracts; as, Ἀητών.

OBSERVATIONS.

DECLENSIONS.

1. It changes ης in the nominative of the first declension of nouns into α · as, ποιητά, κομητιά · and ου of the genitive sing. into αο · as, Ἑρμείαιο. It inserts α in the genitive plural of nouns of this declension; as, αἰχμητάων, μουσάων · and ι in the accusative plural of those in α and η · as, νόμφαις.

2. In the dative singular of the 2d it omits the subscript; as, λόγῳ · and changes ους of the accusative plural into οἰς.

3. In the 1st form of the contracts it rejects σ from the vocative sing. in ες · as, Σώκρατε, Ἀημόσθενε.

4. In the fourth form it makes the genitive sing. in ως, and the accusative in ων · as, G. αἰδ-ῶς, A. -ὦν.

It makes of genitive cases a new nominative of another declension from which it forms its cases; as, of γέροντος, the genitive, it makes a nominative, from which γερόντοις is the dative plural. So μελανοῦ from μέλανος, and τίος, G. τίου, D. τίῳ, &c. from the genitive τινός, which has sometimes the ν syncopated.

It changes σ into ρ in the genitive sing. and accusative plur. of nouns in α and η of the 1st declension, the nominative sing. of the 2d, the nominative and genitive sing. of the 3d,

the genitive and accusative sing. of the 1st form of the contracts, the genitive of the 2d form, and the accusative plural of all five; as, 1st, G. ἀρετᾶρ, A. ἀκοᾶρ. 2d, N. Τιμόθεορ. 3d, σκληροτήρ, G. χρώματορ. Plur. A. ὠδῖναρ. 1st form of contracts, G. μέλεορ, A. κλέορ. 2d, G. πόλιορ.

VERBS.

5. It changes the *ε* of the 2d and 3d sing. of the present indicative active, and of the infinitive, into *η* · as, τύπτ-ης, -η, -ην.

6. It annexes *θα* to the 2d persons in *ης* · as, ἦσθα, τύπτησθα.

7. It inserts *σ* in futures of the fourth conjugation in *λω*, *ρω* · as, τέλσω, ὀρσω.

8. It changes *α* of the penultima of the perfect passive into *ο* in the infinitive; as, μέμορθαι, ἔφθορθαι.

9. It changes *αι̑ν* and *οῦν* in the infinitive of contracts into *αις* and *οις* · as, βοᾷς, χρυσόις.

10. It gives many contracts the form of verbs in *μι*, both with and without a reduplication; as, φίλημι, νίκημι, ἀλάλημι, ἀπάχημι · hence the third plurals οἴκεντι, φίλεντι; Imperf. ἐφίλην · and participles present νοεῖς, ποιεῖς, &c.

11. It changes *η* in the present of verbs in *μι* from *αω*, into *αι* · from *εω* into *ε*, doubling *μ* · as, γέλαμι, γέλαις, γέλαι, &c. τίθεμμι, -ης, -ησι.

12. It often changes the short into the long vowel in these verbs; as, τίθ-ητον, -ημεν, τίθητι, ἰσθητι, δίδωθι, ἐτιθήμην.

13. In *φημι* it makes the 3d sing. φασι, and the 3d plural φασι.

WRITERS.

Alcæus, Sappho.

BCEOTIC DIALECT.

Under the *Æolic* is comprehended the *Bæotic* dialect, which has the following distinct peculiarities:

It changes

β into δ ὀδελός.

γ — β βάν¹ for γυνή.

¹ The *η* which the *Doric* changes into *α*, the *Bæotic* does not change into *α* · and, on the contrary, what the *Bæotic* changes into *α*, the *Doric*

κ	into	ξ	ἔξον, ἐξασι, ² Perf. Act.
σ	—	ξ	ἀπέπειξα.
α	—	{ ε ι	λεγόμεθεν, ν' added. τρίπεζαν.
ε	—	ι	ἰδν.
η	—	ει	μεῖς, ¹ Θείβαθεν, τίθεμι, εἰρωες.
ω	—	οι	ἡροῖος.
αν	—	ασι	ἐξασι, ² 1st Aor. Act.
ασι	—	αν	τέτυφαν.

OBSERVATIONS.

VERBS.

1. It inserts σα in the 3d plural of the imperfect and both aorists indicative active.

Common.	Boeotic.
ἔτυπτον,	ἐτύπτοσαν.
ἔτυψαν,	ἐτύψασαν.
ἔτυπον,	ἐτύποσαν.

And in the imperfect of contracts; as,

Common.	Boeotic.
ἐβόων,	ἐβοῶσαν.
ἐφίλουν,	ἐφιλοῦσαν.
ἐχρῶσυν,	ἐχρυσούσαν.

2. It sometimes makes the 3d plural of the 1st aorist in ασι · as, ἐτύψασι.

3. It sometimes makes the 3d plural of the perfect in αν · as, τέτυφαν, πέφρικαν.

4. It makes the 2d aorist imperative active in ον like the first; as, τύπ-ον, -άτω.

5. In the optative active it changes ε of the 3d plural into σα · as,

Common.	Boeotic.
τύπτει } τύψαι } -εν, τύποι }	-σαν.

does not change into α · as, ἰδν, *Doric* ἰδν, never εἰδν, *Boeotic* · εἰρωες, *Boeotic* εἰρωες but not ἄρωες, *Doric*. So Hort. Adonidis. Aldus. 1496. p. 209. But ἄρωα occurs in Pind. Pyth. Od. iii. v. 13.

² Some grammarians make this the perfect by changing κ into ξ, others the 1st aorist, by changing αν into ασι.

6. In the 3d plural of both the aorists passive, and of the imperfect and 2d aorist active of verbs in μ , it syncopates $\sigma\alpha$, shortening the preceding long vowel ; as,

Common.	Bæotic.
ἐτίφθησαν,	ἐτυφθεν.
ἐτίπησαν,	ἐτυπεν.
ἴστασαν,	ἴσαν.
ἐτίθεσαν,	ἐτιθεν.
ἐδίδουσαν,	ἐδιδον.
ἔστησαν,	ἔσαν.

7. It changes η , in the penultima of verbs in μ from $\varepsilon\omega$, into $\varepsilon\iota$ and uses the *Ionic* reduplication ; as, *τέθειμι, πεφίλειμι*.

No WRITERS extant ; nor would this dialect have been known, nor the *Cretan, Spartan, Macedonian, Tarentine, Pamphylian*, and others, had not writers occasionally introduced them ; as, in *Aristophanes* we find a *Bæotian* woman speaking in her own dialect.

Superadded to the use of all the dialects and figures of orthography and prosody, the POETS have a few peculiarities :

I. They make nouns indeclinable by adding φ to the nominative of parisyllabic nouns, and to the genitive of imparisyllabics, rejecting ν and σ from the terminations ; as, *αὐτόφῃ, δακρυόφῃ, κοτυληδορόφῃ*, for *αὐτός, δάκρυον, κοτυληδ-ών, -όνος*. Neuters of the 1st form of the contracts reject o only from the genitive ; as, *ὄρεος, ὄρεσφῃ*. To the Attic genitive in ω they add o as, G. *Μῆρωο* for *Μῆρω*.

II. They form the dative plural from the singular by changing ι into $\varepsilon\sigma\iota$ or $\varepsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ as, *ἤρωϊ, ἡρώεσι* or *ἡρώεσσι* and change $\omicron\nu$ into $\omicron\iota\nu$ in the dative dual.

III. In verbs they insert α before α contracted, and ω before ω , if the penultima be long ; but o before ω if the penultima be short. Thus *βοάεις, βοᾶς*,—Poet. *βοάας · πηδάω, πηδῶ*,—Poet. *πηδάω* ¹ *βοάω, βοῶ*,—Poet. *βοῶω*.

IV. They redouble letters to make a short syllable long by position ; as, *ἐτέλεσσα* for *ἐτέλεσα*, 1st aorist active : and also

¹ Hence 2d aor. act. subjunctive, *δά-ω, -ως, -η · -ωτον, -ωτον · -ωμεν, -ωτε, -ωσι*.

change the quantity of vowels by inserting *i* to form a diphthong; as, *ἐμέο Ionicè, ἐμεῖο poëticè*; and by changing *ω* into *ο* as, *τύπτομεν* for *τύπιωμεν*, subjunctive active.

V. They change *barytons* into verbs in *μι* as, *ἔχημι, βρέθην*, from *ἔχω, βρέθω*.

VI. From regular verbs in *ω* are formed by the poets verbs defective in *αἶω, εἶω, ἴω, ἡσσω, ᾠω, οἶω, οὔω, ξῶ, σγῶ, σθῶ, σκῶ, σπῶ, σῶ, υἶω, υσσω, ὠσω, ὠσσω, ᾠῶ, ᾠῶ*.

DIALECTS OF THE PRONOUNS.

Ἐγώ.

Singular.

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
N.	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐγώνη} \\ \text{ἐγών} \\ \text{ἐγώνγα} \\ \text{ἐγώγα} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἔγων} \\ \text{ἰώ} \\ \text{ἰώγα} \\ \text{ἰώργα} \end{array} \right.$	_____
G.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐμοῖο} \\ \text{ἐμέο} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐμεῦ} \\ \text{μεῦ} \end{array} \right.$	ἐμεῦ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐμεῖο.} \\ \text{ἐμέοθεν.} \\ \text{ἐμέθεν.} \end{array} \right.$
D.	_____	ἐμῖν	_____	_____
A.	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐμέ} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$	_____	_____

Dual.

N. A.	_____	ἄμμε	ἄμμε	νῶν.
G. D.	_____	_____	_____	νῶν.

Plural.

N.	ἡμεῖς	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμε} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμε} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$	_____
G.	ἡμῶν	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμῶν} \\ \text{ἄμέων} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμων} \\ \text{ἄμμέων} \end{array} \right.$	ἡμῶν
D.	_____	ἄμῖν	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμῖν} \\ \text{ἄμμιν} \\ \text{ἄμμι} \end{array} \right.$	_____
A.	ἡμέας	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμᾶς} \\ \text{ἄμέ} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμματος} \\ \text{ἄμέ} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$	_____

Σύ.

Singular.

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Pætic.
N.	_____	{ τὸ τόγα τὴνῃ	_____	_____
G.	{ σοῖο σέο	{ σεῦ τεῦ τεοῖο	{ σεῦ τεῦ	{ σεῖο. σελοθεν. σελοθεν. σεθεν.
D.	_____	τοί, τίν, τετν	_____	{ τίν. τετν.
A.	_____	{ τὲ τὸ	_____	_____

Dual.

N. A.	_____	δυμς	δυμς	_____
G. D.	_____	_____	_____	_____

Plural.

N.	δυμες	{ δυμς δυμς	δυμς	δυμεῖς.
G.	δυμένων	_____	{ δυμῶν δυμῶν	δυμένων.
D.	_____	{ δυμιν δυμι	{ δυμιν δυμι	_____
A.	δυμέας	{ δυμίας δυμς δυμς	{ δυμίας δυμς	_____

Οὔ.

Singular.

G.	ξο	εῦ	εῦ	{ εῖο. ξοθεν. ξοθεν.
D.	ξοῖ	_____	_____	_____
A.	ξε	{ μιν ¹ νιν	_____	_____

¹ μιν and νιν are both singular and plural, and of all genders. See Doric dialect, Obs. 8.

Dual.				
N. A.	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
	_____	_____	_____	σφές.
Plural.				
N.	σφές	σφές	_____	σφείες.
G.	σφέων	_____	_____	σφέων.
D.	σφι	φιν	_____	{ σφι.
A.	σφέας	ψά	_____	{ σφιν.
				σφέ.

ARTICLE.²

Singular.				
N.	_____	ά	_____	_____
G.	τέω	τῶ, τᾱς	τᾱρ	τοῖο.
D.	τέφ	τῶ, τᾱ	_____	_____
A.	_____	τᾱν	_____	_____

Dual.				
N. A.	_____	_____	_____	_____
G. D.	_____	_____	_____	τοῖν.

Plural.				
N.	_____	τοί, ται	_____	_____
G.	τέων	τᾱν	τᾱων	_____
D.	{ τοῖσι, τῆς	_____	_____	τοῖσδεσι &c.
	{ τεοῖσι, τῆσι	_____	_____	τοῖσδεσσι.
A.	_____	τῶς	τῶρ τᾱρ	_____
		τὸς		

The dialects, which by some are annexed to the relative *δς*, by others to the relative *δστις*, belong properly to *διος*, used for *δστις*.

From *διος* comes regularly the Gen. *διου*, I. *δισω*, D. *διεν*, P. *διτεν*, *διτεο*, Dat. *διφ*, I. *δισφ*, P. *διτεφ*, Plur. Gen. *διων*, I. *δισων*, Dat. *διτοις*, I. *διτέοις*, *διτέοισι*. *ἄσσα* and *ἄττα* are used by the Attics for *διτινα*.

² To every case of the article the Attics add the particles *δε* and *γε*. also *γε* to the pronouns *ἐγώ*, *σύ*, &c.

DIALECTS OF THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE εἶμι.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
I.	—	—	—	—	—	εἶμην	—	{ εἶσι.
D.	εἶμι	—	ἐντι	—	—	{ εἶμδς	—	{ ἐντι.
P.	—	εἶσι	—	—	—	{ εἶμδν	—	{ ἔονται.
						—	—	εἶσσι.

Imperfect Tense.

A.	ἦ	ἦσθα	ἦν	ἦσιον	ἦσιν	—	ἦτε	—
I.	{ εἶα	ἦς	{ ἦν	—	—	—	εἶτε	{ ἔσαν.
	{ ἔσκον		{ ἔκτε	—	—			{ ἔσκον.
D.	—	—	ἦς	—	—	{ ἦμεν	—	ἦν.
P.	ἦα	ἔσθα	ἔν	—	—	{ ἦμες	—	ἔσαν.

Future.

A.	—	ἔσει	—	—	—	—	—	—
I.	—	ἔσει	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.	—	ἔσει	{ ἔσειται	—	—	{ ἔσόμεθα	ἔσονται.	—
			{ ἔσσειται	—	—	{ ἔσόμεθα	ἔσονται.	—
P.	ἔσομαι	{ ἔσει	ἔσσειται	—	—	ἔσόμεθα	ἔσονται.	—
		{ ἔσει						

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

A.	—	—	—	—	—	{ ἔστων. ¹	—
D.	—	ἦτω	—	—	—	{ ἐπέσθων.	—
P.	ἔσσο	—	—	—	—	—	—

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present Tense

A.	—	—	—	—	εἴμεν,	εἴτε,	εἴεν. ²
P.	—	ἔοις	ἔοι	—	—	—	—

¹ See *σα* syncopated in the *Attic* dialect, Obs. 27.² See *η* syncopated in the *Attic* dialect, Obs. 27.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

I.	—	—	ξη		—	—		—	—	ξωσι.
D.	—	—	—		—	—		ῶμ.ς	—	{ ὦντι.
P.	—	—	ξησι		—	—		—	—	{ ἐῶντι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

- I. ἔμμεναι, ἔμμεναι.
 D. ἔμμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμμεν, ἔμμεν, ἔμμεν, ἔμμεν, ἔμμεν.

Future.

- D. ἐσεῖσθαι, ἐσσεῖσθαι.
 P. ἐσσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present Tense.

- I. ἐών.

Future.

- P. ἐσσόμενος.

DIGAMMA.

The ancient Greek language had a sound similar to that of a *v* or a *w*, which was called the *Æolic Digamma*, because it remained longest in use among the *Æolians*, and was denoted by a character resembling two gammas, placed one above the other, thus, F or f. It was prefixed to several words beginning with a vowel, which in the more familiar dialect had the smooth or rough breathing, and was sometimes also inserted in the middle between two vowels. It is supposed that the digamma, which had the force of a consonant, was more or less frequently employed by Homer in certain words, of which οἶ, οἶ, δ, εἴω, οἶκα, εἰπεῖν, ἀναξ, Ἰλιος, οἶνος, οἶκος, ἔργον, ἴσος, ἕκαστος, are some of the most common, but that it was neglected by the transcribers of his works. Hence the reason appears why such words so often have a hiatus before them; as, αὐτοῦς δὲ ἐλώρια for δὲ γελώρια, Ἀτρεΐδης τε ἀναξ for τε γάναξ · and also why they are so rarely preceded by long vowels or diphthongs shortened; as, αἰ μὲν ἄρ' ἄλλαι εἶδον for ἄλλαι γεῦδον · and so often by short syllables made long, as if by position, even where the cæsura does not fall upon them; as, Ἀπόλλωνος ἐκάτοιο for Ἀπόλλωνος γεκάτοιο, εὖ μὲν τόξον οἶδα for τόξον φοῖδα.

ABBREVIATIONS.

[illegible]

A TABLE, exhibiting the pages of the First Edition of the Grammar to which reference is made in the Notes appended to the Exercises, and the corresponding pages of the Second Edition.

The large figures denote those Examples of the Exercises, which have notes referring to the Grammar; the small figures in the next column show the pages of the First Edition referred to in the respective notes; and the small figures in the third column, the corresponding pages of the Second Edition.

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3	64	76	27	22	26	71	108	127
4	64	76		62	74	74	5	5
	65	77		63	75	77	61	73
5	60	72	28	10	10	78	60	72
	61	72		11	12	79	117	136
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6	108	127	30 }	11	13	83	30	34
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	66	78		11	12		61	73
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8	67	79.80	35	37	41	88	75	91
9	91	110		17	20	89	63	75
11	60	72	36	41	46		62	74
	74	90	37	40	48		61	72
12	60	72	38 }				75	91
	66	79	39 }	43	50	94	62	74
	72.73	88.89	40 }	35	40		63	75
13	65	76	41 }			102	109	128
	60	72	43	37	41		63	74
16	67	79.80		110	129		61	72
17	67	79.80	44	35	43	103	62	74
20	68	80		61	73	104	62	74
	67	79.80	45	41	49		63	75
	77	95		114	133	105 }	117	136
	78	96	46	35	40	106 }		
	77	95		39	46	108	63	75
	197	216	47	42	49		62	74
21	62	74	49	72	85		9	10
	115	134		35	40	111	60	72
24	110	129	52	37	43	112 }	15	17
	106	125	53	42	49	115 }	7	7
	62	74	55	35	43	116	110	129
	63	75	57	61	73		75	91
	67	80	58	11	12	118 }	61	73
25	116	135		110	129	119 }	9	110
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	63	75	236	111	130	448	15	17
	40	46	240	62	73	449	109	198
135	17	20	242	19	22	453		
136	63	75	245	16	19	451	63	75
	61	73	246	11	12	463	117	136
140	62	74	247	119	138	475		
	66	78		61	73	476	16	19
141	86	104	248	19	22	480	16	19
	60	72		10	10	481	15	17
	94	113	254	96	115	485		
142	15	18	255	61	73	486	17	20
143	19	22		74	90	487		
144	63	75	260	10	10	510	15	17
145	9	9		19	23	512		
146				7	7		20	23
150	117	136	262	9	9	519	19	22
147	62	74	263	63	74	521	113	132
154	15	17	268	65	77		62	74
156	7	7	277	15	17		59	71
157			279	9	9	547	61	73
159			285	19	22	558	16	19
160	107	126	295	5	5	560	106	125
163	113	132	298	63	75		61	73
169	21	25		9	9	578	44	52
181	15	17	300	108	127	579	43	50
183	17	20	301	85	103	588	14	16
184			303			596	15	17
190	106	125	305	64	76	597	20	23
193	109	128	316	59	71	599		
	111	130	319	16	19	600	20	24
196	110	129		60	72	601		
198	106	125	322	117	136	615	14	17
199	68	80		118	137	623	7	7
	76	92		65	77	633	15	17
204			333	63	75		65	76
205			344	110	129	637	61	73
207	65	76		113	132	639	16	19
209			358	107	126		15	18
210	66	78	374	85	103	645	43	50
214	5	5	384	113	132	647	20	23
215	117	136	389	107	126	661	105	124
216	94	113		118	137	664	43	51
219	115	134	398	108	127	666	7	7
221	9	9	400	111	130	667		
			414	20	23	684	15	17
				107	126	685		

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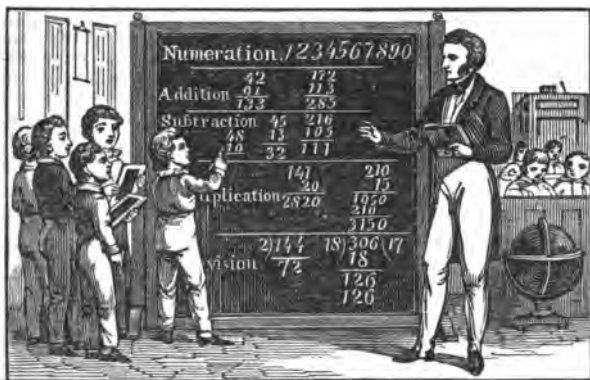
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(Signed,)

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, } *Superintending*
A. S. TRAIN, } *School Committee.*

Bradford, May 5, 1843.

Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq. Dear Sir : The School Committee of this town, having given the Introduction to your National Arithmetic a pretty thorough examination, very soon after its publication, voted unanimously to introduce it into our schools, and are now, after a year's experiment, happy to say, that our best anticipations have been met, in the manifest advantages which have resulted from its use, and we feel great confidence in recommending it to the attention of an enlightened public, as a work well calculated to aid youth in acquiring a theoretical and practical knowledge of that important part of education.

With much respect, I am, dear Sir, yours,

G. B. PERRY,
In behalf of the Committee.

Having used Greenleaf's Arithmetic in the schools with which I have been connected for three years past, I am prepared to give it the preference over any other work of the kind with which I am acquainted.

Very respectfully yours,

Andover, June 6, 1843.

A. FARWELL,
Principal of Abbott Female Academy.

From Rev. Mr. Shailer, formerly Principal of the Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield, Ct.

I have somewhat carefully examined the National Arithmetic, by Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq., and though having had considerable acquaintance with other works upon this science, in several years' experience as a teacher, I hesitate not to pronounce this treatise superior to any I have ever seen. It is in my opinion, impossible for a scholar to go through with this work, and understand its rules, without being qualified, so far as Arithmetic is concerned, to engage in any ordinary business, and having a foundation laid for acquiring with rapidity the higher branches of mathematics needed in professional life.

It is sufficient to say, the School Committee of this town have adopted it in all our Public Schools, which is the highest praise that we can give to any school book.

Brookline, June 6, 1843.

WILLIAM H. SHAILER,
Secretary of the School Committee.

Portland, (Me.) May 22, 1843.

I have thoroughly examined, and used in my School, Greenleaf's National Arithmetic ; and gladly do I embrace a favoring opportunity of rendering this too tardy justice to its merits, and of paying a willing tribute to its superior excellence as a *system*, and as a *text-book*.

(Signed,)

B. CUSHMAN,
Late Principal of Portland Academy.

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GREENLEAF'S NATIONAL ARITHMETIC.

From Mr. J. P. Engles, A. M., Principal of the Classical Institute, Philadelphia.

I have examined, with considerable interest, Greenleaf's National Arithmetic, and have no hesitation in recommending it as an admirable system of Arithmetic, which contains all that is essential to a knowledge of the science, and nothing that is useless. The arrangement, too, is such as to make the contents easily available to the teacher and the pupil. Should it succeed in displacing the host of so called "Assistants," with which our schools are flooded, I conceive it would be equally to the comfort of teachers, and the profit of students. I shall cheerfully introduce it into my Academy. J. P. ENGLÉS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1838.

I cheerfully concur in sentiment with Mr. Engles, respecting Mr. Greenleaf's Arithmetic; it is the best work of the kind I have ever seen. With a great deal of pleasure, I shall introduce the same into my Seminary.

W. ALEXANDER, *Classical Teacher, Philadelphia.*

I have examined Greenleaf's National Arithmetic with a great deal of satisfaction, and have no hesitation in saying, that it is the most complete system of Mercantile Arithmetic with which I am acquainted; and will cheerfully recommend it as occasion may require.

E. GRIFFITHS, *Teacher of Mathematics, Philadelphia.*

Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1838.

The undersigned entirely concur in the opinions expressed by Messrs. Engles, Alexander, and Griffiths, respecting Mr. Greenleaf's Arithmetic.

JOHN W. FAIRES,
B. P. HUNT,
JAMES P. ESPY, } *Teachers in Philadelphia.*

I have examined Mr. Greenleaf's National Arithmetic with some care, and am much pleased with its arrangement; his examples, under each rule, are numerous and appropriate: I am so well satisfied, that I intend to introduce it into my Seminary.

THOMAS McADAM.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1838.

We fully concur with the gentlemen, who have already given recommendations of the National Arithmetic, considering the work well calculated to give youth a correct knowledge of the principles of Arithmetic.

WM. VOGDES,
E. O. KENDALL, } *Philadelphia Centre High School.*

Copy of a letter from G. W. Harby, Esq., Principal of Harby's Academy, New Orleans, addressed to the Publishers.

Gentlemen: Viewing the publication of School Books of the first importance, it was with much pleasure that I received Greenleaf's National Arithmetic. For fifteen years, and upwards, I have devoted my life to the instruction of youth, during which time many Arithmetics have fallen under my inspection. I take a strong interest in every work that pertains to mathematical learning, and unhesitatingly pronounce Greenleaf's Arithmetic an important treasure to Academies; it is fraught with a great deal of care, and in an easy, plain, and uniform style. His Geometrical, Mechanical, and Astronomical Problems are concise and clear: they lead the youthful mind to the exercise of a little patience,—not so arduous as to fatigue, but sufficiently laborious to call the mental faculties into exercise, and to create a taste for mathematical knowledge, and for scientific discovery and invention,—which has lately so conspicuously crowned some of our countrymen with brilliant success. I shall make it the standard book in my Institution, and recommend it to others of my profession.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

New Orleans, August 22, 1839.

GEORGE W. HARBY.

From D. P. Page, Esq., Principal of the English High School, Newburyport.

Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq. Dear Sir: I have with much care examined the National Arithmetic, of which you are the author, and, after having compared it, *article by article*, with the various other publications that have come to my hands, I hesitate not to say, that I think it contains a greater amount of matter, and a better arrangement of subjects, than any other book I have seen. Your rules and explanations are clear and definite, and your examples are well calculated to fix them in the mind. I congratulate the community on this valuable accession to our list of school books; and shall take pleasure in seeing your Arithmetic extensively introduced into all our schools, as also into that under my own care. Yours, with just respect, DAVID P. PAGE.

From the late Principal of the Young Ladies' High School, Boston.

Dear Sir: I have examined with great care Mr. Greenleaf's National Arithmetic, and have used it as a text-book for my pupils. In my view, the plan and execution of the work are quite perfect, the rules being deduced analytically from examples, and followed by copious questions for practice. The pupil can hardly fail to *understand* as he advances; nor can he go through the book, without being a master of the science of Arithmetic. This is not an old book with a new name, but the work of one who thoroughly understands the subject, and who has learned, from a long and successful experience in teaching, how to prepare one of the very best school books which has ever been issued from the American press. Very respectfully, E. BAILEY.

Having for two or three years past, made constant use of Greenleaf's National Arithmetic in my School, I am prepared to say, that it is far superior to any work I have ever used.

It appears to me to be a *complete system*, and well calculated, not only to interest the pupil, but also to give him a thorough knowledge of the science. I think it richly deserves the high commendation and liberal patronage which it generally receives. ALFRED M. HOYT,

Inst. Male School, Portsmouth, N. H.

I have had the National Arithmetic, by Benjamin Greenleaf, in use in my Seminary for several months past, and take pleasure in recommending it as an excellent work.

I have no hesitation in saying, that I not only think it the best single volume on the science of arithmetic extant, but that I consider its value to be equal, if not superior, to that of any *series of arithmetics* now before the American public.

D. RING,

Principal of the East Baltimore Female Institute.

From J. Peckham, Esq., Teacher, Westminster, N. H.

B. Greenleaf, Esq. Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your National Arithmetic. A number of classes went through with the book in the course of my teaching, and I feel satisfied that they obtained a more thorough and practical knowledge of the science, than they would have done by any other text-book with which I am acquainted. While the work is sufficiently compendious and cheap for general use, it at the same time, fully illustrates every principle in common business. I think the appendix on book-keeping a very valuable addition to the Arithmetic. Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH PECKHAM.

On reference to the "*Abstract of the Massachusetts School Returns*," for 1840, it will be perceived, that Greenleaf's National Arithmetic is used in many of the best Schools and Academies in the State. And wherever teachers have given this system a fair trial, the result has been highly satisfactory.

ALGER'S MURRAY'S GRAMMAR; being an abridgment of Murray's English Grammar, with an Appendix, containing exercises in Orthography, in Parsing, in Syntax, and in Punctuation; designed for the younger classes of learners. By Lindley Murray. To which Questions are added, Punctuation, and the notes under Rules in Syntax copiously supplied from the author's large Grammar, being his own abridgment entire. Revised, prepared, and adapted to the use of the "English Exercises," by Israel Alger, Jr., A. M., formerly a teacher in Hawkins Street School, Boston. Improved stereotype edition.

As a cheap and compendious elementary work for general use, this is probably the best Grammar extant, which is indicated by its introduction into many Schools and Academies, in various sections of the United States. Though furnished at a moderate price, it is so copious, as, in most cases, to supersede the necessity of a larger work.

By a vote of the School Committee, this work was introduced into all the Public Schools of the city of Boston.

ALGER'S MURRAY'S ENGLISH EXERCISES: consisting of Exercises in Parsing, instances of false Orthography, violations of the rules in Syntax, defects in Punctuation, and violation of the rules respecting perspicuous and accurate writing, with which the corresponding rules, notes, and observations, in Murray's Grammar are incorporated; also, References in Promiscuous Exercises to the Rules by which the errors are to be corrected. Revised, prepared and particularly adapted to the use of Schools, by Israel Alger, Jr., A. M. Improved stereotype edition.

Extract from the Preface.

It is believed that both teachers and pupils have labored under numerous and serious inconveniences, in relation to certain parts of these Exercises, for the want of those facilities which this volume is designed to supply. Those rules in Mr. Murray's Grammar which relate to the correction of each part of the Exercises in Orthography, Syntax, Punctuation and Rhetorical construction, have been introduced into this manual immediately preceding the Exercises to which they relate. The pupil being thus furnished with the principles by which he is to be governed in his corrections, may pursue his task with profit and pleasure. In this edition, more than forty 18mo. pages of matter have been added from Mr. Murray's Grammar.

ALGER'S PRONOUNCING INTRODUCTION TO MURRAY'S ENGLISH READER, in which accents are placed on the principal words, to give Walker's pronunciation. Handsomely printed, from stereotype plates.

ALGER'S PRONOUNCING ENGLISH READER: being Murray's Reader, accented by Israel Alger, Jr. Printed from handsome stereotype plates, on good paper, and neatly bound.

These editions of Murray's books are in the highest repute of any other published in the United States, and are sold at a cheap price.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION. By R. G. Parker, A. M., Principal of the Franklin Grammar School, Boston. Thirty-ninth Stereotype Edition.

☞ The reputation of this little Manual is now so well established as to render it unnecessary to present many of the numerous testimonials in its favor, received from teachers and others of the first respectability.

The School Committee of Boston authorized its introduction into the Public Schools of the city, soon after the first edition was issued, and it is now the only work on Composition used in them. It has also been adopted as a textbook in a large number of the best schools and higher seminaries in various sections of the United States, having been highly commended by all intelligent teachers, who have used it, and the demand is constantly increasing.

To show the high estimate of the work in England, the fact may be stated, that it has been republished and stereotyped in London, and nine large editions have been sold there; which, together with its favorable reception throughout the United States, furnishes sufficient evidence of its practical utility.

Among the public notices of the work in England, are the two following :

The design of this work is unexceptionably good. By a series of progressive exercises the scholar is conducted from the formation of easy sentences to the more difficult and complex arrangement of words and ideas. He is, step by step, initiated into the rhetorical propriety of the language, and furnished with directions and models for analyzing, classifying, and writing down his thoughts in a distinct and comprehensive manner. — *London Jour. of Education.*

Of the Exercises in Composition, by Parker, we can speak with unmingled praise. It is not enough to say, that they are the best that we have, for we have none worth mention. The book is fully effective both in suggesting ideas or pointing out the method of thinking, and also in teaching the mode of expressing ideas with propriety and elegance. — *English Monthly Magazine.*

From Mr. Walker, Principal of the Eliot School, Boston.

This work is evidently the production of a thorough and practical teacher, and in my opinion it does the author much credit. By such a work all the difficulties and discouragements which the pupil has to encounter, in his first attempts to write, are in a great measure removed, and he is led on, progressively, in a methodical and philosophical manner, till he can express his ideas on any subject which circumstances or occasion may require, not only with sufficient distinctness and accuracy, but even with elegance and propriety. An elementary treatise on composition, like the one before me, is certainly much wanted at the present day. I think this work will have an extensive circulation, and I hope the time is not distant, when this branch of education, hitherto much neglected, will receive that attention which in some degree its importance demands.

From J. W. Bulkley, Esq., Principal of an Academy, Albany.

I have examined "Parker's Exercises in Composition," and am delighted with the work; I have often felt the want of just that kind of aid, that is here afforded: the use of this book will diminish the labor of the teacher, and greatly facilitate the progress of the pupil in a study that has hitherto been attended with many trials to the teacher, and perplexities to the learner.

If Mr. Parker has not strewed the path of the student with flowers, he has "removed many stumbling-blocks out of the way, made crooked things straight, and rough places smooth." It is certainly one of the happiest efforts that I have ever seen in this department of letters, — affording to the student a beautiful introduction to the most important principles and rules of rhetoric; and I would add, that if carefully studied, it will afford a "sure guide" to written composition. I shall use my influence to secure its introduction to all our schools.

Robert S. Davis' Publications.

PARKER'S EXERCISES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

From Rev. Mr. Burroughs, of Portsmouth, N. H.

I was much gratified by the receipt of your book, entitled *Progressive Exercises in English Composition*; and, if possible, still more so by its original, judicious and excellent plan. It is a valuable and successful attempt to give instruction in relation to one of the most difficult, though important departments of education; and I should conceive it would afford great pleasure, as well as benefit, to the minds of the young. I sincerely hope that it will be introduced into our schools, where such a work has been long wanted.

From Mr. Andrews, Professor of Mt. Vernon School, Boston.

Parker's *Progressive Exercises in English Composition* will, in my opinion aid the teacher, and encourage the pupil, in this important branch of education. I feel confident that the work will be highly acceptable to those who have experienced the difficulties to be surmounted in bringing forward a class to compose with any degree of accuracy.

From Samuel P. Newman, Professor of Rhetoric in Bowdoin College.

I have examined "*Progressive Exercises in English Composition*," by R. G. Parker, with some care, and hesitate not to express an opinion that it is well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. It is well fitted to call into exercise the ingenuity of the pupil, to acquaint him with the more important principles and rules of Rhetoric, and to guide and aid his first attempts in the difficult work of composition.

From Mr. Pike, late Preceptor of Framingham Academy.

From Walter R. Johnson, Esq., Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Having often felt the necessity of reducing to its simple elements the art of composition, and having been compelled, from the want of regular treatises, to employ graduated exercises expressly prepared for the purpose, and similar in many respects to those contained in this treatise, I can speak with confidence of their utility, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of teachers.

From Dr. Fox, Principal of the Boylston School, Boston.

This little manual, by the simplicity of its arrangement, is calculated to destroy the repugnance, and to remove the obstacles which exist in the minds of young scholars to performing the task of composition. I think this work will be found a valuable auxiliary to facilitate the progress of the scholar, and lighten the labor of the teacher.

From Mr. Dillaway, Principal of the Latin School, Boston.

Their clearness and simplicity strongly recommend them to the instructors in this important branch of education.

From Mr. Oliver, Principal of the Salem Classical School.

I have introduced the work into this Institution, and heartily recommend it to the notice of the profession.

From Mr. Joseph Healy, of Pawtucket.

I think it a very valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

From the Rt Rev. G. W. Doane, Bishop of New Jersey, formerly Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Washington College.


Your little book on composition is excellent. It is the best help to that difficult exercise for the young that I have ever seen.

✍ The same author has in course of preparation a *Second Part*, or Sequel to the above popular school book, which will be published soon.

Robert S. Davis' Publications.

SMITH'S CLASS BOOK OF ANATOMY.

THE CLASS BOOK OF ANATOMY, explanatory of the first principles of Human Organization, as the basis of Physical Education; with numerous Illustrations, a full Glossary, or explanation of technical terms, and practical Questions at the bottom of the page. By J. V. C. Smith, M. D., formerly Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology in the Berkshire Medical Institution. Sixth, Improved Stereotype Edition.

 This work has received the highest testimonials of approbation from the most respectable sources, and has already been adopted as a text book in many schools and colleges in various sections of the United States.

The estimation in which it is held in other countries may be inferred from the fact, that a translation of it has recently been made into the Italian language, at Palermo, under the supervision of the celebrated Dr. Placido Portel. It is also in the progress of translation into the Hawaiian language, by the American missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, to be used in the higher schools, among the natives; and the plates are soon to be forwarded, with reference to that object, by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; which furnishes conclusive evidence of its value and utility.

From Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of Bowdoin St. Church, Boston.

Boston, Nov. 7, 1836.

I have examined the Class Book of Anatomy, by Dr. Smith, with very great satisfaction. For comprehensiveness, precision, and philosophical arrangement, it is surpassed by no book of the kind which I have ever seen. The study of Anatomy and Physiology, to some extent, is exceedingly interesting and useful as a branch of common education; and it is to be desired that it should be more extensively adopted in all our higher schools. To secure this end, there is no other book before the public so well prepared as the one under remark. It is also a convenient compend to lie upon the table of the scientific anatomist and physician, and a very valuable family book for reference, and for explanation of terms which often occur in reading.

H. WINSLOW.

We are gratified to see the attempt to introduce a new subject to ordinary students. It is wonderful that civilized man has been so long willing to remain ignorant of the residence of his mind, and the instruments by which it operates. The book before us abounds in information in which every adult reader will feel a deep interest, and from which all may derive valuable lessons of a practical kind. We are gratified to see frequent references to the Great First Cause of life and motion. We cordially wish success to his enterprise in a path almost untrodden.—*American Annals of Education.*

Copy of a Communication from Mr. C. H. Allen, of the Franklin Academy, Andover, Mass.

North Andover, Dec. 10, 1836.

Mr. R. S. Davis. Dear Sir: During my vacation, I have had time to examine Smith's Class Book of Anatomy, the second edition of which you have recently published. I do not hesitate to speak of it as the very work which the public have long demanded. It contains knowledge which should be widely diffused. The author is remarkably clear in his explanations and descriptions, and very systematic in his arrangement. So that he has rendered this neglected branch of useful knowledge highly interesting to all classes.

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN.

Robert S. Davis' Publications.

SMITH'S CLASS BOOK OF ANATOMY.

From Rev. Charles Brooks, of Hingham, who alluded to this work, in very commendable terms, in a popular lecture on Education, delivered in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Mr. R. S. Davis. Dear Sir: Dr. Smith's "Class Book of Anatomy," which you was so kind as to send me, I have examined with pleasure and profit. It is the best book of the kind which I have seen. I wish every child in the United States could be made to see its uses. Did parents fully understand *physical education*, how much pain and illness would be prevented, and, moreover, how would intellectual and moral culture be advanced! Our community cannot come to its growth—we cannot have *whole* men, until ALL the physical, intellectual, and moral powers are developed in their natural order, proper time, and due proportion. In the hands of a competent teacher, this book will be one step's advance towards such a result.

Yours, respectfully, CHARLES BROOKS.

Hingham, Feb. 20, 1837.

Extract from a notice in the Boston Christian Watchman.

We think many of your readers will be pleased to know that a book on Anatomy is prepared for popular use, on such a plan. Why should a subject of such common interest be excluded from the great mass of general readers, and confined to the medical profession? The author, a professed anatomist, has conferred a great favor on this class, by presenting, in a form as simple as the nature of the subject would allow, a popular outline of an intricate science, and by preparing for his work plates and descriptions which are otherwise to be obtained only at great expense.

From Rev. George W. Blagden, Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston.

I have read with much pleasure and profit part of Dr. Smith's "Class Book of Anatomy,"—sufficient, I think, to warrant me in saying, that it will be highly useful in promoting the end for which it was designed, wherever it is used. Without, of course, being able to speak of it as an anatomist, I take pleasure in recommending it as highly adapted to impart instruction on that subject.

Very truly, yours, G. W. BLAGDEN.

From the Boston Christian Review (for March, 1837.)

The title of this book explains its object. It contains a minute, and, we presume, an accurate, account of the structure of the human body, illustrated by numerous plates. A general knowledge of the organization of the body, and of its physiology, ought to form a part of the education of every individual. It would have a favorable influence on the health, and it ought to awaken devout reverence towards the Author and Preserver of this wonderful mechanism.

Dr. Smith's book has been introduced into many academies and some of the higher class of seminaries, and it has passed to a second edition. These facts indicate that it has been found to be adapted to the purposes of education.

Extract from "Remarks on the Classical Education of Boys, by a Teacher," (Professor Cleaveland.)

If the pupil has leisure, as he undoubtedly will in the course of an education of seven or eight years, there are still other branches suited to his age, and which will be interesting to him;—and first I should recommend that he gain some knowledge of Anatomy. This will be highly interesting, and will be available knowledge as long as he lives. I observe with great pleasure that a text book on this subject has just been prepared by Dr. J. V. C. Smith, which ought to be adopted into all our schools.

It is a very valuable production, and in all things pre-eminently calculated to gain the confidence and respect of the public.—*Providence Journal.*

Robert S. Davis' Publications.

BOSTON SCHOOL ATLAS.

BOSTON SCHOOL ATLAS. Embracing a Compendium of Geography. Containing seventeen Maps and Charts. Embellished with instructive Engravings. Twelfth edition, handsomely printed, from new plates. One volume, quarto.

The Maps are all beautifully engraved and painted; and that of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, contains the boundaries of every town in those states.

Although this book was designed for the younger classes in schools, for which it is admirably calculated, yet its maps are so complete, its questions so full, and its summary of the science so happily executed, that, in the opinion of many, it contains all that is necessary for the pupil in our common schools.

From the Preface to the Sixth Edition.

The universal approbation and extensive patronage bestowed upon the former editions of the Boston School Atlas, has induced the publishers to present this edition with numerous improvements. The maps of the World, North America, United States, Europe, England, and Asia, have been more perfectly drawn, and re-engraved on steel; and the maps of Maine, of New Hampshire and Vermont, and of the Western States, also, on steel, have been added; and some improvements have been made in the elemental part.

It has been an object, in the revision of this edition, to keep the work, as much as possible, free from subjects liable to changes, and to make it a *permanent Geography*, which may hereafter continue to be used in classes without the inconvenience of essential variations in different editions.

From R. G. Parker, author of "Progressive Exercises in English Composition," and other popular works.

I have examined a copy of the Boston School Atlas, and have no hesitation in recommending it as the best introduction to the study of Geography that I have seen. The compiler has displayed much judgment in what he has omitted, as well as what he has selected; and has thereby presented to the public a neat manual of the elements of the science, unencumbered with useless matter and uninteresting detail. The mechanical execution of the work is neat and creditable, and I doubt not that its merits will shortly introduce it to general use.

Respectfully yours,

R. G. PARKER.

From E. Bailey, Principal of the Young Ladies' School, Boston.

I was so well pleased with the plan and execution of the Boston School Atlas, that I introduced it into my school, soon after the first edition was published. I regard it as the best work for beginners in the study of Geography which has yet fallen under my observation; as such I would recommend it to the notice of parents and teachers.

From the Principal of one of the High Schools in Portland.

I have examined the Boston School Atlas, Elements of Geography, &c., and think it admirably adapted to beginners in the study of the several subjects treated on. It is what is wanted in all books for learners—*simple, philosophical, and practical*. I hope it will be used extensively.

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. FURBISH.

I have perused your Boston School Atlas with much satisfaction. It seems to me to be what has been needed as an introduction to the study of Geography, and admirably adapted to that purpose.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

B. D. EMERSON.

Robert S. Davis' Publications.

ADAMS'S NEW SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

ADAMS'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, new edition, improved; being a Description of the World, in three parts. To which is added a brief Sketch of Ancient Geography; a plain Method of constructing Maps; and an Introduction to the use of the Globes. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. Accompanied by an **IMPROVED ATLAS**. Designed for Schools and Academies in the United States. By **DANIEL ADAMS, A. M.**, author of the "New School Arithmetic." Seventeenth edition, revised.

Advertisement to the Seventeenth Edition.

The present edition of this work has undergone an entire revision, without a change in its original and generally approved plan, with a design better to adapt it to the present state of Geographical Science.

In that portion relating to the United States, particularly, much useful information, touching Internal Improvements, State Governments, Education, &c. has been incorporated; together with the addition of many new and useful pictorial illustrations, which, with the improvement in its mechanical execution, it is believed, will render this edition more worthy of public patronage than the preceding ones.

The work is systematically arranged in three parts;—the First Part, or Grammar, contains the elements of the science, concisely arranged to be committed to memory; with practical questions on the maps.

Instead of interspersing the whole book with statistics and exercises on the Maps, Dr. Adams has comprised this department in the First Part, occupying about one third of the Book. This part, particularly intended to be studied, simplifies the labor of the pupil and teacher, by presenting the lesson to be learned, without the necessity of marking off particular portions.

A distinguishing feature of this work is the *Second Part*, or Descriptive Geography, so eminently fitted for a reading book in classes. It is a kind of narrative read with great interest and attention by children who have made, or who at the time may be making geography a study.

The Third Part, entitled Geographical Orthography, comprises a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Geographical Names.

The **ATLAS** accompanying the revised edition of this Geography, has received various corrections and improvements, which recent changes in different sections of the United States, and other countries described in the Geography, render necessary. It contains twelve maps, including an additional map of the *Southern States*, all of which are handsomely engraved on steel, and beautifully painted in full colors.

Although numerous School Geographies have been issued since this work appeared, yet Adams's Geography retains all its popularity, and is constantly increasing in circulation. Indeed the excellence of its plan needs only to be examined to be admired: and, being furnished at a cheap price, it is well suited to the public Schools in the United States.

FOWLE'S GEOGRAPHY, with an **ATLAS**. This Geography is used with great success in the Monitorial School in Boston, and meets with universal approbation among instructors. The Atlas (which is furnished separately) is considered to be the most correct and beautiful ever presented to our schools.


Extract of a letter from an accomplished Instructor in Philadelphia.

I hope to see Fowle's Geography introduced into several schools here. It is certainly an excellent work.

Robert S. Davis' Publications.

WALKER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARY AND THE CLASSICAL READER.

WALKER'S BOSTON SCHOOL DICTIONARY. Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English Language. Abridged for the use of Schools throughout the United States. To which is annexed, an Abridgment of WALKER's KEY to the pronunciation of Greek, Latin and Scripture Proper Names. Boston stereotype edition.

 This handsome and correct edition, prepared for the Boston schools, with great care, has so long been used, that it is only necessary for the publisher to keep it in a respectable dress, to ensure it a general circulation.

The price of the work, neatly bound in leather, is reduced to 50 cts. single, \$5.00 a dozen.

THE CLASSICAL READER. A Selection of Lessons in Prose and Verse, from the most esteemed English and American Writers. Intended for the use of the higher classes in Public and Private Seminaries. By Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood and G. B. Emerson, of Boston. Tenth stereotype edition.

This work is highly approved, as a *First Class Reader*, and has received many commendable notices from Public Journals throughout the United States, from which the following are selected.

From the Visiter and Telegraph, Richmond, Va.


This work is a valuable acquisition to our schools. It is a work purely national and modern. It has many valuable historical facts and anecdotes in relation to the early history, the character, manners, geography and scenery of our country. In the matter it contains, it is well adapted to the taste, feelings, and habits of the present age. It embodies many of the brightest and most sparkling gems of Irving, Webster, Everett, Jefferson, Channing, Sparks, Bryant, Percival, &c.

From the American Journal of Education.

We are happy to see another valuable addition to the list of reading books,—one which has been compiled with a strict regard to the tendency of the pieces it contains, and which bears the stamp of so high a standard of literary taste. In these respects the Classical Reader is highly creditable to its editors.

Extract from the North American Review.

The Classical Reader is selected from the very best authors, and the quantity from each, or the number of pieces of a similar character, by different authors, affords all that can be required for classes, and in sufficient variety, too, of manner, to facilitate greatly the formation of correct habits of reading, and a good taste. From each of those considerations, we give it our cordial recommendation.

 The Publisher respectfully solicits the attention of Teachers, School Committees, and all interested in the cause of Education, to the foregoing list of School Books,—feeling confident that an examination of the works will lead to a conviction of their merits,—copies of which will be furnished for this purpose, with a view to their adoption, without charge.







